

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BU., INC.

Clippings of His Excellency

Hon. M. L. QUEZON

PRESIDENT OF THE
PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

Vol. V-D

1937

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Phil. Herald magazine Sept. 11, 1937



PHOTO - F. SANTOS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES is here shown as he was caught by the camera last Sunday enjoying the cool breezes of Tagaytay ridge.

Subscriber's Name *La Vanguardia*

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Sept. 9, 1937

EL CREDITO NACIONAL SE FORTALECERA

Con el sistema, dice, el gobierno se granjea mayor respeto

ES "SIMPLE JUSTICIA"

La Asamblea en sesión especial reanudada hoy aprueba el plan en segunda lectura

El crédito nacional de Filipinas quedará ampliado y fortalecido con la ley que acaba de aprobar la Asamblea Nacional restableciendo el sistema de pensiones para maestros, constabularios y sanitarios ha declarado al mediodía de hoy el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon al ser informado de que la Asamblea, después de oír su mensaje sobre este asunto, aprobó en segunda lectura el bill restableciendo el mencionado sistema.

"Filipinas está a punto de entrar en la familia de naciones," dijo el Presidente al felicitar al Speaker y los miembros de la Asamblea Nacional por su acción rápida, "y debe llevar consigo un nombre que ha de merecer el respeto de todos por la justicia y la imparcialidad de las leyes del gobierno de la Mancomunidad."

En una declaración expedida a la prensa al mediodía de hoy, el Presidente Quezon dijo lo siguiente:

Quezon felicita a la Asamblea Nacional

"Me siento muy complacido por la noticia de que la Asamblea Nacional ha aprobado con prontitud y sin voto disidente en segunda lectura, una ley que restablece las viejas pensiones que se pagaban a aquellos que ya se han retirado del servicio y estaban recibiendo pensiones al abolirse los anteriores sistemas de pension. Esto es un acto de simple justicia. No solo es una cuestión de política fundamental sagrada para los gobiernos hacer buena toda obligación que acometen, sino que a la larga es la política más sana y más beneficiosa para la nación misma que la adopta y se adhiere inflexiblemente a ella.

"Filipinas es una nueva nación que se halla en los umbrales de su completa independencia política. Ella está por entrar en la familia de naciones y debe llevar consigo un nombre que ha de merecer el respeto de todos por la justicia y la imparcialidad de los actos del gobierno de la Mancomunidad. Nuestro crédito nacional quedará ampliado y fortalecido por la ley que la Asamblea Nacional acaba de aprobar.

"Mis mas sinceras felicitaciones al Speaker y miembros de la Asamblea Nacional y al pueblo de Filipinas por sus dignos representantes."

El mensaje sobre las pensiones

El mensaje del Presidente Quezon sobre el bill de pensiones que fué leído en la apertura de la sesión especial de la Asamblea esta mañana, esta concebido en los siguientes terminos:

"En vuestra pasada sesión ordinaria y a recomendación del Jefe Ejecutivo, habeis aprobado las leyes de la Mancomunidad Nos. 187, 188 y 189, derogando los sistemas de pension que se hallaban en vigor en Filipinas con anterioridad a la inauguración de la Mancomunidad, para los funcionarios y empleados de la Oficina de Educación, la Constabularia de Filipinas y la Oficina de Sanidad, respectivamente. La aprobación de las leyes arriba mencionadas se exigía imperativamente por el hecho de que los sistemas de pension, tales como fueron establecidos mediante la creación en cada caso de un fondo constituido por las contribuciones en igual suma hechas por los beneficiarios de los fondos de un lado y el gobierno de otro, resultaron estar en bancarota en la cantidad total de P89 000,000 en 1936, de acuerdo con el informe oficial de los actuarios del gobierno de los Estados Unidos y de los del gobierno filipino, que estudiaron el estado financiero de los fondos de pension.

Los diputados salieron airosos de una gran prueba

"Teniendo en cuenta el numero de personas afectadas por las diferentes legislaciones existentes al tiempo que concedian pensiones a los funcionarios y empleados de la Oficina de Educación, la Constabularia de Filipinas y la Oficina de

Sanidad demando de cada miembro de la Asamblea Nacional un valor moral extraordinario y un muy elevado sentido del deber publico para hacer frente a la oposición que mas tarde se desarrolló contra la abolición de semejante sistema de pension. En verdad era, a mi modo de ver, la primera prueba y desde el punto de vista de su efecto politico, muy rigida, la que tuvieron que pasar los actuales miembros de la Asamblea Nacional donde tuvieron que escoger entre las demandas de grupos organizados de un lado, contra los intereses de la nacion en general de otro. El pais esta orgulloso de que los miembros de la Asamblea Nacional salieron con honor de esta prueba con su patriotismo y sentido del deber bien establecidos.

"Teniendo en cuenta la situación muy precaria en aquel tiempo de la Tesoreria Nacional, el gobierno en ciertos casos habia hecho todo lo que podia y en otros, más de lo que tenia el deber de hacer, en su deseo de hacer justicia a los funcionarios y empleados envueltos. En el caso de los maestros que continuan en el servicio, se les dieron todas las contribuciones que habian pagado, más interés a razón de cuatro por ciento, computado anualmente, juntamente con la contribución que se habia prometido por el gobierno. En cada uno de estos casos, el gobierno no estaba obligado por ley a devolver el dinero que habia sido contribuido por el y a lo sumo estaba moralmente obligado a devolver la cantidad pagada por los empleados sin interés. En el caso de aquellos que habian cumplido con

Requisitos de la ley y que actualmente habian estado recibiendo sus pensiones, el gobierno se vió obligado a reducir los tipos de pension. Es con respecto a estos pensionados donde; en mi opinion, el gobierno dejó de cumplir lo que los pensionados tenian derecho de esperar de él, pero en aquel tiempo no le restaba otra alternativa a la Asamblea Nacional en vista de que los ingresos del gobierno no permitian el pago de las viejas pensiones en su totalidad.

Hay fondos ahora para corregir la injusticia

"Por una ley del Congreso de los Estados Unidos aprobada en consonancia con la política establecida y mantenida consistentemente desde la implantación de la soberania americana en Filipinas, de revertir a la Tesoreria Filipina los impuestos sobrados en los Estados Unidos sobre artículos importados de Filipinas, tenemos ahora en los fondos generales más que dinero suficiente para corregir la injusticia que se habia cometido contra dichos pensionados. Debe ser una regla de conducta seguida por igual por los individuos así como por las naciones, que siempre que se ha cometido una injusticia, debe hacerse una reparación plena e inmediata. Por tanto, recomiendo que la Asamblea Nacional autorice un presupuesto continuado de tales cantidades que fuesen uno de los funcionarios y empleados de las pensiones que con anterioridad al 1.º de noviembre, 1936, se habian pagado a todos y cada uno de los funcionarios y empleados retirados y a sus beneficiarios, de los diferentes sistemas de pension entonces establecidos en Filipinas.

Detalles del bill de restauración

Convocada para otro periodo de sesión, la Asamblea Nacional ha vuelto a reunirse hoy para considerar el bill restaurando el sistema de pensiones. Esta misma mañana se puso a considerar un proyecto de ley al efecto y a la tarde de hoy confía en poderlo votar en tercera lectura.

El bill destinara unos P8,000,000 pagaderos por anualidades a los fondos de pension. Se ha de incluir o no el reintegro de las deducciones hechas a los pensiones de los retirados, es extremo que se

resolvera esta misma tarde. Por el momento, los actuales pensionados, en cuanto entre en vigor como ley el bill bajo consideración, recibirán en adelante la cuota integral de sus pensiones, sin deducciones de ningún genero. El presidente del Comité de Presupuestos, Diputado Oppus dice que hay una serie de enmiendas en proyecto.

Si como se presume, llega a votarse para ser ley el Bill de restauración de las pensiones, y a menos que el Jefe Ejecutivo tenga que formular ultteriores recomendaciones, la Asamblea levantará sine die su sesión esta tarde. Con lo que el presente día de sesión del actual nuevo periodo extraordinario, es de apertura a la vez que de clausura

Sept. 11, 1937
Mabuhay

SI LEDESMA SA KONSEHO EKONOMIKO

Hinirang kahapon ng pangulong Quezon si Oscar Ledesma, pang-ulo ng kalipunan ng mga Magtutubo, upang maging kagawad ng Konseho Ekonomiko Nasional.

Si G. Ledesma ay nakipagpanyam kahapon sa Punong Tagapagpaganap, at kanilang napag-usapan ang mga suliraning may kinalaman sa asukal.

Si kapitan Mortera ng Hukbong Pilipino ay hinirang naman upang maging pangsamantalang gobernador ng Kotabato, bilang kapalit ni teniente koronel Dionisio Gutierrez na inatasang maglingkod muna sa Maynila.

Hinirang ng Pang-ulo si inhenero Bernardino Guerrero upang maging pangsamantalang gobernador ng Dabaw, kapalit ng yumaong gobernador Sebastian Generoso.

Inihayag kahapon sa Malakanyang ang isang tuntunin ng Kagawaran ng Estado sa Washington, may petsang Septiembre 6, tungkol sa pakikipagsulatan ng Commonwealth na may kinalaman sa mga suliranin ng ibang bansa.

Ang mga tuntunin o tagubilin ay inihayag na nang mga nagdaang araw ng tanggapan ng Mataas na Komisionado. Inaasahang ang Kagawaran ay naglagda ng ganayang tuntunin, dahil sa sulat ng Mataas na Komisionado sa mga konsul ng iba-ibang bansa sa Kapuluan.

Sa tuntunin ay hinati sa tatlong uri ang mga liham, at ito'y ang sumusunod: 1. Ang pinuno ng tanggapan ng konsulado ng ibang bansa sa Pilipinas ay maaaring magpadala ng sulat at makipag-unawaan sa mga pinuno sa kapuluan, sa pag-angkat sa mga karapatan at paghingi ng tangkilik sa mga mamamayan ng bansang kanilang kinakatawan. Kung hindi makatulong ang mga puno ng Commonwealth, maaari nang dumulog sa Mataas na Komisionado, at ito naman ang maglalapit sa Pang-ulo ng Commonwealth. Iti-natagubiling ang mga liham na ipinadadala sa pamahalaan ng Commonwealth ay magkaroon ng dalawang salin upang ang isa'y maipadala sa tanggapan ng Mataas na Komisionado.

11. Ang mga suliranin sa politika, pagdalaw ng mga pangdig-mang dayuhan, aeroplano, at iba pang bagay, ay kailangang ipadala sa pamamagitan ng legasyon o

embahada sa Washington, o kina-uukulang bansa.

111. Ang liham na opisial ng mga pinuno ng Commonwealth sa mga pinuno at diplomatikong amerikano ay dapat ipadala sa tanggapan ng Mataas na Komisionado. Ang mga pinuno ng mga konsulado amerikano ay tinatagubilin, na ang kanilang mga sulat na opisial na ibig paratingin sa mga pinuno ng Commonwealth ay paraanin sa tanggapan ng Mataas na Komisionado.

Res. Manuel L. Quezon, 1937
Dagiti main bag a Damag Sept. 11
Bayadan ti Calintegan

DAGITI babbai saandanto nga agvotos malacsid no ipanecnecda ti ayatda nga umawat ti responsabilidad ti pannakipagili babaen ti panagbayadda ti 50 centavos a derecho iti panagregistro," cuna ni Presidente Quezon.

Daytoy ti singasing ni Presidente Quezon iti Asamblea Nacional. Ngem ti bill nga ananamuñgan dagiti diputado saanna nga ituyang a dagiti babbai agbayadda iti uray maymaysa a centavo bayat ti panagvotos dagiti babbai. Ni Presidente Quezon panggep-na a vetoen ti bill nga anamuñgan ti Asamblea.

Uray no saan nga anamuñgan ni Presidente Quezon no ipapasig ti Asamblea babaen ti panangbalbaliwna a mañgusig ken mañganamong iti bill ti eleccion, mapilit ni Presidente Quezon nga umanamong. No agtungpalto a casta dagiti babbai a cayatna ti agvotos saandanto a mapilit nga aggasto iti inda panagregistro.

Panggep ni Presidente Quezon a ti 50 centavos a masiñgir a derecho ti panagregistro maipaay iti fondo dagiti pagadalan. No bilang ta adda 300,000 a babbai a mayat nga agvotos ket tunggal maysa agbayad ti 50 centavos, ti gobierno mapastrecna ti 150,000 pesos. Dicad adda manen mainayon a gastoen dagiti escuela publica isuda a tinawen nga agcurcurang ti pirac a busbusen.

Ti 50 centavos a masiñgir a derecho ti panagregistro saan coma nga umdas nga agbalin a carit cadagiti babbai. Saanda coma nga ururayenen ti panangveto ni Presidente Quezon iti maususig a bill. Ipablaacda coma ti ayatda a mangbayad ti 50 centavos cas panañgipaduyacyacda a makipagricnada iti awit ti ili.

Laglagipenda coma daytoy: Dagiti babbai ti China ibaclaydan ti paltog a mapan iti tay-ac ti pagbabacalan tapno salacnibanda ti calintegan ti dagada. Ania ti caibatugan ti 50 centavos no idilig iti biag?

McNUTT AND QUEZON HOLD CONFERENCE

President Manuel L. Quezon conferred with American High Commissioner Paul Vorles McNutt at the latter's office this morning.

The chief executive was at the palace when the high commissioner called him up and requested a conference. President Quezon left Malacañan to go to the commissioner's office a little after eleven o'clock this morning and returned shortly after twelve.

No announcement was made on the subject taken up.

Herald Sept. 14, 1937

Subscriber's Name

Taliba

Sept. 11, 1937

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Dapat Balingan Ng Lingap Ang Kaanak Ng Mga Bilanggo

Marami ang nagsasabi na ang sinalanta ng bagyo at lindol ang dapat lingapin ng pamahalaan. Ang iba naman ay may palagay na ang mga taong kaawaawa ay ang mga mahihirap na manggagawa at saka ang mga naninirahan sa lupang asienda. At ang lalong nakararami, ang kinikilalang kaawaawa ay ang mga taong may sakit na ketong, pagkaulol at pagkatuyo. Ang pangulong Quezon man ay nagkaroon din ng lubos na paniniwala na ang mga taong iyan ang tunay na kaawaawa, kung kaya't sinikap ng marangal na pangulo ang sila ay malagakan ng pamahalaan ng commonwealth ng angawangaw na piso upang magamot nang pangatawanan ang kanilang mga sakit, at ang mga maralitang manggagawa ay mahango naman sa kanilang paghihikahos.

Ang paglingap ng pangulong Quezon sa mga taong kaawaawa ay isan gdakila at banal na gawain na mahirap mapantayan ng iba. Kaya't ang ginawang iyan ng dakilang pangulo ay nararapat pagpugayan ng sangbayanan at karapatid din namang ititik sa dahong ginto ng kasaysayan ng bayang pilipino.

Subalit sa kabilang dako ay mayroong 80,000 humigit-kumulang ang tunay na lalong mahihirap na wala sa katahimikan at sakbibing lagi ng dalamhati at luha, na ito ay hindi pa naabot ng pansin ng Kgg. na Pangulo, upang mapag-ukulan din naman ng lunas ang kanilang mga paghihikahos sa buhay.

Ang tinukoy ko na ay ang mga kaawaawa na lalong higit sa karapatidat tulungan ng pangulong Quezon sa kanilang ikapagbabagong-buhay ay ang mga kaawaawang anak, asawa, kapatid at magulang ng mga sawing-palad na mga bilanggo. Sapagka't ang marami sa anak ng mga bilanggo ay nahinto ng pag-aaral at napapaalipin na lamang sa mayayaman, at ang ilan naman na may kaunting kabuhayang naiwan sa pamilya ay utay-utay na ring nauubos na ipagbili dahil sa kawalan ng matigas na bisig na namamahala. Anop't sila nga ang tunay na kaawaawang naulila sa malakás na bisig na makapagdudulot sa kanilang ikabubuhay, kaya't sila ang lalong higit na nararapat lingapin ng pamahalaan upang bigyan ng maligaya at matatag na bagong-buhay.

1937

Sept. 12

QUAKE COMMITTEE FORMED BY QUEZON

A committee to study the effects of the recent earthquakes on buildings in the Philippines, especially in Manila, and to recommend building regulations that should be adopted by the government to safeguard the public, was created yesterday by President Manuel L. Quezon.

The committee is composed of the following:

Edward R. Hyde, Dean, College of Engineering, University of the Philippines, chairman.

Rev. Father Miguel Selga, Director, Weather Bureau, member
Jose Gonzales, Assistant City Engineer, Manila, member
Gonzales T. Vales, Dean, College

of Engineering, Mapua Institute of Technology, member
Teodoro Macabulos, Structural Engineer, Bureau of Public Works, member

True Press Sept. 11, 1937

News of the Week



WINNING PUERICULTURE CENTER AWARD
Miss Modesta Alzate and Tomasa Peña, of the Punta Puericulture Center, receive a loving cup from Mrs. Quezon. The cup was awarded the center with the most healthy children.

Mabuhay Sept. 11, 1937

TINIG SA KAPAKANAN NG MGA KAWAWA

Malabon, Rizal, Sept. 4.—Mara-purihin.

mi ang nagsasabi na ang mga sinalanta ng bagyo at lindol ay dapat tulungang una. Ang iba naman ay may palagay na ang mga taong kaawaawa, ang mga mahihirap na manggagawa at ang mga naninirahan sa mga asienda, ang dapat harapin agad. Ayon sa iba, ang mga may sakit na ketong, pagkaulol at pagkatuyo. Ang pangulong Quezon man ay naniniwala na ang dapat unahin ay ang mga kawawa kung kaya't sinikap ng marangal na Pangulo ang sila'y mapaglaanan ng Pamahalaan ng Commonwealth ng Angaw-Angaw na Piso upang magamot sa kanilang mga sakit, at nang ang mga maralitang manggagawa ay mahango naman sa kanilang paghihikahos.

Ang paglingap ng pangulong Quezon sa mga taong kaawaawa ay isang dakila at banal na gawain na mahirap mapantayan ng iba. Kaya't ang ginawang iyan ng dakilang Pangulo ay nararapat

Subalit sa kabilang dako, mayroon pang 80,000 humigit-kumulang ang lalong mahihirap, at ito'y hindi natatalos ng Kgg. na Pangulo.

Ang tinukoy ko ay ang mga kaawaawang anak, asawa, kapatid at magulang ng mga sawing-palad na "bilanggo". Sapagka't ang marami sa anak ng mga bilanggo ay nahinto ng pag-aaral at napapaalipin na lamang sa mayayaman, at ang ilan naman na may kaunting kabuhayang naiwan sa pamilya ay utay-utay na ring nauubosan ng nalimpok. Kaya sila nga ang tunay na kaawaawang naulila sa malakas na bisig.

Ako'y nananalig na ang Kgg. na Pangulo ng Pilipinas ay hindi magkakalt na magkaloob ng "Amnestia," na tulad ng ginagawa sa iba't ibang bansa upang malunasan ang paghihikahos na katayuan ng mga pamilya ng bilanggo.

YASALAS DINANPIL

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Mabuhay

Sept. 11, 1937

Sinungaling Ang Magsabing Masama Ang Gobierno, Ani Esperanza Cruz

Ang sinungaling ay talumpating biragkas ni G. Jose Esperanza Cruz, patnugot ng lingguhang "Li-wayway," sa "Oras ng Mamamayan," palatuntunang pinangangasiwaan ng National Information Board, noong Sabado, Agosto 28.

"Giliw na bayang makikinig:

"Kung ang mga talumpati ay parang pukpok ng martilyo, na habang tumatagal ay lalo namang magbabao sa pako, hihilingin ko sa Dios na ang talumpating ito ngayon ay maging isang maring pukpok pa na magbabao sa isip ng bayan, lalo na sa bahagi ng bayang hindi na nagkapalad magtamo ng liwanag ng karunungan ay sinasamantala pa ng mga mapagdunungdunungan, hindi na nabibigyan ng liwanag ng katotohanan ay pinipilit pang dalhin sa dilim, at dinadala na sa kadiliman ay pinipilit pang pakanin ng nakalalasong kamangmanganan, sa isip nga ng bayang iyan ay ibig kong mabao ang katotohanang ang pamahalaan ay siya nang pinakamabuting kaibigan ng tao sa iba-ibang wng lupa.

"Tisa lamang ang katotohanan, katulad din naman ng pagiging tisa ng kasinungalingan. Ang katotohanan ay hindi maaaring maging kasinungalingan, ang kasinungalingan ay lalo nang hindi maaaring maging katotohanan. Wika nga'y "ang katotohanan ay katotohanan kahi't hindi makalimbag; ang kasinungalingan naman ay kasinungalingan kahi't na nakalimbag."

"Nabaggit ko lamang ang bagay na ito upang lubos na patunayan ang katotohanang ang pamahalaan ay siyang lalong mainam na kaibigan ng bayan.

"Ang pamahalaan ay hindi nagtatangi ng tinatangkilik. Kapanalig niya't hindi kapanalig ay malalawitan ng pangangalaga at pagmamahal. Natutuwa sa kaniya o nagagalit sa kaniya ay kapuwa hinahandugan ng magkatulad na karapatan sa tangkilik at pagkakalinga. Hindi niya hinihingan ng higit sa buwis ang mamamayang sumasalungat sa kaniya. Ang mga paaralan ay bukas sa lahat ng mamamayan, lalo na sa mahihirap. Ang mga batas ay nalilikha hindi para sa mga kapanalig lamang ng nagsisiugit ng pamahalaan kundi para sa lahat ng mamamayang nasa ilalim ng kaniyang bandila. "May Saligang-batas na kumakailanga, magtatanggol at nangangalaga sa karapatan at katahimikan ng mga mamamayan.

"May Pulisya tayong natatakbohan kung tayo'y dumaranas ng pagkaapi o pagkaligalig sa kagawalan ng kapuwa. May mga hukuman pa tayong napaghihinakdalan kung tayo'y mangangalangan ng

katarungan. May hukbo tayong mangangalaga sa ating bayan upang iwasan ang ating pagkaligalig. Ano pa't dahilan sa pamahalaan ay nakagagawa tayong mapayapa sa araw-araw, nakalalakad tayo at nakatutulong nang mahimbing mang hindi aalalahaning may gagambala sa atin o may manghihimasok o may manggugulo sapagka't sa mga ganitong mamamayan ay may makalaang tabak ang ating mga batas.

"Ang pamahalaan ay isang bukas na aklat. Ito'y ipinababasa hindi lamang sa malalaki kungdi hanggang sa lalong kaliit-litang mamamayan. Magbuhat sa Pangulo ng bansa hanggang sa kaliit-litang kawani ng pamahalaan ay tagapaglingkod ng bayan.

At ang mabunying pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon ng Pilipinas, bukod sa likas na mabuting tao ay may malawak pang pagkakailala at pagpapahalaga sa pagkakapantay-pantay, kung kaya maaaring dulugan ng mga nakaputol o pagtanungan ng mga bagay na may kinalaman sa pamahalaan, kung talagang kinakailangan.

"Datapwa't kung may kinalamang din lamang sa pamahalaan ay hindi na dapat pang gambala ang Pangulo ng bansa. Ngayong mayroon na tayong National Information Board na binubuu ng mga katalinuhang pinili, katulad ng sa mga Mendez, Evangelista, Panganiban, at iba pa. Ito'y mapagtatanungan natin ng mga bagay na ibig nating mabatid sa pamahalaan.

"At ang lahat nang ito'y naihandog sa atin ng pamahalaan, nang walang hinihinging kapalit kundi ang napakaliit nating ibinubuwis. Isang salop na kaluwagan at kabutihan ang naihandog sa atin ng pamahalaan sa kapalit na isang dakot na tulong na hinihingi sa atin. Ang lahat ng ito'y natatamo nga natin mang walang ibang hingin sa atin kundi pagtulong sa pamahalaan, alang-alang sa kaniyang lubos na ikapagtatagumpay lalo na sa panahong ito ng pagsusubok pa rin.

"Ang pagtulong sa pamahalaan ay hindi pagpapakasakit. Tungkol natin ang tumulong sa kaniya sapagka't tayo'y tinutulungan naman niya. Kung maminsan minsan ay masasabing may pagkukulang na nagagawa ang nagsisibuu ng pamahalaan, ang pagkukulang na ito'y hindi natin ganap na masisisi sa kanila kundi sa katutubong pangyayaring hindi maaaring mapagbigyan o paunlakan ang kahilingan o kalooban ng lahat.

"Hindi natin maitatangging bahagi o malaking bahagi ng ating kailangan ang baidudulot ng pamahalaan. Masiyahan na tayo sa

bahaging ito sapagka't wika nga'y hindi naman tayo lamang ang anak ng Dios.

"Huwag nating hintayin sa pamahalaan ang isa-isahin pa itong dalawin sa ating mga bahay upang isa-isahin ding tanungin ng ating mga kailangan. Sa boong sagsinukob ay walang ganyang pamahalaan.

"Huwag nating hatulan o tulig sa in o pintasan ang pamahalaan dahil lamang sa tayo'y may hinanakit sa kanya, kaipala'y sapagka't hindi lamang tayo naihanap ng mapapasukang hanap-buhay. Huwag nating masamain at kagallitan ang pamahalaan dahil lamang sa sinulsulan tayong maghinanakit sa pamahalaang iyan. Huwag nating masamain ang pamahalaan dahil laman sa hindi nasumod ang ating sariling kagustuhan, sapagka't maaaring ang kagustuhan natin ay sarili lamang natin at di panglahat.

"Huwag tayong makinig ng payo ng mga taong may hinanakit din sa pamahalaan, sapagka't ang mga ganyan mga tayo'y walang malinong maipapayo. Kung hihingi kayo ng payo ay sa mga taong walang kinikilingan. Huwag din kayong tatanggap ng payo ng mga taong walang ginagawa o walang hanap-buhay o talagang ang ibig lamang ay maglider-lider upang kayo ang kasangkapanin sa pagkakaroon ng kaunting halaga sa mata ng pamahalaang ibig din niyang maakyat.

"Kung may ibig kayong malaman o may hinakdal na ano man, dulugan ninyo ang National Information Board. Ugallin ninyo ang pagbabasa ng mga babasahin, maging ito'y lingguhan o pang-araw-araw. Sa mga pahayagan ninyo malalaman kung may mabuti o masamang gibagawa ang pamahalaan. Huwag kayong maniniwala at sukat sa pagsasabing masama sina Quezon o sino mang lumalagi sa kapangyarihan sapagka't kung tunay na masasama sila ay malao na sanang ibinagsak sa mga halalan. Sila'y tunay na mabubuti, lalo na ang Pangulo ng ating Bansa na ngayong manggaling sa Amerika ay may uwl pang isang daang angaw na piso, na ayon sa tiyak niya'y gugugalin sa kapakanan ng bayan, lalo na ng mahihirap at maliit.

"Itanin ninyo sa isip na ang pamahalaan ay mabuti. Ang magsabi nang naiiba sa katotohanang ito ay nagsisinungaling. Hanggang makalilikha ang daigdig ng naiiba at lalong mabuti ay wala nang maaaring ipalit sa uri ng pamahalaan ng isang banang demokratiko."

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel R. Quezon
La Janguasadia Sept. 11, 1937



En el festival infantil verificado en el Rizal Tennis Stadium con motivo de la celebración del Día de la Salud de los niños. Entre otros, aparecen en la foto, el Alcalde Juan Posadas, Da. Aurora A. de Quezon, el Comisionado José Fabella, Da. Esperanza L. Osmeña y la Sra. del Alcalde Posadas.

1937
Herald Sept. 12

Advertiser Sept. 12, 1937

P100,000 LOAN

For Quezon City Markets

Special to the DMHM

QUEZON CITY, Sept. 10. — The Quezon city government has been granted a loan of P100,000 by the national government, for the construction of five public markets and slaughterhouses in this city. The markets and slaughterhouses will be erected in the districts of Balintawak, Diliman, La Loma, Camp Murphy, and Cubao.

At present the city government maintains but one public market and one slaughterhouse in San Francisco Del Monte which is quite far from the rest of the populated sections of the model city.

Mayor Tomas B. Morato with several ranking officials of the Quezon city government has already inspected the sites for the proposed markets. The construction and plan of the public markets and slaughterhouses will be patterned after the first class markets in Manila, it was further revealed.

The city council in its recent session approved a resolution recommending to the national government the sum of P100,000 for the expenses of the city government in the construction of various school-buildings in the different districts of the new city.

Meanwhile, Jose Tolentino, assistant city secretary for Quezon city, said that more school-buildings are necessary to accommodate the large enrollment of pupils beginning this October and the following years. Scores were not admitted last June for lack of facilities—F. G. Reyes.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Plans for compulsory education in the Philippines are embodied in a bill prepared by the National Education Board. This move is in accordance with the provision of the Philippine Constitution.

In the process of Filipino nation-building, the education of the youths of the land, who are the future builders and leaders of the nation, is one of the most important phases that should not be overlooked by those who are in the helm of the government.

Compulsory elementary education in this country is bound to bring about numerous untold advantages to the nation. It is axiomatic that educated people are not only useful citizens in the community in which they belong but also they are the most law-abiding. In a civilized and fast growing nation, as the Philippines, the proper elementary instruction to the youths should be carried out under the auspices of the state.

The sad and shameless sakdal uprising in the provinces of Central Luzon should give an enlightenment to the Philippine government. The ignorant masses with corrupted minds are emotional, and consequently their sentiments are inflammable. To this type of people, reasons do not appeal.

Unless the government inaugurates the compulsory elementary instruction, the illiteracy problem in this country will always find a place in the future.

The high percentage of illiteracy among the trainees in the military training camps, is another strong argument in favor of the compulsory elementary education.

Sept. 11, 1937
EP Debate

QUEZON INSISTIRA EN LA DEROGACION

Explica Como Una Fraseologia Confusa Le Indujo A Votar El Bill

La derogacion de la ley que establece el sistema de probacion en Filipinas, volvera a ser recomendada por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon a la Asamblea Nacional, en las proximas sesiones de la misma, segun anuncio el mismo Jefe Ejecutivo ayer tarde, en su conferencia semanal con la Prensa.

El Presidente Quezon informo que enviaria otro 'bill' a la Asamblea Nacional en sus proximas sesiones ordinarias de octubre, en el que se disponga la derogacion del sistema de Probacion, y espera que dicha medida sea aprobada.

Ayer tarde explico el Presidente a los periodistas, por que veto la ley que deroga la vigente sobre probacion, diciendo que era por una enmienda introducida por el diputado Aquino que luego de ser examinada, puede dar lugar a que se interprete que se concede a Chu Unjiang y otros que tienen ante los tribunales pendientes de decision sus solicitudes de probacion, un derecho adquirido, por medio de una disposicion legislativa, cuando la probacion es una materia que tienen que decidir los tribunales de justicia. Los juzgados son los que deben determinar si los solicitantes tienen derecho a los beneficios de la probacion. El Presidente declaro que no queria que la Asamblea concediera un derecho que no esta otorgado por la ley, asi como tampoco quisiera que se quitara un derecho concedido tambien por la ley.

Sept. 11, 1937

In Tanqueria

HAY EL PLAN DE DEROGAR LA LEY DE PROBACION

Se sometera un bill que se dice cuenta con el apoyo del Presidente Quezon

La derogacion de la actual ley de probacion esta provista en un proyecto de ley que pronto sera presentado a la Asamblea Nacional para su consideracion en las actuales sesiones especiales de dicho cuerpo. Hay informes de que el proyecto cuenta con el apoyo del Presidente Quezon.

La derogacion de la ley cobrara



Mrs. Manuel Quezon donating her own cup to a representative of the Punta Puericulture Center which won the first prize for the center having the greatest number of healthy babies.

401 9-11-37

mayor impetu con la recomendacion que el Presidente Quezon enviara a la Asamblea Nacional en un mensaje especial que dirigira a dicho cuerpo. La ley de probacion no ha podido ponerse en vigor en todo el archipiélago debido a que las juntas provinciales no han consignado la cantidad necesaria para el pago de salarios de los oficiales de probacion.

Se dice que se recomendará la derogacion de la ley debido a la situacion peculiar que se ha creado dando solo sus beneficios a los residentes de Manila que son enjuiciados en los juzgados de esta capital.

Se insinuó ayer en los círculos políticos que probablemente la ley de probacion sea derogada en toda esta semana. Debido a la esperada aprobacion de esta ley que deroga la probacion, se han hecho los preparativos para cerrar los puertos a todos los que solicitan probacion. El proyecto de ley preparado en este respecto dispone que los que ya disfrutaban de la probacion continuaran gozando de los beneficios concedidos por la ley.

El esbozo que contiene dos disposiciones, provee la abolicion del puesto de jefe de la oficina de aprobacion y su auxiliar y el traslado de todos los otros empleados y equipos a la junta de sentencia indeterminada. La otra disposicion concede la continuacion de la probacion a los presos que ya han obtenido del juzgado su libertad bajo probacion.

Sept. 11, 1937

Dagiti Nambag a Tama

S A B S A B A

Dagiti Cacabagian

Neadaw iti Daingadang

Ipudnumi a dicam ammo no addada cacabagyan dagiti nangato nga agturturay ken aganangong a naisaad gapu la iti agasat a pannacaibagida, nupay incam nangnangngeg ken nabasbasa a ni castoy wenno ni casdiay nga agturay dina cayat ti kinna-bagyanan iti sidong ti Turay.

Ita, ti Presidente ti Filipinas isun ti agbalin a mangiparit iti pannacaisaad dagiti cacabagyan dagiti agisasaad. Ibilinna pay a dagiti cacabagyanda nga addan a sisasaad, inda mayalis iti sabali nga oficina. Napalalo ngatan ti pigsan ken bileg ti kinna-bagyanan iti sidong ti Turay, ta casta man ti umulog a bilin ti umuna nga agturay.

Sapay cuma ta maipatingpal a pudpudno, ket saan coma a mabati a bilin latta a nailanad iti papel.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Manila

Sept. 12, 1937



Ang mga panauhing pangdañgal sa Pangbansang Araw ng Kalusugan ng mga Batà na ipinagdiwang sa Rizal Memorial Stadium ay makikitang kapiling ng ilan sa mga kagawad ng lupon. Mula sa kaliwa pakanan, sila ay sina Gng. Pilar Hidalgo-Lim, Miss Elizabeth Canette-mont, alkalde Juan Posadas, Jr., Gng. Manuel L. Quezon, Dr. Jose Fabella, Gng. Sergio Osmeña, Gng. Juan Posadas, Jr., Gng. Sofia de Veyra at Bb. Maruella Gay ibaba: Samantalang iniaabot ni alkalde Posadas ang isa sa magagandang kopang pangganling-pala.

La Vanguardia Sept. 14, 1937

La Primera Dama será agasajada por la Federación de Mujeres

Dña Aurora A. de Quezon será huesped de honor de la Federación Nacional de los Clubs de Mujeres en un banquete que la Federación dará el domingo por la siesta, 3 de Octubre, en el Santa Ana Turf Club.

La Federación de los Clubs de la Mujer ofrece este banquete para conmemorar la ratificación del plebiscito por la Asamblea Nacional y la firma del "bill" electoral por Su Excelencia el Presidente de Filipinas, que extiende a las mujeres todos los derechos de ciudadanía y marca su primera participación en las elecciones generales de Diciembre.

Nutridas delegaciones de provincias vendrán a Manila para asistir al banquete.

Reservas de mesas pueden hacerse desde hoy llamando al domicilio social de la Federación. California 1132. telefono 5-77-31.

Tribune April 13-37

Merchant Marine Plans Await Quezon

Action on the plan of the National Development Corporation to establish a merchant marine will be suspended by the board of directors until President Manuel L. Quezon's return to the Philippines, it was learned yesterday.

The board has declined to take any further action on the merchant marine plan owing to the uncertainty of the political situation.

According to the present plans of the corporation, the Philippine government under the management of the NDC would operate from two to four merchant vessels between the United States and Europe which would take Philippine exports to those places at a much cheaper freight rate.

Sunday Tribune Sept. 14, 1937

Commonwealth Day Body Named

President Manuel L. Quezon yesterday named a committee of 17, headed by Secretary of Interior Elpidio Quirino, to take charge of the celebration of the second anniversary of the Commonwealth on November 15.

Members of the permanent Commonwealth anniversary committee are:

Elpidio Quirino, chairman, Claudio Sandoval, Gabriel Mañalac, Faustino Aguilar, Juan Posadas, Major-General Basilio J. Valdes, Dr. Jorge Bocobo, Juan Ruiz, Lino Castillejo, Arsenio N. Luz, Vicente Madrigal, Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo Lim, Pedro Aunario, Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, Dr. Roberto Regala, Pedro Franco, and Teodoro Evangelista, secretary.

Tigman Tala Sept. 12, 1937

Talan-awon Sa Kinabuhi

Ni CLAUDIO EYAS SABLE

Kagahapon sa buntag, nakita ko siya nga nagtakyan uban sa mga gamayng kabataan. Nahitabo nga "nabukway" sa iyang pagpatid. Unya nahitabo ang panaglalalis sa bata ug sa dakung kabaw. Nasuko ug unya gidalitan ang bata sa makusog nga sagpa nga diha gayud motama sa nawong sa bata. Mihalak ang bata ug misumbong sa iyang mga ginikanan. Ang mga ginikanan sa bata nga wala malipay sa gibuhay sa dabaw sa ilang anak mibunlot sa bugha ug giligid bunal ang dakung kabaw.

Ang mga ginikanan sa masigka bata ug sa kabaw, nagkinawrasay hangtud ang butang nga walay labut sa gikasungian nahilakip ang mga dunot nga tinagoan sa ilang pagkatawo. Ang mga siliangan nanuyhakaw ang ulo ug nakatuaw: "kangil-ad diay nila no, hangtud man ang butang nga dili angay hisgutan man diayng idigwa?"

Mao gayud ang kinabuhi. ka tigum sa gabinite gipadayag ni Pres. Quezon ang iyang hunahuna sa pagbalik sa pensiyon sa mga kawani sa tulo ka sanga sa kagamhanan. Ang paglahus sa ba-laodon nga naguli sa pensiyon mao lamay pagsunod sa gimbutan sa Pamuno.

Giingon nga kon wala pa iuli ang pensiyon kining butanga idango gayud unta sa mga hukmanan sa mga pensiyonado. Dunay daghang Amerikanhong magtutuoan nga karon nagpahimulos sa pensiyon ug sila usab gidungog nga nagpakitabang sa Washington. Gi-tuhoan nga ang pagsugyot ni Pres. Quezon sa pagbalik sa pensiyon usa ka gikasabutan didto sa Washington.

Quezon Decides In Favor of Posadas

City Chief Of Police Is Responsible To Mayor Except Emergency

(Special to The Advertiser)

MANILA, Sept. 11.—The chief of police of Manila should be directly under the control of the City mayor and must directly report to him everything that comes under his office. Such is the content of Executive Order No. 117 issued by President Quezon in his attempt to

respectively provinces.

With regard to the state police for the City of Manila, only cases of emergency where peace and order is endangered will the police chief report directly to the Commissioner of public safety.

Taliba Sept. 11, 1937

Hindi Madaragdagan Ng Sahod Ang Manggagawa

Kapag pinilit ang mga mag-aasukal ay mapipilitang magbawas ng mga nagsisipaglingkod sa kanila

Nakakikita ng balakid sa tagubdin ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa mga maginoo ng asukal sa Kabisayaan na taasan ang pasahod sa kanilang mga manggagawa, ayon sa mga balitang galing sa Iloilo at Negros. Sinasabing ang ilang magtutubo ay nagpahayag na mahirap maisagawa ang mungkahi ng Pangulo, sapagka't lubhang mababa ang halaga ngayon ng asukal dahil sa limitasyon, at kung sakaling palirugan ang nais ng punong tagapagpaganap ay mga manggagawa rin ang mapipinsala, sapagka't mapipilitang magbawas ang mga tubuhan.

Magugunita na nang magtalumpati ang pangulong Quezon sa pasinaya sa bagong siudad ng Iloilo ay tahasang sinabi na kung ang mga mag-aasukal at magtutubo ay hindi magtataas ng pasahod sa kanilang mga manggagawa, ay mapipilitan siyang gumawa ng kaukulang tagubilin sa Kapulungang Pangbansa upang atasan sila sa panamagitan ng isang batas.

Sa mga pahatid mula sa Iloilo at Negros ay sinasabing malaki ang nais ng mga magtutubo na mapamulkan ang hangad ng pangulong Quezon, ngunit inasahan nilang daramdamin din ng pangulo na magtiwalag o magbawas sila ng mga manggagawa sa pagsasagawa niyan. Dumanong ay ipinaliwanag na ang sahod ngayong P0.50 isang araw ng mga manggagawa sa tubuhan ay kasiyasya na, sapagka't ang 90% sa kanila ay may mga pabahay, patubig, pa-

ilaw at pakain pa. Kung ihahambing ito sa sahod na P1.00 o kahit P1.50 ng mga manggagawa sa Maynila ay malaki pa, sapagka't dito ay bumabayad ng bahay, tubig, ilaw at bumibili ng pagkain ang mga manggagawa, tangi pa ang gugol nila araw-araw sa pag-yayao't dito sa pinapasukan.

Gayon man, sinasabi ng mga magtutubo na maisasagawa ang hangad ng pangulong Quezon kung magkakasundo sila ng mga sentral ng asukal sa bilihan at pagkabayaw ng tubo. Kung sakaling magbabawas ng singil sa kabyawan ang mga sentral, ang halagang ito na babawasin ang siya namang malaragdagan sa mga manggagawa sa tubuhan.

Nabatid na ang bagay na ito ay magiging paksa ng pag-uunawaan ng mga may sentral ng asukal at ng mga magtutubo na paraparang nagnanais na matugunan ang tagubilin ng punong tagapagpaganap.

True Press Sept. 12, 1937

NOT DEMOCRACY

IF the present campaign on the constitutional amendments has shown anything it is the danger inherent in what is virtually a one-party government. What we have seen is the government, which is the Nationalist party, marshalling all its strength, conferred upon it by the people, and moving heaven and earth to "crush" the Opposition, feeble and almost impotent as it is.

Because of the weakness of the Opposition one might think that the government, in common fairness to the people, might actually have encouraged the Opposition, in order that the people everywhere might have a chance to hear both sides of the questions at issue. But no; apparently the government, with the possible exception of President Quezon, had only one idea in mind, to "crush," by fair means or foul, what little opposition there has been. That may be good politics, but, we doubt it. Certainly it is not democracy.

definitely settle the controversy between Mayor Juan Posadas and Commissioner of Public Safety Leon Guinto over the control the city police.

Advertiser 1937 Sept. 12

MAY PUSION MULA BUKAS

Tiyák nang magsasanib ang mga anti at pro, hindi pagkatapos ng hálalang idaraos sa Disiembre, kungdi bago ganapín ang tinurang eleksión, pagká't sa kaukus kahapon ng hapon ng mga diputadong anti, na dinaluhán ng pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon, ay pinagtibay ang pag-iisá ng Partido Nacionalista Democrático at Partido Nacionalista Pro-Independencia.

Napag-alamang sa kaukus kahapon na ginanap sa tanggapan ni espiker Gil Montilla, na sinimulan nang ika-5 ng hapon at natapos nang ika-7:30 ay walang sumalungat sa balak na pagsasanib.

Pagkatapos ng kaukus, ibinalita ng pang-ulong Quezon sa mga periodista na pinagtibay ang madaliang pagsama ng dalawang malaking pangkating politiko sa Kapuluan.

Sang-ayon sa Pang-ulo, ang balak na pusion ay pinagtibay ng lahát ng diputadong anti na kaharap sa pulong, kaya ang mgá pro ay áanyayahang dumalo sa isáng pulong ng mgá anti at pro na idaraos bukas ng ika-4:30 ng hapon, sa tanggapan din ni espiker Montilla, upang lubusang pagtibayin ang pagsasanib nila.

Ang pangalawang pang-ulong Sergio Osmeña, puno ng mgá pro, ay pinatalastasán agád kahapon ng pang-ulong Quezon tungkol sa pinagtibay ng mgá anti, kaya ang mgá pro ay áanyayahan ng pangalawang pang-ulong Osmeña sa pinaglakip na kaukus sa Lunes na darating.

Bagamá't sa naunang kaukus ay may iláng mangbabatas na salungát, sa pagtitipon kahapon ng mgá diputadong anti ay pinagtibay ang pusion sa pagsang-ayon ng lahát. Sinasabing ang pang-ulong Quezon ay nagsalita kahapon, at kaniyang ipinaliwanag kung bakit dapat magsanib ang dalawang malaking lapian sa Kapuluan, na ang mgá puno ay magkasamang naglingkod sa pamahalaan, at nagtutulungán sa lahát ng oras. Ipinagunita ang naging mabuting buñga ng Koalisyon, at ang ginawang pagpapatibay ng bayan sa pagkakaisáng iyan ng dalawang partido.

Sa kaukus ng mgá diputadong anti sa Club Los Tamaras ay pinagtibay sa simula ang pusion, nguni't hindi magkakabisa kungdi pagkatapos ng hálalan sa Disiembre. Subali't sa kaukus kahapon, pinagkayariang ang pagsasanib ay ganapin sa madaling panahon, bago idaos ang hálalan ng mgá punong lalawigan at munisipal.

Inaasahang matapos pagtibayin ng mgá anti at pro ang pusion sa pagtitipon bukas sa tanggapan ni espiker Montilla, ay magpupulong kapagkaraka ang mgá direktorio ng dalawang lapian, upang pasiyan na ang násabing pagsasanib.

Napag-alamang matapos magbuklod nang totooan ang dalawang pangkatin na tatawaging Partido Nacionalista, ay ihahanda na ang kanilang mgá ikákandidato sa hálalan sa Disiembre sa mgá tungkuling lalawigan at munisipal. Sinasabing pagpipilitang ang lapiang nagsanib ay magkaroon ng isang kandidato opisial lamang sa iba-ibang tungkulin.

Ang bagong partido ay magtatag ng isáng malaking lupon na siyang mañangasiwa sa pagpapalaganap ng kandidatura ng kaniyang mgá kandidato sa boong Kapuluan, ayon sa natalos.

Ang lupon ng mañangasiwa sa kampanya ng bagong lapian ay itatayo, matapos na lubusang mapagtibay ang pagsasanib. Ang lupon ito ay mapapatulad sa pangbansang komite sa hálalan sa Estados Unidos. Sa Amerika, baw't lapiang naglalaban ay may kani-kaniyang lupon sa kampanya. Kaya, inaasahang ang eleksion sa Disiembre ay magiging masigla.

Sa kaukus kahapon ng mgá diputadong anti ay napag-usapan ang pagtatatag ng násabing lupon na siyang mañangasiwa sa pagpapalaganap ng kandidatura ng lahát ng kandidato ng lapian.

1937
La Vanguardia Sept. 13

QUEZON ENCOMIA HOY LA LABOR DEL COMITE

El Presidente expide una declaración de despedida a los expertos americanos

Alabardó la labor de sus miembros por haber hecho todo lo humanamente posible para cumplir con la misión impuesta a ellos, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon expidió al mediodía de hoy una declaración de despedida a los miembros americanos del Comité Conjunto Preliminar sobre asuntos filipinos, que se marchan esta tarde en el "President Coolidge", encabezados por el Embajador John Van A. MacMurray.

He aquí su declaración:

"Me han informado que los miembros americanos del Comité Conjunto preliminar sobre asuntos filipinos se marchan este día en el "President Coolidge". Aunque el comité no ha llegado a ninguna conclusión definitiva sobre lo que serán sus recomendaciones—no se puede esperar que pueda hacerlo en tan corto tiempo en que ha estado en Filipinas y se ha dedicado a la labor asignado a él.

"Me he abstenido de tener intervención de ninguna clase en la labor del comité y no estoy ni siquiera informado de los que ha hecho, pero de los informes que he recibido de fuentes que son los miembros del comité tengo la impresión de que el comité ha hecho todo lo que humanamente posible podía para conseguir los hechos sobre los cuales pudiera basar sus recomendaciones.

"Deséo expresar mi aprecio a la labor realizada por el comité y transmitir mis gracias al Embajador MacMurray y a cada uno de los miembros del comité, tanto americanos como filipinos."

Sept. 12, 1937

Bulletin

QUEZON VETOES REPEAL BILL ON PROBATION

**Famous Cu Unjieng
Case, Up Today, Is
Thrown On Court**

TEST OF LAW

**Constitutionality Issue
Will Form Part
Of Hearings**

On the eve of the hearing this morning before the supreme court of the most famous probation case of Mariano Cu Unjieng, President Quezon last night vetoed the probation law repeal bill passed last week in special session by the national assembly.

The President did not disclose the motive for his disapproval of the repeal bill, but it was understood that the bill forwarded for his signature did not tally with the measure which he wanted the national assembly to enact. He had accepted an amendment of Assemblyman Benigno Aquino to the administration repeal bill, but as the measure was finally passed by the assembly it embodied another amendment which was believed to be in accordance with the wishes of the President but not quite in accord with the amendment.

Courts Left Free Hand

The President's action, however, whatever causes inspired it, threw back all probation cases and all applications for probation pending before the courts of justice as they were before the repeal measure was presented to the assembly in special session. This would mean that the courts of justice will be given the fullest freedom to decide all probation cases in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and without any interference whatsoever from the executive department.

Authorized sources last night declared that President Quezon vetoed the probation law repeal measure mainly in order to accomplish just that. This step was believed wise especially in view of the pending Cu Unjieng case, which is set for hearing today before the supreme court.

Some legal circles have criticised the procedure adopted in the case of Mariano Cu Unjieng, prominent Chinese businessman, as most extraordinary in that while the supreme court already had adjudged him guilty in a criminal case and sentenced him to seven years, a motion for reconsideration was opened before a court of first instance for the purpose of giving him the benefits of the probation law. His counsel, Vicente J. Francisco, was

joined by about 30 other lawyers in the probation petition. The petition for probation was objected to by the city fiscal and the lawyers for the complainant in the criminal case, the Hongkong Shanghai Bank.

Quezon Urged Repeal

As the Cu Unjieng case was on deck in court, President Quezon urged the assembly to repeal the probation law on the ground that as it was enacted it discriminated against the poor. It had the additional defect of having left enforcement in the discretion of the local governments, which have failed to do so.

Assemblyman Aquino succeeded in getting the consent of the President to have the bill amended so that pending cases and those already decided would not be affected by the repeal. This agreement stood until the assembly voted on the Aquino amendment and passed it. Later on, however, the third reading committee was authorized to "improve" the amendment and a change in the Aquino amendment was inserted.

The assembly approved this second amendment without inquiring into what the change was, and the bill was printed that way. In effect this change received approval of the assembly since it made no effort to inquire into its nature nor interpose any objection.

The Aquino amendment exempted from the repeal act all rights acquired by persons who have solicited or may have solicited the benefits of the probation law. The amendment was changed by the third reading committee to exempt rights which could have been acquired under the probation act.

Acquired Rights Only

Assemblyman Aquino objected to the change, but President Quezon insisted in getting the amendment as amended, since that was what the assembly approved.

Aquino's objection was declared to have been due to the fact that in his own and some others' interpretation, all who had applied for probation under the law would receive its benefits even after the repeal. This was not the intention of the assembly, other assemblymen claimed, since it is clear in the measure passed that only those who may have acquired rights under it would be entitled to its benefits.

Observers stated that while the President vetoed the bill on very strong and palpable grounds, that of getting a bill which did not represent or embody the will of the assembly, his main reason was to give the courts the full say in the decision of all probation cases.

As Test Case

The Cu Unjieng case will be taken as a test of the constitutionality of the probation law. The illegality in the law is declared to be its encroachment on the pardoning power of the chief executive. If the courts of justice find the law constitutional, then a new repeal measure may be submitted to the assembly so that a better law will be enacted, it was stated.

President Quezon received a copy of the probation law repeal bill late yesterday afternoon. Upon receiving it, he vetoed it and wrote a message to the assembly explaining his action. It will be sent to Speaker Gil Montilla today.

President Quezon now has received all the measures enacted in the special session except the public works bill of P5,000,000, still in printing.

The right of Mariano Cu Unjieng to a further hearing on his application for probation will be the issue before the supreme court.

A restraint motion was instituted jointly by Gervasio Diaz, city fiscal, on behalf of the government, and Clyde A. DeWitt and Alfonso Ponce Enrile, attorneys for the Hongkong Shanghai Bank. The city fiscal and counsel for the bank, likewise, would compel the Judge Jose O. Vera of the court of first instance to commit Cu Unjieng to prison by executing the sentence imposed on him for estafa. The accused was prosecuted and sentenced to seven years at the instance of the Hongkong Shanghai Bank.

Plea Previously Denied

Cu Unjieng's plea for probation was previously denied by Judge Vera. Petitioner, however, through his counsel, Vicente J. Francisco, filed a motion for reconsideration. Later 47 Manila attorneys filed a motion to intervene in the probation case as amici curiae. Hearing of petitioner's motion for reconsideration and that of the Manila attorneys was suspended pending decision by the supreme court of the petition of the city fiscal and counsel for the bank to restrain Judge Vera from proceeding further with Cu Unjieng's plea for probation.

Meantime, Fiscal Diaz yesterday filed vigorous opposition to two separate applications for probation filed with the Manila court of first instance. The applicants were Faustina Tablante and Wong Wv.

Fiscal Diaz premised his opposition on the ground that the Manila court of first instance has no jurisdiction to entertain any petition for probation under the probation law. Fiscal Diaz argued that under the provisions of the law the jurisdiction of the court of first instance of any province depends upon the appropriation of funds for the maintenance of a probation office. He pointed out that no appropriation for the purpose has ever been made by the municipal board.

Taliba Sept. 16, 1937

Pinagtibay din niya ang bill na nagtatag ng tanggapan ng asukal

Dalawa pang panukalang batás na pinagtibay sa huling di karaniwang pulong ng kapulungang pangbansa ang inagdaan kangina ng pangulong Quezon. Ang una'y ang balak na batás laban sa hueteng at ang pangalawa'y nagtatag ng tanggapan sa asukal na pinaglalaanan ng guguhing P200,000.

Ang bill sa hueteng ay madaling pinagtibay ng kapulungan pag-alinsunod sa kalatas ng pangulo na nagtagubilin sugpuin hangga't maari ang larong hueteng na siyang nagpapahirap sa bayan.

Ang balak na naturan ay nagpaparusa ng pagkabilanggo hanggang anim na taon sa mga marapatang naglalaro ng hueteng.

Gaya ng nabalita na si Rafael Alunan ang siyang binirangang pu-

Sept. 13-37 Subscriber's Name Manuel L. Quezon
 1937
 Tigman lala Mabuhay Sept. 16 La Opinion Sept. 14

Lahi Kini Sa Gikauyonan
 Sa Kawkus Didto Sa
 Klub Los Tamaraws

QUEZON NANGUNAY

Si Quezon Maoy Nangu-
 nay Sa Pagpasabut Sa
 Mga Hawas Nga
 Supak Unta

MANILA, Sept. 13.—Sa tigum
 nga gitambongan ni Presidente
 Quezon sa buhatan ni Espiker
 Montilla sa miaging Sabado, gi-
 kauyonan sa mga hawas nga An-
 ti ang pagpusyon sa duha ka pun-
 dok sa labing madali.

Ang gisangputan sa kawkus gi-
 pangunayan gipahibalo ni Presi-
 dente Quezon sa mga mantalaan
 human sa kawkus nga gihimo lupo
 sa mga ganghaan nga tinakpan
 nga milungtad hangtud sa ika-7:30
 na sa gabii. Ang kawkus nagsu-
 god sa ika-5 sa hapon. Gisultihan
 ni Pres. Quezon ang mga magsu-
 sulat nga ang mga sakop sa ma-
 yoriya sa Asambleya miaprobar sa
 pusyon ug iyang gidapit usab ang
 mga hawas nga Pro sa pagtam-
 bong sa linangkob nga komperen-
 siya nga himoon sa ika 4:30. Ma-
 oy tuyô sa linangkob nga kompe-
 rensiya ang pagdawat sa katapu-
 san sa pusyon.

Giingon usab nga ang Pamuno
 ug si Bise-Pres. Osmeña nagka-
 sulti na ug gitaho nga si Bise-
 Pres. Osmeña miuyon sa pahibalo
 sa Pamuno ug gipahibalo dayon
 niya ang mga hawas nga Pro sa
 pagtambong sa komperensiya nga
 himoon.

Human ipasabut ni Pres. Que-
 zon ang kinahanglan sa pusyon
 walay bisan usa ka hawas nga
 Anti nga misupak sa pusyon sa
 kawkus sa buhatan ni Espike
 Montilla. Ang gisangputan sa
 kawkus sa miaging Sabado lai-
 kay sa gisangputan sa kawkus
 nga gihimo didto sa klub Los Ta-
 maraws diin gikauyonan sa mg
 hawas nga Anti ang paghimo sa
 pusyon human sa piliay sa Dis-
 yembre. Sa bahin nga ang pus-
 yon himoon sa human ang piliay
 kini himoon sa dili pa aron ang
 mga pilionon sa duha ka pundo
 makasukad pagayo.

Hisayran nga human sa kompe-
 rensiya sa mga Anti ug Pro, hi-
 moon ang kombensiyon aron pag-
 dawat sa pusyon. Ang bagong
 pundok nga matawo gikan sa duha
 ka pundok nga nagsangga karor-
 nganlan ug PARTIDO NACIO-
 NALISTA. Human matukod ang
 pundok sugdan dayon ang kampan-
 ya alang sa piliay sa Disyembre.

ILALAPAT DITO ANG BATAS SA NEUTRALIDAD

Pag-aaralan ng pang-ulong Que-
 zon kung maaring mapahal sa
 kapuluan ang batas ng Kongreso
 Amerikano tungkol sa neutralidad,
 dahil sa nababalitang mula sa
 Maynila ay nagpapadala ng mga
 aeroplano sa Hukbong insik upang
 gamitin sa pakikilaban sa mga
 hapones.

Gayon nyo, ang pang-ulo ay
 nag-aalangan sa balitang iyan,
 pagka't naniniwala siyang walang
 mangangahas na magpadala ng
 mga aeroplano sa Tsina, buhat sa
 Maynila.

Natalos sa pang-ulong Quezon
 na kaniyang ipasisiyasat ang ku-
 malat sa balita hinggil sa pagpa-
 rito ng isang espia ng Formosa
 sa hangad na makapaniktik.

Alinsod sa Pang-ulo, hindi tu-
 tulutang dito'y may ibang maka-
 panghimasok at magkaroon ng
 kapangyarihan ng Pulisia.

Ang balita ng pagparito ng
 isang espia ng taga-Formosa ay pi-
 natunayan sa dibision ng imigra-
 sion ng Paggawa, pagka't doo'y
 may tinanggap na mga bagong
 sumbong, galing sa ilang insik.

Sinasabing ang tinurang tiklik
 ay nakapasok dahil sa gumamit
 ng ibang pangalan.

Laguna Naguhay-guhay Gihapon Sa Hweting

Ang hweting migamot gayud
 pagayo sa lalawigan sa Laguna,
 Luzon. Hisusihan nga moabut mga
 23 ka tawo ang nagbangka sa su-
 gal nga matud pa ni Pres. Que-
 zon dili sugal, kon dili, talis.

Sa miaging semana ang Pamu-
 no maoy nangunay pagdiklarar sa
 gubat batok sa hweting. Si Gob.
 Juan Cailles nangisog ug gipahi-
 mangnoan ang iyang mga pamuno
 lungsod sa paghingilin sa Hweting
 sulod sa siyam ka adlaw. Ang hwe-
 ting, matud sa gobernador, kina-
 hanglan mahanaw sa 19 sa Sep-
 mbre.

Paredes To Stay Away From Philippine Politics

MANILA, Sept. 13.—Resident
 Commissioner Paredes is going to politics.

FIESTA OFICIAL PARA EL 30 HA SIDO PROCLAMADA

Para que todas las muje-
 res voten así lo dis-
 pone Quezon

Declarando el día 30 de Abril
 fiesta oficial en todas las islas, el
 Presidente Manuel L. Quezon de
 Filipinas ha expedido este día una
 proclama desde los Estados Uni-
 dos. En esta fecha se celebrará
 el plebiscito femenino para la con-
 cesion del derecho del sufragio a la
 mujer filipina que hasta ahora se
 ve privada de dicho derecho segun
 las leyes vigentes en nuestro país.

La proclama presidencial es de
 acuerdo con los preceptos de la
 Constitución Filipina que dispone
 que el derecho del sufragio sea ex-
 tendido a las mujeres, si en un ple-
 biscito que debiera celebrarse para
 este objeto despues de dos años de
 adoptada esta Constitución, no me-
 nos de 30,000 mujeres que posean
 la suficiente cualificación para emi-
 tir su voto afirmativo en esta cues-
 tion.

De acuerdo con los términos de
 la Constitución y en cumplimiento
 de lo que se preceptúa en ella se
 ha fijado los días 10 y 17 del pre-
 sente mes como las fechas para la
 debida inscripcion de las mujeres
 y el día 30 la fecha de la celebra-
 cion del plebiscito femenino que
 ha sido declarada fiesta oficial en
 Filipinas este día por el Presiden-
 te Manuel L. Quezon de la Man-
 comunidad a fin de que todas las
 mujeres puedan acudir a los pre-
 nio electorales para poder votar
 a favor del sufragio femenino.

reopen his law offices and divorce
 himself from politics after his work
 with the joint committee of experts
 is completed, it was learned from
 him this morning upon his arrival
 from the United States.

He also reiterated his stand that
 President Quezon should succeed
 himself as President of the Com-
 monwealth in order that he can
 continue his work in the govern-
 ment.

Pressed by the newspapermen to
 give a statement on his proposed
 resignation from his Washington
 post, the returning Philippine en-
 voy reluctantly said that he is go-
 ing to resume his practice of his
 profession and stay away from po-
 litics.

Sept. 14, 1937

Advertiser

Sept. 14, 1937 Subscriber's name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon
Mabuhay *La Vanguardia* Sept. 14, 1937

NASISIYAHAN ANGLAGUNA SA PANG-QUEZON

Kikilos Ang Sangduguan
 Ngayong Nalalapit
 Ang Eleksion

Sa 14,000 beteranong bumuboo sa mga departamanto ng samahan ng mga beterano sa boong Kabikulan ay 12,000 ang nagpasiyang kumatig at boboto sa tiket ng koalisiong Quezon at Osmeña para sa pagka-Pangulo at pangalawang pangulo ng Commonwealth, alinsunod sa isang patalastas sa isang liham ni heneral Wenceslao Mercado, puno ng mga kagawaran sa Kabikulan, sa kuartel heneral ng koalision.

Ibinabalita ni heneral Mercado sa kuartel koalisionista na tatlong heneral lamang, at saká ang kanilang departamento, ang hangga ngayoy hindi katig sa mga kandidato ng koalision, ngunit ang kanilang lakas ay hindi hihigit sa 2,000 beterano. Gayon man, ang lahat na ng departamento na binuboo ng 12,000 beterano ay katig at boboto sa tiket Quezon-Osmeña, sang-ayon kay heneral Mercado.

Ang pang-ulong Quezon at si senador Nolasco, puno sa kampanya ng koalision ay naglibot sa Laguna hanggang kagabi. Ang pang-ulong Quezon ay tumulak kahapon ng hapon, nakabarong-tagalog, at nakasalakot ng yari rito. Bawat makapanayam at makamalas sa patnugot-bansa ay nalilipus ng lugod dahil sa kanyang kasootan at di ilan ang nakapagsabi ng "Mabuhay ang NEPA".

Dahil sa nalalapit na ang halalan, ang boong lakas ng mga koalisionista ay pangatawanan nang pinakikilos sa lahat ng dako. Ilang pangkat ng mga tanyag at mahusay na orador sa tagalog, kastila, ingles, at iba pang wika ang hindi malalaon at patutunguhin sa iba't ibang dako upang sila'y mag-sipagsalita sa mga miting na idaraos, sa kapakanan ng mga pangbansang kandidato ng Koalision.

Sinimulan na ring ihanda ang mga pelikulang nagsasalita, at diyan ay makikita't maririnig ang pangulong Quezon at si senador Osmeña. Itatanghal ang mga pelikulang nasabi sa iba't ibang panig ng Kapuluan at ipinalalagay na malaking tulong sa kampanya ng Koalision.

Mula kagabi naman, ang mga koalisionista sa Maynila ay nagsimula na ng pangatawanang pagkilos, sa pangangasiwa ng mga namumuno, ayon sa nabatid sa kinatawang Varona.

Moncado critica a Quezon; no quiere la pronta independencia

Acusa al Presidente de haber usurpado
 funciones y de tratar de establecer
 un gobierno dictatorial aqui

(De la "Associated Press")

San Francisco, Calif., 12 de julio.—El doctor Hilario Camino Moncado, filipino muy conocido en la costa del Pacifico y en Hawaii, ha expresado este día su oposición a una pronta independencia para Filipinas durante una conferencia aqui con R. S. Turner, presidente de la Foreign Trade Association.

Mientras tanto, el "Record" de Stockton, California, ha recibido un despacho de Simeon Bellosillo, periodista filipino aqui, acotando unas declaraciones del señor Moncado, que acusaba al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon de la Mancomunidad Filipina de usurpar las funciones del gobierno democrata en las islas y de fomentar un gobierno dictatorial. Moncado lanzó la acusación durante la 12a. Convención Anual de la Federación Filipina de



H. C. Moncado

América en Sacramento, hace varios días.

Moncado dijo: "El Presidente Quezon ha violado el mandato dado por la Asamblea Nacional, al abogar por la independencia insular en 1938 ó 1939. Esta cuestión se halla fuera de orden, en vista del convenio habido entre América y Filipinas. Este convenio debe acatarse.

"La Mision del Presidente Quezon aqui era colocar las bases para una conferencia comercial. Dejando las riendas de la presidencia en las manos de su Secretario (Jorge B. Vargas) y no en las del Vice-presidente Sergio Osmeña, el Presidente Quezon prostituye las clausulas consignadas en la Constitución. De este modo, está colocando las bases de una dictadura en Filipinas."

La Opinion Sept. 17, 1937

Orden Ejecutiva Saludable

Ya era hora de que se pusiera fin a la larga serie de controversias que entre funcionarios de responsabilidad del gobierno solian ventilarse diariamente en las columnas de los periodicos. Si el Presidente Quezon, con su orden ejecutiva dictada recientemente no se hubiera decidido a cortar por lo sano, nada tendria de particular que algun dia hasta los humildes mensajeros de buros se enzarzaran en "balagtasán" interminables siguiendo el ejemplo sentado por sus jefes.

La mala impresion que en el publico causan esas discusiones publicas y el peligro de que las mismas degeneren en personalismos como ha ocurrido en algunas ocasiones son razones mas que suficientes para establecer una prohibicion contra las mismas.

Por otra parte nada tienen de edificantes a parte de que el respeto y el prestigio personal de que se hallan adornados los funcionarios que incurren en esa debilidad quedan expuestos al ridiculo y a las criticas de los que las observan.

Celebraremos que en adelante las diferencias de opinion o de criterio entre los servidores publicos queden confinadas dentro de las paredes de sus respectivas oficinas para no dar dos cuartos al pregon ni estimular practica tan deleznable entre los demas.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Sudpan

Sept. 14, 1937

Herald Sept. 15, 1937

Da. Aurora De Quezon Sera Huesped De Honor del Gran Concierto de Gala del Conservatorio de la Univ. Filipina

El Primer Concierto para Piano y Orquesta Sera la Fase Sobresaliente de la Fiesta, pues Actuaran el Pianista J. C. Bañez y la Joven Soprano Coloratura Srta. Dalisay Aldaba

MANILA, 13 de septiembre. —Con un programa digno de un acontecimiento extraordinario, cuaj es, el aniversario de su fundación el Conservatorio de Musica de la Universidad de Filipinas dara un Concierto de Gala el martes 21 de septiembre, en el "Villamor Hall", La Primera Dama de las islas Doña Aurora A. de Quezon, ha sido invitada para ser la Huesped de Honor, de este festival musical del 21.

El Primer Concierto para piano y orquesta, del Dr. Francisco Santiago, Director del Conservatorio, y la hermosa composicion de Strauss — "Morgen"—para canto y orquesta seran algunos de los notables numeros del programa. Solistas en estos dos numeros, seran el pianista Juan C. Bañez y la joven soprano coloratura, Srta. Dalisay Aldaba. He aque el programa completo del concierto:

Primera Parte, Overtura, "Phedro", Massenet, "Petitte Suite de Concert", coleridge Taylor (a) "Le Caprice de Nannette" (b) "Demande et Reponse", (c) "Un Sonnet D'Amour"; (d) "La Tarantelle Fretillante".

Segunda Parte, Primer Concierto, Santiago, Piano y Orquesta, "Moderato e maestoso"; "andante amoroso"; "allegro scherzande pinmosso, Solista, Juan C. Bañez (de la clase 1932). "Morgen" (Mañana), R. Strauss, Canto y orquesta, (b) "Sukad", transcripcion por Santiago, Srtas. Dalisay Aldaba y Evelina Ka-

law. "Military March", Schubert, Orquestacion por L. Darosch, Orquesta Filarmonica del Conservatorio bajo la direccion del Profesor Francisco Santiago.

El concierto empezara a las 9:00 p. m.

Cebu National Park Created By Proclamation

President Manuel L. Quezon today signed a proclamation reserving more than 15,000 hectares of public forest-covered land in the municipalities of Balamban and Toledo, and the city of Cebu, Cebu, for park purposes. The park is to be known as the Central National Park. It shall remain under the administration of the bureau of forestry.

The park is practically the only forested portion of the entire island of Cebu, the greater portion of the province being denuded of vegetation. One of the main purposes in setting aside this region as a national park is to prevent wanton destruction of trees, thus allowing remaining trees to grow unmolested by the hands of men.

Sudpan

Sept. 14, 1937

PERO, ¿QUIEN SE ATREVERA?

La conferencia, ayer, de diputados pros y antis, presidida por el Presidente Quezon y asistida por el Sr. Osmeña, como jefe de los primeros, y por el Sr. Montilla, de los últimos, ha sellado la suerte de dichos dos bandos políticos. Una convención nacional se celebrará en el Rizal Memorial Stadium el lunes próximo, para ratificar lo decidido en dicha conferencia, cual es, la fusión incondicional. Los dos referidos bandos desaparecerán completamente y el nuevo partido se llamará Partido Nacionalista.

Una de las razones expuestas por el Presidente Quezon ante la conferencia a favor de la fusión es que dicha medida motivará la formación de un partido fuerte de oposición, cuya urgente necesidad él lo reconoce. Declaró que los que no están conformes con la fusión, que parece que son muchos, podrán formar su propio partido o coaligarse con las pequeñas facciones que existen, y desempeñar eficazmente el papel de fiscalizadores.

Dudamos del valor de esta argumentación del Sr. Quezon. Creemos que la fusión va a eliminar la oposición, a menos que entre los opositores surja un caudillo verdaderamente fuerte y patriótico, con recursos para llevar a cabo los trabajos de organización. Para intentar, siquiera, formar ahora un partido de oposición, se necesitaría de mucho coraje. La fusión, con todos sus defectos, sin duda alguna es muy fuerte. El gobierno cuenta en la actualidad con mucho dinero a su disposición, pues acaba de recibir los cien millones de Estados Unidos. Con autorizar el gasto de una buena parte de dicha suma para ciertas obras públicas en diferentes partes del archipiélago, la fusión tendrá asegurados centenares de miles de votos. Sería una locura, en estos tiempos, desafiar la fuerza del gobierno.

Sept. 13, 1937 Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

In Opinion

Tribune Sept. 16, 1937

Shanghai War Goads Bigger Stock Farming

Foreseeing a prolonged Sino-Japanese war which has been instrumental in causing prices of local prime necessities to soar to abnormal heights in recent weeks, Dr. Gregorio San Agustin, director of animal industry, immediately ordered stockmen of the various government stock farms throughout the Islands to increase their swine and poultry production, with a view to helping out the consuming public and also fighting profiteering. At the same time fieldmen of the bureau, who are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the Philippines, have been instructed to intensify the bureau's campaign along these lines.

Realizing that the government has a tough nut to crack in connection with its anti-profiteering campaign, following President Quezon's proclamation of the existence of a state of calamity, Dr. San Agustin said that one effective way to combat profiteering in Manila and in all important animal industry producing areas, is for the bureau of animal industry to intensify its animal production campaign with a view to a greater swine and poultry production.

According to the animal industry chief, the superintendent of the Alabang Stock Farm at Alabang, Rizal has been instructed to increase its egg production from 250 to 500 daily. Similar orders were issued to other government stock farms by Director San Agustin.

Meanwhile, at the animal products division of the bureau in Pandacan production of related animal products such as bacon, ham, cheese, milk, sausage, etc. has not only been considerably increased due to a greater local demand but their prices kept to the old, prewar levels, Dr. San Agustin announced.

"The public is not only going in a big way for our animal products," the animal industry chief asserted enthusiastically, "but it is pleased with the reasonableness of our prices. People report to us that they are highly satisfied with our animal products. As a matter of fact, we can't turn out enough ham for local consumption in view of our limited facilities. We continue to sell our ham at P1.20 per kilo despite the fact that elsewhere in Manila this imported product is sold at a much higher quotation, especially that imported from China."

Speaking of the intensification of the bureau's campaign along these lines, Dr. San Agustin declared: "Our immediate objective is to help the consuming public, especially the poor who are not in a position to pay exorbitant prices for prime necessities as result of the undeclared Sino-Japanese War. It is also our aim to help check profiteering among produce merchants."

Officials Prohibited From Engaging in Rows

President Quezon yesterday morning issued an executive order, prohibiting officials from engaging in unnecessary debates among themselves or between themselves and private citizens in the press.

The order follows:

In view of the frequency in which controversies touching upon particular phases of governmental activity have been carried on through the public press by contending officials of the government, or between an official of the government on the one hand and a private individual on the other; and since this practice is unseemly, distasteful, and may even, at times, be definitely harmful to the service; and because further, the publicizing by two governmental officials of conflicting opinion or real or fancied mutual grievances cannot fail to give the impression that the government is devoid of order and organization, and that its members are lacking in that sense of restraint and decorum so essential to the effective discharge of public duty:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby direct the following rules to be followed:

(1) Controversies between officials or employees of the government shall be submitted to the respective authorities empowered by law to take cognizance thereof, and the decisions of such authorities shall be faithfully observed by the contending parties.

(2) If and when news items or statements contrary to facts are published in the press, or when criticisms are made, founded on false or incorrect information, the Head of the Department or his duly authorized representative may issue a statement giving the facts

as they actually are and as supported by the official files, but in no case, except with the express authority from the office of the President of the Philippines, shall such statement contain argumentative matter or controversial discussion.

This Order shall not preclude any official or employee of the government from furnishing specific information on, or from clarifying doubtful points concerning any appropriate subject pertaining to the function of the particular official or employee, provided that such statements shall be without reference to previous criticism of the government, or in answer to any of its critics. Neither shall this Order preclude any department or office of the government from publishing from time to time, as it is frequently its duty to do, articles in the daily press, in other periodicals or magazines, or in publications of the government, which articles are intended to inform the people regarding the policies of and the work being done by the government on matters that may be of interest to the people in the promotion of their well-being, such as topics regarding the efforts of the government toward the improvement of agriculture, development of proper commerce and trading practices, and other matters of similar general import.

Any official or employee of the government violating any of the above rules directly or indirectly shall be subject to disciplinary action, including removal from office after due investigation and conviction.

Done at the City of Manila, this 15th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second.

Tribune Sept. 16, 1937

Sakdal Letters Held by Bureau

Several registered letters addressed to several Sakdal leaders in Manila, and articles for publication in the Sakdal papers, believed to be subversive in nature, are now being held up in the bureau of customs for censorship, it was learned at the customs bureau yesterday.

The letters and articles will be carefully scrutinized by the special customs board of censors composed of Deputy Collector Jesus Obieta, Juan T. David, acting chief of the appraisers' and T. Capapas, chief of the law.

The communications were mailed from Tokyo, Japan, to Manila by Benigno Ramos, supreme head of

the Sakdalistas, who is now in self exile in Japan. They were addressed to R. Enrile, Ramos' secretary, who has just returned from Japan; to R. Ramos, 2326 Juan Luna, and to some Sakdal leaders in the city and provinces.

In one of the articles written for the Sakdal paper, Ramos bitterly attacks the present administration. He also urges his followers in the Philippines not to lose faith in him and in their party.

The letters were intercepted yesterday in the mails at the Manila post office, by customs men detailed there. The missives will be confiscated if they are found to be subversive in nature. It was said.

BAGONG CITY HALL

MATUTUPAD sa araw na ito ang isang pangyayaring makasaysayan: ilagáy ng Pang-ulo ng Pilipinas ngayóng hapon ang unang bató ng bagong gusali ng pámahalaan ng siudad ng Maynila. Ang Batás Blg. 149 ng unang Asamblea Nasional ay nagkakaloób ng P1,100,000 ukol sa bagong City Hall, na ang bahagi ng tinurang halagá ay kabayaran sa Gusali ng Ayuntamiento na binibili na sa Siudad ng pámahalaang insular. Ang boong gugulin ng bagong gusali ay aabutin ng P1,600,000.

May pakpak sa kaniyang paglaki't pagunlad, ang Maynila ay nangangailangan ng tahanan opisial na bagay sa kaniyang katayuan bilang pangulong-siudad ng bansa. Ipinahayág nang mapanganib sapúl noong 1914, ang lumang City Hall na ipinatayo noong 1901-03 ay isang tunay na reliquia ng nakaraan maging sa kalagayan at sa anyo. Ang napakalawak na saklaw ng mga gawain ng pámahalaan ng Siudad, ang pagiging sentro ng kalakal at ng kabihasan ng Maynila sa Dulong Silangan, ang pagkakalagáy ng Pilipinas sa mapa ng turismo na taón-taó'y libo-libong turista ang dumadalaw dito't nagmamasíd, ang di maiiwasang pagpapalaki ng Maynila ng kaniyang mga hangganan, gayon din ang lagi nang pagkakaroón ng panganib sa bagyo at lindol at sunog na maaaring puminsala sa mga di mahahalagahang kasulatan, ay sadyang ipinagiging pang-unang kailangan ang pagtatayo ng bago at makabagong City Hall.

Sa loob ng iláng buwan matapos na ilagay ang unang bató ngayóng hapon, ay makikita natin ang mapalalolong pagsilang ng isang gusaling magiging karapat-dapat sa pámahalaan at bayang Maynila.

May katwirang magmalaki at pasalamatan ang mga kasalukuyang pinuno ng Siudad, sina alkalde Juan Posadas at mga konsehal na pinamumunuan ng Kgg. Manuel de la Fuente, dahil sa walang hinawang pagsusumikap nilá upáng maibangon ang bagong City Hall. Dapat din namang kilanlan ng malaking utang na loob ang mabunying pang-ulong Quezon, pagka't ang malasakit niyá sa Maynila at ang hangád niyang maging pangunahin ang siudad na ito sa kaniyang mga kapwa siudad, ay siyang dahil ng pagkilos ng Batasan upáng matamo ang mga kailangang gugulin at kaluwagan sa pagtatayo ng kinasasabikang gusali.

Ang bagong City Hall, kung yari na, ay inaasahan naming di lamang magiging maringal na hiyás ng arkitektura ni maginhawang tanggapan ng mapapalad na pinuno, kungdi magiging tunay na templo ng bayan na katatamuhán niyá ng lalong kasiyá-siyang paglilingkod, ng katarungan, ng tinatawag na "new deal" at ng mga biyaya ng mabuting pámahalaan, na ngayó'y nakikitang kapús at gahol dahil nga sa kasikipán ng kaniyang kasalukuyang gusali at sa pagkakatiwatalág ng mga tanggapan. Sa bagong gusali ay inaasahan naming mag-aangkin ng dangál at panata ang bawát pinuno na masabing siyá'y lingkod ng Maynila, at ang bawát mamayán ay ng kapurihan at galák sa pagpasok sa bahay-pamahalaan, pagka't yaón ang kaniyang tahanan.

Mula sa durungawán ng bagong City Hall, ang Siudad ay maaaring magmalas sa kaniyang paligid at sukatin kung alín-alín ang poók na sasakupin niyá sa lalong madali, upáng maging katotohanan ang pangarap na "lalong malaki at magandang Maynila."

SAKDAL PUNISHMENT

The existence of subversive elements in the Philippines with leanings toward mob violence to gain political or social ends is no myth or invention of political scare-mongers. There are people infected with radical ideas, for the most part originally imported, who evidently prefer chaos to law and order if it means gaining power and opportunity to promote their particular brand of social philosophy. Disclosures like those resulting from Saturday night's raid in San Juan, where 11 alleged Sakdals were arrested and four bombs seized by Philippine Army agents, brings fresh to mind the danger of repetition of the uprising of 1935.

The danger, however, is perhaps exaggerated. The disclosures credited to the 11 men taken in the San Juan raid reveal little hint of either wide or potent organization among themselves or possible confreres. The oft-repeated Sakdal scares arising from supposed leakage of plans to blow up Manila, or bomb Malacañan, or seize the banks, or wreck the water supply, are 95 per cent talk and 5 per cent planned action.

When a plot is discovered, however, and men arrested who readily admit participation in plans of a subversive nature, the question arises as to the proper punishment to be meted out to those convicted on criminal charges arising out of these activities, successful or otherwise. The punishment is of course dictated by law, but the government needs a policy in back of the law to determine whether extreme severity of penalty should be the rule, or whether justice should be tempered with mercy in view of the fact that many of those involved are ignorant people, misled by a few agitators.

Such a policy is not easy to set. It demands a differentiation between those who are led and those who do the leading. Upon the latter falls a cloak of guilt far heavier and far more crimson than upon those influenced by glib talk of oppression, real or imagined, and glittering promises of power and influence to be obtained for the taking. For the leaders and agitators the rule of extreme severity is certainly applicable when punishment for proved offense is considered. They should be

Please turn on the next page

1937

Subscriber's Name

Manuel L. Quezon

Taleb Sept. 13

Taleb Sept. 14

Herald Sept. 15, 1937

Mananatili Si C. Unson Sa Tungkulin

Si Cipriano E. Unson, kasalukuyang pangsamantalang tagapangasiwa ng National Products Exchange, ay malamang na hiranging palagian, ayon sa napag-alaman kahapon.

Sinasabing itatagubilin ngayon sa pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng kalihim Eulogio Rodriguez, ng pagsasaka at kalakal, pangulo ng lupon ng mga patnugot ng exchange na hirangin si G. Unson upang maging palaging tagapangasiwa.

Si G. Unson ay itinalaga ng pangulo bilang isa sa kaniyang mga katulong na tekniko. Siya ay naging pangalawang kalihim ng gawaing bayan at pahatiran, at sa loob ng ilang taon ay nanuparan sa pagka pangsamantalang kalihim ng kagawaran sa ilalim ng gabinete ni Wood. May 30 taon nang naglilingkod sa pamahalaan si Unson.

HINIRANG SI MEER NA IKALAWANG PINUNO

Kinilala ang kakayahan at paglilingkod sa kawanihan ng Rentas Internas.

Hinirang kagabi ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon na pangalawang kolektor si Bibiano Meer, puno ng dibision sa batas ng kawanihan ng rentas internas na nitong nakalipas na dalawang taon ay kasangguni sa kagawaran ng pananalapi.

Si Meer ay isa sa matataas na pinuno ng kawanihan at nakapaghawak ng mahahalagang tungkulin hanggang sa maging puno ng dibision sa batas. Nakataas lamang sa kanya si Jacinto Kaman-tigue, naging puno ng kagawaran ng pangasiwaan na kamakailan ay naging kasangguni sa kagawaran ng pananalapi. Nagbitiw kamakailan si Kaman-tigue upang iukol ang kanyang buong panahon sa pagtuturo at pangangalakal. Hindi isinaalangalang ng pangulong Quezon ang paghirang sa kanya dahil sa pagbibitiw niya.

Nagkaroon ng puwang sa rentas

LAST Friday morning the so-called Popular Front delivered to President Quezon a resolution expressing its opposition to the provision of the election bill, as passed by the National Assembly, which imposes a registration fee of twenty centavos on women voters.

For the last few months I have been trying to figure out what the Popular Front is and what it proposes to do. Still, I do not understand it. There is something in its expressions that smacks of bitterness and bias which, much to my regret, make it appear not as a popular but a molar front—given to grinding, but can't.

In its opposition to the registration fee of twenty centavos for women voters, I don't see any sense other than a gesture to court in a boyish manner the popular favor that it craves.

But no man here who labors not under mental cockishness for previous defeats and failures and who does not sport his patriotism as if it were boxing gloves, would raise a finger against this provision of the election measure. Neither the women themselves would do it. The women are sensible enough to know that the registration fee of twenty centavos is not meant to deprive them of their right to vote.

Is it necessary to remind our people what Secretary Cordell Hull of the United States once said—that domestic strifes, clash among factions, lack among the citizens of mutual respect and spirit of cooperation are terrible things which destroy nations?

It is not necessary, because we are all good. But we must remember that this goodness should be positive—awake.

An Open Letter to Mr. Leon Guinto

The undersigned was extremely delighted with your warning to the Chiefs of Police of Laguna to put a stop to the pernicious game of jueteng rampant in the said province with the alternative of dismissal. No other drastic move is so vital and well calculated to suppress the game that was aptly characterized by His Excellency, Manuel L. Quezon, the president of the Commonwealth as "an organized fraud." A warning with the same tenor and purpose was issued to all Provincial Governors by His Excellency, the President of the Commonwealth, the effect and immediate result of which is quite obscure. This is just hoping that your warning is not just the mere echo of the first coming as it is from one whose position is beyond the reach of politics, and not to suffer the fate of its predecessor.

Your warning, Mr. Commissioner, should not be confined in the Province of Laguna alone. The modern cancer that is gripping the Province of Laguna is just as rampant in the Province of Tarlac, if not more. The notoriety of this "organized fraud" in this province is shocking to any man's conscience. The clever few keep on fleecing the incredulous poor inhabitants in every corner and nook of this province. And to think that the game is being carried openly and even under the very nose of the agents of the peace.

Jueteng is not the only game that is common in Tarlac. Monte is also being played here nightly. Bankers from the Province of Pampanga, Iloilo and Manila ply their trade here to the prejudice and detriment of the inhabitants of the Province of Tarlac.

MAY BUILD HOSPITAL IN QUEZON CITY SOON

Special to the DMHM

QUEZON CITY, Sept. 10.—An emergency dispensary and dental clinic will be opened simultaneously in Quezon city according to an information from the office of the city mayor today. A modern building with a lot located in the district of Dilliman and costing P7,000 was purchased by the city government for the housing of the two clinics.

Dr. Leon Malubay, medical officer in Quezon city, was appointed head of the emergency dispensary. He will be assisted by several members from the health department.

Meanwhile, the sum of P280,000 was recommended by the city council to be set aside to finance the erection of a modern government hospital in Quezon City. The proposed hospital will be established in the district of Cubao near the present city hall.

Mayor Tomas B. Morato expects to have the hospital finished before the next International Exposition scheduled to be held in this city soon, it was learned.—F. G. Reyes.

The National State Police of which you are the worthy commissioner was created to give more efficiency to the enforcement of the law and order. I hope that its mission will be carried to a very successful realization.—Evaristo Magbag, Tarlac, Tarlac

placed beyond the reach of mass pardons such as Frank Murphy granted to 74 Sakdals from Bulacan on August 18, 1935, when he was governor general, or such as President Quezon granted to 32 prisoners on November 16, 1936. They are inclined to malicious and destructive activity which is dangerous to law and order and national well-being.

For the others, for those whose worst offense is misguided ignorance, there should be some tempering of justice with mercy, coupled with a liberal education during a period of incarceration to show them the error of their ways.

cont. Bulletin Sept. 15

1937

Tribune Sept. 16

Tribune Sept. 16

Con

1937

TWO BLUNDERS

By MIGUEL R. CORNEJO
Chairman, National Committee on
Organization.

The enactment of a law postponing the elections of provincial and municipal officials to 1938 and empowering the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and that of another law discontinuing and liquidating the pensions of thousands of Filipino and American teachers, constabulary officials and men, and bureau of health retired personnel, were two main features of the Quezon administration which caused unfavorable comments in the United States and other foreign countries, not to mention the protests made by those directly concerned in the Philippines.

We deplore the fact that President Quezon, being a wise and experienced political leader, assisted by a number of intelligent legal and technical advisers by virtue of the Belo fund law, has yet committed such big mistakes.

Sept. 16-37

In Informador

Prohiben Controversias en Publico Entre Funcionarios del Gobierno

Quezon Asi lo Decreta en Orden Administrativa

En una orden administrativa expedida en la mañana de ayer por el presidente Quezon se ha indicado sobre la prohibicion de que las controversias entre funcionarios del gobierno o entre estos y personas particulares se venteen en la prensa o publicamente.

Una accion disciplinaria, incluyendo la destitucion cuando sea necesario sera el castigo que se impondra a los que se hallen incurso en contraviniendo esta disposicion ejecutiva.

Se ha indicado que estos conflictos o discusiones verificadas publicamente dan la impresion de que el gobierno esta desprovisto de orden, y disciplina, por lo que se ha estimado conveniente prohibir estas controversias en publico.

bigat na parusa laban sa sino mang lumabag. Ang isang mahalagang susog na makahahadlang sa pagdaraya ay ang pagkuha sa tak ng daliri ng sino mang magpapatala upang bumoto. Ang ikalawa ay ang pagkakait sa mga pinuno't kawal ng Hukbong Pilipino sa panahon ng paglilingkod na makaboto kaya tinatayang may 12,000 dating manghahalal ang hindi makaboto sa ilalim ng bagong batas.

Isang Batas Na Pinagtibay Na Ng Pangulo

Linagdaang ang bagong batas sa halalan at ang halagang ukol sa paaralan

Isang bagong batas sa halalan ang nagkabisang sapul kagabi nang lagdaang ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ang bill blg. 2146 na napagtibay sa nakaraang tanging pulong ng Batasan. Ang batas na ito ang susundin sa pagdarao ng halalan ng mga pinuno ng lalawigan, siudad at munisipio sa ika 14 ng Disiembre.

Linagdaang din ng Pangulo kagabi ang panukalang batas blg. 2414 na naglalaan ng P1,000,000 bilang karagdang tulong sa mga paaralang elementaria sa iba't ibang panig ng Pilipinas. Ang upang halagang pinagtibay ay P1,000,000, datapuwa't dinagdagan pa ng P200,000 sa palagay na ang upang ilinaan ay hindi makasasapit upang mabuksan ang lahat ng paaralang kailangan at matanggap ang mga batang may sapat na gulang.

Sa batas ng halalan na linagdaang ng pangulong Quezon ay itinakda sa ika 14 ng Disiembre ang paghahalal ng mga pinuno ng lalawigan, siudad at munisipio, at tuwing tatlong taon pagkatapos. Dahil diyan ay nabago ang petsa ng halalan, kaya ang panunumpa naman ng mga magsisipagtagumpay na dating ginagawa sa ika 16 ng Oktubre ay malilipat sa ika 1 ng Enero tuwing tatlong taon.

Inihihwalay din ng bagong batas ang halalan ng mga kagawad ng Kapulungang Pangbansa. Ang pagdaraos nito ay itatakda sa karaniwang pulong ng Batasan sa ika 16 ng Oktubre. Ang bagong batas ay nagpapasok ng mahahalagang pagbabago sa pinalitang batas, at ang isa niyan ay ang pagbabawal sa ikatlong re-eksion ng mga pinuno ng lalawigan at munisipio. Sa dating batas ay hindi hinahadlangan ang pagkandidato hanggang naiibigan ng sino mang naghahawak ng tungkuling panglalawigan o pangbayan, datapuwa't sa pagiral ng batas na nagkabisang sapul kagabi ay hindi maaaring umabot sa apat na panahon ang panunungkulan ng sino mang pinuno ng lalawigan o munisipio.

Ang mga presidente munisipal, pangalawang pangulo ay tatawag ang alkalde munisipal at mga pangalawang alkalde, ayon sa batas. Sa pamamagitan niyan ay matatangi ang kanilang tungkuling sa punong tagapagpaganap ng Commonwealth na karaniwang tinatawag na Pangulo at sa Pangalawang Pangulo.

Ipinahayag ng ilang kinatawan ng Kapulungang Bansa na ang bagong batas sa halalan ay may malaking kabutihan, sapagka't sa pamamagitan nito ay mahirap na magkaroon ng mga dayaan. Bukod diyan ay itinakda ang mabibigat na parusa laban sa sino mang lumabag. Ang isang mahalagang susog na makahahadlang sa pagdaraya ay ang pagkuha sa tak ng daliri ng sino mang magpapatala upang bumoto. Ang ikalawa ay ang pagkakait sa mga pinuno't kawal ng Hukbong Pilipino sa panahon ng paglilingkod na makaboto kaya tinatayang may 12,000 dating manghahalal ang hindi makaboto sa ilalim ng bagong batas.

Towards Better Elections

Local elections which have often been the subject of much criticism will, under the new law just signed by the President be fraud-proof, according to the authors of the measure.

The claim may have been carried too far but it just goes to show to what extent efforts are being made towards better elections. This form of expression of the people's will if not governed by strict laws is apt to be debased by those who would use it as their tool for private ends. This has not only been true in the Philippines but also in other democratic countries where popular elections are the means for choosing public officials.

A few features of the new election law very well justify the claim of the solons responsible for its passage. It adopts the fingerprint system of identification in registration. This will prevent the dead from voting as has sometimes been the case in some local elections.

The new law also insures the appointment of an inspector for the party of the opposition or whichever party in the locality represents such minority. One of the many troubles which has often characterized pre-election days is the appointment of inspectors from out of the political parties or groups. If the new election law can really do away with such wrangles, the effort towards better elections shall not have been in vain.

The provision of the new law which deprives the military from taking part in the elections cannot also be overlooked. One of the many fears which has been expressed in connection with the building up of an army here was that this group might form a clique which could control the government. That fear is entirely wiped out by the new measures thus insuring the supremacy of the civilian population over the military.

Some of these aspects have been tried in other places and their adoption here is therefore a good assurance of better and cleaner elections.

Sept. 18, 1937

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Ed. Debate

Dec. Negroes. Chas.

EDITORIAL COLUMN

QUEZON TAKES UP PLANS FOR BIGGER MANILA

**Increase Of Police Force
To Fight Crime Wave
Also Discussed**

TO AID CITY

**Ambitious Program Will
Take Years, Millions
To Accomplish**

By CIPRIANO CID

Plans for a greater Manila, including projects to incorporate nine Rizal towns with the city, the reclamation of the Manila north harbor and an increase in the city police force were discussed at length by President Quezon at his weekly press conference yesterday.

The President was indignant at the increase in the city crime wave and indicated he will call Mayor Juan Posadas and Police Chief Antonio Torres to a conference to discuss the law and order situation in the city.

When told that city authorities blame the rising crime wave in Manila upon the lack of adequate police personnel, the President stated that he is asking the national assembly to give the city government a continuing aid of P1,000,000. This money should be used in augmenting the police force and in improving city sanitation, he explained.

To Reclaim Harbor

He declared that he is also prepared to give the city government some P2,000,000 of the excise tax on coconut oil for the reclamation of the Manila north harbor and to utilize the land thus reclaimed for the construction of a model city barrio and for general improvement of city sanitation and scenery. It was also understood probable that the old project of erecting an additional pier in the reclaimed area will be pushed through as a feature of general city beautification and improvement program.

In extending the city boundaries beyond present limits, the President declared that Manila is about the only city in the world where a motorist can move from one end of the city to another in seven minutes.

"We want to make Manila a bigger and better city," he said. He explained that the present plans are to extend the city limits so that its boundaries would be the Marikina river in the east, the Parañaque river in the south and the Tinajeros river in the north.

Area To Be Increased

This means that the present city area would be increased considerably, perhaps from four to five

An Evil Eliminated

—:O:—

One of the evils eliminated with the passage of the new election law is the habit of men electors to demand from the candidates payment for their delinquent personal cedula taxes in exchange for their votes. Heretofore these political parasites have intentionally neglected to pay their cedula taxes to the government for the years prior to elections at the thought that when elections come there is a *Capitan Berino* who would willingly stand for their obligation with the state. Of course, the poor candidate has no other alternative. His aim is to get the coveted position no matter how much it will cost him. With the approval of the new election law this unavoidable evil in the past is completely eliminated. And the credit goes to His Excellency, President Manuel L. Quezon, who had conceived of this wise idea.

Manabay Sept 18, 1937

Hangkasalukuyan

Nasa Malalakas Na Kamay

BUHAT sa kalansay ng isang kalusugang nginatngat ng malupit na sakit, sa kaniyang ika-59 taong gulang ay nagbalik ang pang-ulong Quezon sa sigla at lakas ng kabataan. Mahusay ang puso at ang бага at ang dugo, pagkatapos ng isang pagsusuri kahapon sa Rayos-X ay sinabi sa kaniya ng mga manggagamot: "Napakabuti ang lagay ng inyong katawan."

Ang kahanga-hangang pakikibaka at tagumpay ng pang-ulong Quezon sa tuberkulosis ay siyang sagisag ng lahat ng kaniyang pakikibaka't tagumpay. Mahirap makakilala ng pagkatalo ang isang nagwagi sa kamataan.

Ang kalusugan ni Manuel L. Quezon ay hindi nagbabadha ng sariling kapalaran ng isang taong malusog; ang ganyang kalusugan ay isang pananagutan na ang ugat ng bansa ay nasa malalakas na kamay ng isang Lider na maaari pang maghandog sa bansa ng tibay ng katawan, ng tapang ng puso at ng liwanag ng isip na sa kaniya'y kinakailangan.

times its present size. The following municipalities of Rizal province would be included within the boundaries of Greater Manila: Caloocan and Malabon on the north; San Francisco del Monte, San Juan and Mandaluyon on the east and San Pedro Makati, Pasay, Las Piñas and Parañaque on the south.

To carry out these greater Manila projects, President Quezon proposes to ask the national assembly in its regular session next October to consider necessary legislation. There will be one bill covering payment to the city annually of P1,000,000 as a subsidy or aid, reviving an old practice curtailed several years ago; there will be another bill setting aside P2,000,000 for the reclamation of the city north harbor and still

another for extending the city boundaries to the rivers mentioned above.

It was declared to be an ambitious program which will take years and millions of pesos to accomplish.

To Fill Vacant Lots

President Quezon also told newspapermen yesterday that he will ask the municipal board and the mayor to consider an ordinance requiring owners of vacant lots in the city to have them filled. This would help in making the city look better and more sanitary, he said.

The reclamation of the Manila north harbor is an old project. It was part of the Burnham plan for beautifying Manila, drafted 30 years ago. There was a proposal to let the job to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific but the contract was never approved.

Sept. 16, 1937

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon
EP Hebeles Sept. 18, 1937

FRONT LEADERS ARE CONFIDENT

Predict Growth of Opposition With Affiliation Of Groups

Leaders of the Popular Front last night predicted the steady growth of the opposition alliance into a formidable party, counting with the affiliation of Socialist, Communists, Sakdals, and other minority groups.

Front leaders refuted the statement of President Manuel L. Quezon that the opposition will be unable to gain even a few seats in the National Assembly.

The directorate of the Popular Front is circularizing members and sympathizers of the opposition party, advising them to launch a movement as soon as possible to raise support from the "little men" and to be ready to fight the fusion party in the coming local and national elections.

Nightly meetings are being held by Front leaders, together with leading Communists, Sakdals and Socialists, working out plans to strengthen the organizations.

It was stated at Front headquarters that voluntary affiliations are being received from all over the Islands. These prospective members feel that there is necessity of a strong opposition group to fiscalize the work of the party in power.

A national meeting of the Popular Front will be held in Manila as soon as the circulars reach the members and sympathizers in the provinces.

Segundo Agustin, former member of the municipal board of Manila, declared last night that he will propose to the directorate that it name no candidate for any elective post, if the party is not given election inspectors. He stated that it will be useless to present candidates if the party is not given inspectors.

Commenting on the announcement made by President Quezon, that he would cease being lenient to the Sakdals, Agustin said that it was an indication that President Quezon is convinced that there is a growing discontent among the masses.

Meantime, both General Emilio Aguinaldo and Judge Juan Sumulong continue keeping silent until the new party is formally organized.

The memorial of the Popular Front to the joint preparatory committee is now finished. It seeks immediate independence at any cost, and recommends some solutions to the economic problems in the Philippines.

Maria Aurora Quezon celebrara su 18.º cumpleaños el día 23 con un party original en Malacañang



MARIA AURORA QUEZON

Maria Aurora Quezon, la encantadora hija mayor del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon y señora, cumple sus 18 años el día 23 del actual.

Para celebrar tan fausto acontecimiento, la gentil "dalaga" que adorna el histórico Palacio de Malacañang ofrecera en esa fecha, por la noche, un esplendido party al que serán invitados sus amigos en los círculos juveniles de la sociedad manilense.

Al Comandante Manuel Nieto, ayudante de campo de su Excelencia, se ha encomendado la misión de atender los preparativos para la fiesta que, según informes, será originalísima, porque en ella las chicas serán las que solicitaran bailes a los chicos y no estos a aquellas, como es costumbre. Las chicas llevarán carnets en los que pondrán los nombres de todos los chicos que acepten su invitación al baile.

Mabuhay Sept. 18, 1937

AYAW PADAIG ANG TAYABAS SA HUETENG

LOPEZ, Tayabas, Sept. 11.—Ang larong hueteng na namumugad sa mga lalawigan ng Laguna at Kabite ay laganap din at sa malas ay hindi na masusugpo sa Tayabas, na siya pa namang lalawigan nina pangulong Quezon at komisionado Guinto.

Sa lalawigan ito ng niyog ay may malalaking palaruan ng hueteng sa mga bayan ng Lusena, Lopez, Lukban, Candelaria, Atimonan (sariling bayan ng komisionado Guinto), Sariaya (sariling bayan ni gobernador Rodriguez), Caluang, Tayabas, Tiaong (sariling bayan ni direktor Tameses), Lagulmanoc at Aloneros. Ang hueteng sa lalawigan ito ay mga sangay ng mga hueteng sa Laguna katulad ng Malake, Erion, Marasigan, Luma, Bago Estrella (sa Lusena), Dikis at mga iba pang malilit.

At dito sa bayan ng Lopez, nang dumating si kalihim Quirino noon Abril ay tatlo lamang ang "bangka," subalit nang bigyan ng babala ni kalihim Quirino ang mga maghuhueteng at pulis ay lalong nagin glaganap ang hueteng sapagka't ang banta ay hindi naisagawa at ang mga may palaro ay naniwalang yao'y pananakot lamang. Kaya dito sa Lopez at Hondagua ay apat na ang "bangka" at walong ulit na binobola sa maghapon hanggang gabi. Umagang-umaga pa lamang ay mapapakinggan na ng isang naglalakad sa daan ng tanung-tanungan ng bata at matanda, babai at lalaki kung ano ang lumabas o kung ano ang anunsio. Naging palasak tuloy ang

niga lenuaheng "anunsio, pake bastag, porista, surap bantay, beast, baboy damo" at iba pang salita.

Ang pangulong uezon, samakawid ay hindi makapagmamalakid na ang kaniyang sariling lalawigan ay linis sa ano mang bisio, sapagka't ang malilit lamang na mga bayan sa Tayabas ang hindi pinamumugaran ng hueteng.

SANTOS DE GRACIA

Sept. 17 1937

BILI SA PILIAY GITIMAN-AN NA NI M.L. QUEZON

Ang Pundok Sa Mayoriya
Gihatagan Sa Duha Ka
Inspektor

P1,200,000 GAHIN

Makasukad Na Pagayo
Mga Tunghaan Gumikan
Nianang Gahina

MANILA, Sept. 16.—Gitiman-an ni Presidente Quezon ang du-

cont.
Please turn on the next page

1937 Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Altered Sept. 18, 1937

curr. Tig. Sept. 17

ha ka hinungdanon nga balaodon nga giuyonan sa Asambleya sa katapusang adlaw sa tinuyong tigum niya. Kini mao ang balaodon sa piliay ug ang balaodon nga nagahin P1,200,000 aron gugolon sa pagtukas sa mga saring nga wala katukasi sa miaging Hunyo.

Ang balaodon nga naggahin P1,200,000 alang sa mga saring nga wala kabuksi sa miaging Hunyo gumikan sa kalit nga pagtugbaw sa gidaghanon sa mga bata nga nanugna gisugyot ni Bise-Presidente Osmeña sa ngalan sa iyang pagka sekretaryo sa ins. truksiyon publika. Sa labing madali buksan na ang mga saring aron pagpasulod sa mga bata.

Ang ikaduhang balaodon mao ang nagbuut sa paghimo sa piliay unya sa Disyembre 14, 1937.

Ang bagong balaod sa piliay wala mogkinahanglan nga ipakita pa ang sidula sa buut mobotar. Ang mga babaye gitugotan sa pagbotar, makahimo usab sa pagpili. Ang pundok sa minoriya mahimong hatagan ug usa ka inspektor. Ubang bahin sa bagong balaod mao kining mosunod:

1—Ang piliay himoon sa Disyembre 14, 1937 ug sa samang adlaw matag tulo ka tuig; mao piliang ang mga punoan sa lungsod sa siyudad ug lalawigan. Ang mapili mohupot dayon sa katungdanan sa nEero 1 nga mosunod.

2—Ang mapiling punoan sa lungsod nganlan na ug "alkalde" ug ang bise-presidente nganlan ug "bise-alkalde".

3—Ang galastohan sa piliay bahinon pagabaga sa lungsod ug sa lalawigan.

4—Kadtong nakaalagad na sulod sa siyam ka tuig mahimong magpasubli ug katulo.

5. Ang pundok sa minoriya mahimong hatagan ug usa ka inspektor kon ang duha ka pundok sa mayoriya magpusyon ug mobutang lamang ug tagsa ka pilionon.

6. Ang pumipili kuhaan ug hulma sa iyang mga tudlo, ingon man inigbotar niya.

7. Molungtad sa 4 ka adlaw ang pagpalista. Ang mga babae kapili ug mahimong magpalista ang kasundalohan dili makabtar ug ang kapolisan mahimong mobotar.

President And Mrs. Quezon To Give Large Dinner Dance On Daughter's Birthday

Prominent members of Manila society will gather en masse at Malacañan on Thursday evening, September 23, when Miss Maria Aurora Quezon, eldest daughter of President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon will be honored by her parents with a large party celebrating her eighteenth birthday.

The Malacañan grounds will be properly decorated for the occasion. Weather permitting, buffet will be served on the spacious lawn of the palace.

Manila's best orchestra will furnish the dance music.

Those invited are:

Dan Alano, Miss Dolly Alano, Alex Albert, Miss Josefa Alunan, Miss Lourdes Alunan, Miss Eva Araneta, Jose Araneta, Miss Concha Arguelles, Antonio Arroyo, Jose Arroyo, Mariano Arroyo, Pedro Arroyo, Miss Nenita Bayot, Tom Benitez, Assemblyman and Mrs. Felipe Buencamino, Dr. and Mrs. Victor Buencamino, Felipe Buencamino, Miss Betty Castillo, Miss Pat Castillo, Pepito Castillo, Miss Diding Chuidian, Johnny Chuidian, Miss Paching Chuidian, Antonio Cuyugan, Miss Carmen Cuyugan, Jose Cuyugan, Miss Rosario Cuyugan, Vicente Cuyugan, Miss Amada de Leon, Manuel de Leon, Jose Diokno, Miss Helen Desser, Dr. and Mrs. Jose Fabella, Miss Evelyn Fabella, Miss Nena Fabella, Jose Fabella, Johnny Fabella, Mr. and Mrs. Ramon J. Fernandez, Carlos Fernandez, Jose Fernando, Luis Fernandez, Basil Francisco, Teddy Francisco, Miss Paching Gana, Leon Maria Guerrero, Leny Hontiveros, David Imperial, Jimmy Jalbuena, Sergio Jalbuena, Mr. and Mrs. Leopoldo Kahn, Ernesto Kahn, Juan Kahn, Miss Luz Kahn, Rene Kahn, Lt. Ramon Laconico, Miss Tessy Ladao, Carlos Ledesma, Zafiro Ledesma, Miss Corazon Le-

saca, Miss Estela Lesaca, Luis Lim, Miss Lois MacMurray, Antonio Madrigal, Miss Macaria Madrigal, Miss Pacita Madrigal, Miss Betty Magalona, Miss Susan Magalona, Manoling Manahan, Miss Louise McNutt, Secretary and Mrs. Jose P. Melencio, Chito Miranda, Manuel Miranda, Miss Remedios Miranda, Lt. Pedro Q. Molina, Mr. and Mrs. Enrique Montilla, Speaker and Mrs. Gil Montilla, Jaime Montilla, Miss Mercedes Montilla, Eddie Montinola, Manuel Nieto, Jr., Miss Nena Nieto, Rene Nieto, Ruben Nieto, Miss Mila Nieva, Tony Nieva, Miss Tropy Ocampo, Vice President and Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, Leonardo Ocampo, Miss Naty Osorio, Manuel Pamintuan, Ramon Pamintuan, Jose Gonzalez Pardo de Tavera, Eduardo Gonzalez Pardo de Tavera, Joaquin Gonzalez Pardo de Tavera, Mr. and Mrs. Augusto Gonzalez, Mayor and Mrs. Juan Posadas, Secretary and Mrs. Elpidio Quirino, Justice and Mrs. Claro M. Recto, Miss Chona Recto, Dudung Recto, Mr. and Mrs. Jose J. Reyes, Dr. and Mrs. Carlos P. Romulo, Ramon del Rosario, Eduardo Roxas, Assemblyman and Mrs. Manuel Roxas, Vicente Roxas, Ernesto Santos, Carlos Sevilla, Dr. and Mrs. Antonio G. Sison, Antonio Sison, Jr., Miss Honoria Sison, Miss Conchita Sunico, Miss Gloria Topacio, Edmund Unson, Miss Sally Unson,

General and Mrs. Basilio J. Valdes, Ramon Valera, Secretary and Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas, Jorge Vargas, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Antonio Vasquez, Luis Vasquez, Jesus de Veyra, Manuel de Veyra, Miss Lourdes de Veyra, Miss Maria Rosario de Veyra, Augusto Villalon, Jr., Secretary and Mrs. Jose Yulo, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobo Zobel, Miss Matilde Zobel, Miss Consuelo Zobel, Miss Gloria Zobel, and Tony Zulueta.

Tribune Sept. 18, 1937

WORDS VS. WORK

President Quezon's order that government officials shut up and hereafter refrain from wars of words in the press certainly meets with general public approval. Furthermore public sentiment endorses any effective plan for devoting the energy and effort heretofore expended in quarrels hereafter to the performance of official duties.

In other words, more work and less words!

As we understand the order of President Quezon, that is his program. The effectiveness of his program will be judged on the basis of the decrease of word battles and the corresponding increase of work done.

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Mabuhay Sept. 18, 1937

Nagbalik Sa Dating Kalusugan



Makikita sa larawan ang dalawang panahon ng pangulong Quezon, noong siya'y alaga ng sakit at ngayong siya'y malusog at matatag. Sa itaas ay inaagapayan siya samantalang lumululan sa sasakyan; sa kaliwa ay galing siya sa paglalakad upang sumagap ng hangin sa mga unang oras ng umaga.

DATING MASASAKTIN LIPUS NG KALUSUGAN NGAYON ANG PANG-ULO

Sinulat ni MONTANO D. NAZARIO,
Manunulat ng DMHM

Nasaksihan ang isang milagro at nangyari ang di akalain.

Ang pangulong Quezon na nagingit sa kamatayan may ilang taon nang nakalilipas, ay masigla at malusog na tulad ng pinakamalusog na lalaki sa bansang ito. Nagbalik ngayon ang Pang-ulo sa bagong yugto ng kabataan sa gulang na 59 na taon.

Ang nasa itaas ay pinatitibayan ng pagsusuri sa Rayos-X na ginawa kahapon ng umaga sa Santol Sanatorium. Ang Punong Tagapagpaganap na sinamahan ni komandante Manuel Nieto, ay nagtungo kahapon sa Santol at sa pamamagitan ng rayo-X ay sinuri siya roon mina Dr. Antonio Sison, Migel Canizares at komandante Hutter. Napagkilala sa Rayos-X na mabuti ang lagay ng kaniyang mga bata at puso.

"Mabuti ang inyong pangangatagan," ang sabi ng mga coangagamot sa pangulong Quezon. "Masari na kayong maglaro ng

"golf" at mangabayo. Gayon man, dapat ninyong dagdagan ang inyong pamamahinga at matulog nang mahaba."

Sumigla at natuwa ang Pang-ulo. Subalit sa kaniyang ngiti ay nasinag ang bahagyang bahas ng katiwutan. Kinahulugdan niya ang "golf" at ang pangangabayo, at sinabi sa kaniyang mga madagagamot na pasistaulan niya agad ang libangang ito. Ngunit hindi niya maipangakong mararagdagan ang kaniyang pamamahinga at tulog.

Sapagkat ang Pang-ulo ay hindi

manarag, makatutag at matatag na manirag nang matagal sa gitna ng angaw-angaw na mga suliranin ng pamahalaan at ng bansa. Dali sa mga kaabelahang iyan ay hlos mabibilang sa daliri ang mga sanadaling kaniyang ipinamamhinga. Kara niyang gumagising siya sa ika-5:30 ng umaga, at kinakaharap ang mga gawa'n hanggang sa kalaliman ng gabi. Hating-gabi ang kaniyang kagahang pagtulog. Ang patakaran sa walong oras isang araw at limang araw na paggawa sa isang linggo ay hindi masaring masunod ng Pang-ulo. Gumagawa siya mula sa 18 hanggang 20 oras sa maghapon at pitong araw sa isang linggo.

Sa aking pagmamaisid sa pangulong Quezon, nang siya'y manaog nang boong sigla sa mga baitang ng handanan sa Santol, na taglay ang kalusugang katutubo lamang sa kabataan, ay nagunita ko ang kaniyang nakahahambal na larawan nang ilang taong lumipas noong siya'y may sakit at mahinang-mahina, nang siya'y buhatin sa pag-aahon sa pier mula sa isang sasakyang-dagat. At tulad ng ibang nakakikilala sa kaniya, pinagtakhan ko ang kahanga-hangang tagumpay ng Pang-ulo sa malubhang karamdaman.

Maituturing na isang himala ang kaniyang pagbabago — pagbabago ng isang lalaking bumangon sa bingit ng kamatayan at nagbalik na taglay ang bagong lakas at buhay, upang maglingkod nang lalong matagal sa kapakanan ng kaniyang bayan.

3,000 TO BE AT PARTY CONFAB

Convention At Rizal Memorial On Monday To Hear Quezon

From 2,000 to 3,000 delegates are expected to attend the joint convention of the coalition parties next Monday at the Rizal Memorial Auditorium. President Quezon and Vice President Osmeña, leaders respectively of the coalesced parties, are scheduled to address the joint convention.

Ramon Diokno, government corporation counsel, and executive secretary to the rules committee for the joint convention, said last night that replies have been received from the provinces announcing arrival of provincial delegates here next Sunday.

Please turn on the next page

CONFAB OPENS AT 10 O'CLOCK

Delegates Arrive — Quezon Guest of Honor — Fusion Ra- tification Due

In the face of bitter criticism from leaders of the Popular Front, the organization of the Nacionalista party out of the two wings of the coalition will be formally ratified tomorrow morning at the joint national convention of the antis and the pros at the Rizal Tennis Stadium.

The Nacionalista party, of which President Manuel L. Quezon will be the titular head, will thus become the majority political group in control of the government. It is the hope of government leaders that with the existence of only one majority party the field will be cleared for the growth of the Popular Front to grow as the recognized opposition group.

Both parties will submit themselves to the electorate on December 14.

Meanwhile, Speaker Gil Montilla, chairman of the committee on the joint national convention, announced yesterday, following a lengthy conference at Malacañan with President Quezon, that everything is ready for the convention, which will open at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The principal feature of the affair, besides the approval of a resolution ratifying the fusion and organizing the new party, will be a speech by President Quezon. It was understood the president will dwell on the reasons behind the fusion, which has been consummated by his own desire.

As tomorrow will see the organization of a formidable majority party, the Popular Front Party will simultaneously take steps towards the formulation of its platform of government, the draft of which will soon be presented to former Senator Juan Sumulong, Popular Front leader.

The proposed platform contains the following five propositions:

1. The Popular Front Party is for irrevocable, absolute, and complete independence.

2. The Popular Front Party shall always oppose all existing laws or any legislation tending to abridge civil rights such as freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, and all academic freedom.

3. The Popular Front Party will strive for the extension of public works, free and popular education, higher wages and equitable taxation with proportionate increase of income tax including improvements of the standard of living of the workers, social security, old-age pensions, strict adherence to law of compensation, unemploy-

ment relief, and insurance, reduction in government ownership and public utilities, the care of infants, and public institutions.

4. The party will strive for nationalization of education, trade, commerce and industry.

5. The Popular Front Party will champion the high political ideals of complete separation of power between free, distinct, and separable branches of the government; namely the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches.

The platform of the Nacionalista party will be the same as that of the coalition, which, party leaders said, obtained popular approval in the national election on September 17, 1935. Since it has the mandate of the people the platform can not be disregarded, it was said, without violating the will of the people.

"Woe the day the fusion takes place," Senator Sumulong declared as he foresaw the tragic possibilities for the people.

"The antis and the pros tried to impress the public that each faction was contending against the other," he went on to say. "With the fusion however, all these pretensions and hypocrisies with which they tried to mislead the people are gone, and they are showing their true colors."

"Now, the President will have his own way, the last defense for the preservation of a democratic government is wrecked, and the members of the party have become more than ever 'yes-men' of the President."

On the other hand General Emilio Aguinaldo, another Popular Front leader, has openly welcomed the fusion, saying that this will give the opportunity for an opposition party to grow.

The Montilla committee last evening issued the following program for tomorrow's national convention:

1. Reading of the call for the joint national convention of the parties in coalition.

2. Opening of the convention by the chairman of the committee on joint national convention Speaker Gil Montilla.

3. Reading and approval of the resolution to invite His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, to be the guest of honor of the convention.

4. Creation of a committee to notify the President of the invitation of the delegates.

5. Entrance of the President at the convention hall.

6. Reading and approval of a resolution ratifying the fusion.

7. Reading and approval of a resolution organizing a new party out of the fusion.

8. Adjournment of the convention.

Provincial delegates who have been arriving in Manila hail the fusion with unanimity, saying that it was the best thing for the country.

Members of the provincial committee for the Pro-Nacionalista Party for the city of Manila, last

fusion. The meeting was held in the home of Councilor Agaton Celilio, president of the provincial committee in the city, on Calero. Roberto S. Teodoro of Talibao, moved that the committee express its adherence to the fusion; Coun-

cilor Hermenegildo Atienza, majority floor leader of the municipal board, asked that it be adopted unanimously, which the committee members did.

On the other hand, members of the Manila provincial committee of the Pro-Democrata Party, which also held a meeting in the home of President Manuel de la Fuente of the Manila municipal board last evening, voted to postpone ratification of the fusion.

Before ratifying the fusion, the Democrata "pros" decided to invite local committees and Democrata "pro" leaders to a joint meeting with the provincial committee and the directorate of the Democrata party.

At this joint meeting, whose date will be fixed later, Assemblymen Gregorio Perfecto and Pedro Gil will be asked to make a detailed explanation on the advantages of the fusion.

1937
Cont. Bulletin Sept. 18

The Quezon party by-laws provide for such conventions a representation of three delegates for every assemblyman's district, in addition to three who may represent the province at large. The provincial governors and members of the provincial board belonging to the party are ex-officio directors of the party and delegates to a party convention.

The Osmeña faction rules provide for a representation of two delegates for every assemblyman's district and in addition a delegate at large for the province. The provincial governors and board members also are ipso facto delegates to the convention, for being ex-officio directors of the party.

The members of the cabinet also are officers of the party or parties represented in the coalition. All in all, if all delegates come to Manila there will be about 3,000, Diokno said.

The joint convention rules committee yesterday had completed drafting the resolutions and other documents which will be submitted for the consideration of the parties due to be fused at the convention next Monday. Another meeting is scheduled for today to polish these papers.

1937

1937

1937

Herald Sept. 20

Herald Sept. 21

Herald

FUSION VOTE UNANIMOUS

Speaker Gil Montilla May Be Chosen Head Of New Party

The Nationalist party of the Philippines was born and given its first airing at the Jose Rizal Memorial Stadium, this morning.

Before a crowd of approximately 1,000 delegates from every section of the country, the fusion of the 'pros' and the 'antis' was officially ratified shortly before noon today. The two coalesced political units under whose auspices the government has been run for the past two years, the Nacionalista Consolidado and the Democrata-Nacionalista Pro-Independencia — passed into history, and were replaced by a revitalized, united party founded, in the word of President Manuel L. Quezon, upon a "pledge inherited from the coalesced parties that it will be devoted only to the service of the people, for the perpetuation and glory of our nation and for the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the Philippines."

The ratification was unanimous. After the event, Speaker Gil Montilla, of the National Assembly delivered a brilliant address. The convention was a splendid success, according to the general impression of all those present.

The convention confined itself solely to the ratification of the fusion of the two coalesced parties, and refrained from selecting any of the officers of the new party.

It is, however, understood that Speaker Montilla is the choice for head of the party. This is because of the pronouncement of the President himself thus: "In this new political organization, I desire to take no active part. The President, in my opinion, should not be at the head of any partisan organization."

The convention opened at 10 o'clock. The stadium was packed with expectant delegates, who had anticipated the presence of the President. The latter, however, could not attend the proceedings due to certain unavoidable circumstance, and after this fact was announced to the assemblage, the President's message was read by Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, who presided jointly with Speaker Montilla.

After the message was read, Speaker Montilla delivered his address explaining the purposes underlying the fusion of the two coalesced parties. He said that the coalesced parties have been cooperating in the administration of the government for the past two years, but that finally the leaders have decided to definitely merge them into a unified political party in order to improve it politically and to do away with deficiencies

PHILIPPINES TODAY

By G. RIVERA

BOOSTERS

We are sure now that the best Quezon boosters in the Philippines are the Napa nihilists composed of all shades of reds who, by terrorism or plain bomb, would wipe out if not Malacañan the man Quezon himself or any trace of him. Everytime they make a plot to blow up Malacañan or to throw a bomb at him they somehow forget some little detail and naturally their plan fizzles out. And as may be expected when the nihilist bomb fails to explode Quezon gets another boost.

The other day the President sent for eleven would-be bombers, and had a talk with them. It appears now that the President himself can't make out why they are so insistent on giving him such wide publicity.

In view of the consistent failure of the would-be bombers to blow up Malacañan or the President himself, we would like to remind the nihilists, those who would have him out of the way, that their man was once an "Insurreto" and has a pretty good "anting-anting."

which were noted in the functioning of the Coalition.

He said that political rivalries and petty jealousies frequently cropped up when important issues confronted the Coalition, giving way to serious misunderstandings or embarrassing situations which produced difficult problems to the coalition leaders. The speaker then briefly explained the advantages of the fusion.

A resolution calling for the official approval of the fusion by the delegates, assembled in national convention, was forthwith submitted and promptly approved.

This was immediately followed by another resolution calling for the approval of the "White Book of the Philippines" as the governing constitution of the new Nationalist party. The "White Book" embodies the provisions regulating the organization or functions of the fused coalesced parties. The resolution was also unanimously approved.

Interesting political personalities were present at the convention. Some of the provincial delegates were men who are veterans in politics. Pampanga province counted with the greatest number of delegates, while Rizal, Tayabas, and Laguna followed. Vice-President Sergio Osmeña headed the list of Pro delegates. Assemblyman Benigno Aquino, Assemblyman Camilo Osias, Assemblyman Pedro Sabido, Assemblyman Pedro Vera, and Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto were there, while the anti faction was represented by Secretary Elpidio Quirino, Assemblyman Felipe Encarnino, Assemblyman Jose Zulueta, Assemblyman Jose Ozamis, and many other leaders.

QUEZON RAPS MEMBERS OF JUDICIARY

Decision On Laborer's Case Brings Threat Of Court Abolition

Branding the attitude of certain members of the Philippine judiciary and bar in ignoring individual rights whenever these conflict with property interests as outrageous, President Manuel L. Quezon exploded a bombshell during the press conference at Malacañan today with the announcement that if the courts persist in defeating the ends of justice, he will be compelled to ask the National Assembly to enact a law suppressing the judicial branch of the government.

The President's ire was provoked when, in the course of the conference, a newspaperman asked him to comment on a decision of a local judge of first instance, confirmed later by the court of appeals, denying compensation to a laborer who was drowned after obeying an order from his employer to jump into the Pasig river and salvage a piece of lumber.

The Chief Executive, mincing no terms, branded the decision in question as an outrage. He said that it showed very little sense of justice and lack of human sentiment on the part of the court.

"If we have more judges here who will make similar decisions, we will soon have a revolution," he exclaimed.

1937

Tigmanala Sept 22

Montilla, Aquino Tingali Mahimong Lider Sa Pundok

Laing Paagi Pagdumala sa Partido Nasyonalista Maoy Sundon

(Tinuyo alang sa Tigmanala)

MANILA, Sept. 21.—Gumikan sa pagdumili ni Presidente Quezon sa pagpangulo sa bagong pundok, Partido Nasyonalista, si Espiker Gil Montilla ug si Hawas Benigno Aquino maoy gihunahuna-an nga piliong presidente ug bise-presidente niini. Kini natunog sa mga pundokpundok sa mga dag-

Cent.
on the next
page

1937 Subscriber's name

Des. Manuel L. Quezon

Cent. Tig. Sept 22

7aliba Sept. 21, 1937

DAPAT NA MAGBANGON

kung politiko gabii.
Ang pagdumili ni Presidente Quezon gipasikad sa taas nga katunglanan nga iyang gihuptan sa kagamhanan karon. Ang pagsa likwry sa Pamuno sa pagpangulo sa bagong pundok igo gayud nga nakagubot sa mga ginsakpan nga nagiyahay dayon ug paluyo sa iyang mga pillionon alang sa pagkangulo sa pundok.

Sa pangulohan gayud hinoon sa pundok mao ang pangulo "titular" ug kini gisabut nga mao si Presidente Quezon ug Bise Presidente Osmeña.

Silang duha dili gayud maglakip-lakip pagayo sa pagpalakaw sa pundok ug sa mga butang niini sanglit kini itugyan man sa mga kamot sa Junta deriktiba ug sa makinarya sa pundok.

Ang bagong pundok dunay komite ehikutibo sa siyam ka tawo. Ang pangulo sa komite mao ang makagagahum sanglit siya gitugyan sa pagpangulo kinsay angay ipahimutang sa katungdanan sa kagamhanan. Kini mao ang sistima sa mga demokrata sa Tinipong Bansa.

1937

Finald Sept. 21

NFWC To Celebrate With National Banquet

The National Federation of Women's clubs is sponsoring a national banquet to be held at the Sta. Ana Turf Club at noon, Sunday, October 3. Mrs. Aurora A. de Quezon will be the guest of honor. The affair is being given to celebrate the ratification of the plebiscite by the National Assembly and the signing of the election bill by President Quezon, thus extending to the women the full rights of citizenship and giving the opportunity to participate for the first time in the general elections to be held in December.

A great number of women from the provinces will attend the banquet as it has been from provincial clubs that insistence on a national celebration be held.

Women leaders in Manila will take the opportunity of the presence of provincial women to discuss plans of the stand the Federation will take in the December elections.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the NFWC at the Clubs headquarters on Saturday, September 25, a plan of activities will be drawn up so that it can be submitted to all the women at the national banquet on October 3.

OPO; dapat na magbangon ng isang kapatirang walang ibang layon kundi tipunin at paglimin at paunlarin ang mga simulaing pangkatarungang panglahat ng dakilang Quezon. Panganlan ng ano man ang kapatiran: mga lehionario quezoniano, sa halimbawa, o "Maka-Quezon" lamang.

At upang mapaunlad at mapapagwagi ang mga simulaing iyan ay dapat na humanda sa pagpapakasakit ng lahat o ang bawat isang kapatid.

Pagpapakasakit nga lamang ang sagisag.

Walang munti mang ibang hangad.

At dapat ikintal sa noo at dibdib, na ang lahat nang pagpapakasakit na gagawin ay pawang alang-alang lamang sa ikalalasang ng Inng Bayan, ng isang lapayapaang palaunlad, matibay at pangbiyaya sa lahat na.

Opo, sa lahat na. Hindi sa mga lehionario lamang, ni sa alin mang bahagi o pangkat ng bayan. Para sa kabutihang nga ng lahat ang tanging sasakitin. At kaipala ay hindi na aalagatain ang sariling kapakanan ng mga lehionario, sa mga pagsasakit na gagawin, kung ganito ang kailangan upang maipanagumpay ang dakilang adhika ng lehion o ng kapatiran.

Hanapin nga ang lahat nang simulaing isiniwalat sa mga talumpating makatarungang panglahat ng lider. Hanapin at tipunin. Gawing isang aklat. At ang ilang bahaging nagkakasalungatan ay itumpak sa pangkalahatang takbo ng kanyang isipan at damdamin. At iyan ang gawing parang ebanghelio ng sangbayanang manggagawa.

Iyan ang gawing saligan ng lahat nang balak at gawain, hakbang at pagpapasiya, sa ano man.

At kahambing ng iba't ibang kapatiran ay dapat ding maglagay ng mga tagapangalaga sa dakilang apoy sa damdama, upang huwag mamatayan ng apoy na pang-init at pangbuhay.

At ang mga hirang na kapatid ay siyang laging dadalaw at makikiulayaw at makikinig sa Pangulong Quezon,

upang laging tanggapan ito o karinggan man lamang lagi ng mga bagong pitlag ng puso at mga bagong tibok ng damdamin. Sa ganyang paraan ay makukuhang mapagpagunitaan tuloy siya, lagi na, at maari ring mailigtas sa ano mang sakuna, lalo na nga sa mga... makamandag na bulong at mapag-alang ahas ng mga Rasputing walang kaluluwa.

Ano nga at hindi magpapakasakit upang maipagtagumpay ang mga mapanubos na simulain?

Sa pananagumpay niyan ay magtatamo rin ng biyaya ang lahat-lahat na. Hindi masasarili nino man at ng alin mang pangkat. Magiging panglahat, pangbansa, pangkapuluan. Pagka't ang ano mang madugong himagsikan ay hindi na makapagsusungaw ng ulo dito sa atin. At hindi tayo magiging Espanyang munti... na upang sabihin ang totoo ay nagkasalang talaga, nakapagpaubaya, nawiling gayon na lamang sa dagildilan ng puhunan at ng paggawa, na ang alin mang dako ay hindi nagkaroon ng pagpapakasakit na humanap ng lunas, upang maiwasan ang pukaang tunay na kabaliwan at lubusang kataksilan sa sarili.

Sa pananagumpay ng mga simulaing quezoniano ay magkakaunawaan ang lahat, sapagka't ang alin mang pangkat ay hindi magiging baliw na lumayo at bumaka at dumurog sa mga simulaing tunay na panubos sa sangbayanang api.

At huwag sabihing hindi sapat ang mga simulaing nai-bandila na upang matamo ang lubos na katubusan ng bisig. Iyan ay kung titingnan lamang pasapyaw, sa biglaang malas, lalo na nga kung di tatarukin at di lilisain. Ngunit pag nabuu na ang kapatiran, at kapag nagsusuri na, ay magkikilalang sapat nang mga kasangkapan iyan upang buwagin ang matatandang simulain. At sakaling kulang pa ay makahihingi pa ng mga bagong paliwanag at ng mga bagong isipan. Ang unang kailangan ay ibangon agad ang kapatiran. At saka na yamanin ang lahat...

1937

Subscriber's name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Cent. Tig. Sept. 22

Tariba Sept. 21, 1937

DAPAT NA MAGBANGON

kung politiko gabii.
Ang pagdumili ni Presidente Quezon gipasikad sa taas nga katungdanan nga iyang gihuptan sa kagamhanan karon. Ang pagsa likway sa Pamuno sa pagpangulo sa bagong pundok igo gayud nga nakagubot sa mga ginsakpan nga nagiyahay dayon ug paluyo sa iyang mga pilionon alang sa pagkapangulo sa pundok.

Sa pangulohan gayud hinoon sa pundok mao ang pangulo "titular" ug kini gisabut nga mao si Presidente Quezon ug Bise Presidente Osmeña.

Silang duha dili gayud maglakip-lakip pagayo sa magpalakaw sa pundok ug sa mga butang niini sanglit kini itugyan man sa mga kamot sa Junta deriktiba ug sa makinarya sa pundok.

Ang bagong pundok dunay komite ehikutibo sa siyam ka tawo. Ang pangulo sa komite mao ang makagagahum sanglit siya gitug-yan sa pagpangulo kinsay angay ipahimutang sa katungdanan sa kagamhanan. Kini mao ang sistima sa mga demokrata sa Tinipong Bansa.

1937

Harald Sept. 21

NFWC To Celebrate With National Banquet

The National Federation of Women's clubs is sponsoring a national banquet to be held at the Sta. Ana Turf Club at noon, Sunday, October 3. Mrs. Aurora A. de Quezon will be the guest of honor. The affair is being given to celebrate the ratification of the plebiscite by the National Assembly and the signing of the election bill by President Quezon, thus extending to the women the full rights of citizenship and giving the opportunity to participate for the first time in the general elections to be held in December.

A great number of women from the provinces will attend the banquet as it has been from provincial clubs that insistence on a national celebration be held.

Women leaders in Manila will take the opportunity of the presence of provincial women to discuss plans of the stand the Federation will take in the December elections.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the NFWC at the Club's headquarters on Saturday, September 25, a plan of activities will be drawn up so that it can be submitted to all the women at the national banquet on October 3.

OPO; dapat na magbangon ng isang kapatirang walang ibang layon kundi tipunin at paglimiin at paunlarin ang mga simulaing pangkatarungang panglahat ng dakilang Quezon. Panganlan ng ano man ang kapatiran: mga lehionariong quezoniano, sa halimbawa, o "Maka-Quezon" lamang.

At upang mapaunlad at mapapagwagi ang mga simulaing iyan ay dapat na bumanda sa pagpapakasakit ng lahat o ang bawa't isang kapatid.

Pagpapakasakit nga lamang ang sagisag.

Walang munti mang ibang hangad.

At dapat ikintal sa noo at dibdib, na ang lahat nang pagpapakasakit na gagawin ay pawang alang-alang lamang sa ikalalasang ng Inng Bayan, ng isang kapayapaang palaunlad, matibay at pangbiyaya sa lahat na.

Opo, sa lahat na. Hindi sa mga lehionario lamang, ni sa alin mang bahagi o pangkat ng bayan. Para sa kabutihan nga ng lahat ang tanging sasakitin. At kaipala ay hindi na aalagatain ang sariling kapakanan ng mga lehionario, sa mga pagsasakit na gagawin, kung ganito ang kailangan upang maipanagumpay ang dakilang adhika ng lehion o ng kapatiran.

Hanapin nga ang lahat nang simulaing isiniwalat sa mga talumpating makatarungang panglahat ng lider. Hanapin at tipunin. Gawing isang aklat. At ang ilang bahaging nagkakasalungatan ay itumpak sa pangkalahatang takbo ng kanyang isipan at damdamin. At iyan ang gawing parang ebanghelio ng sangbayanang manggagawa.

Iyan ang gawing saligan ng lahat nang balak at gawain, hakbang at pagpapasiya, sa ano man.

At kahambing ng iba't ibang kapatiran ay dapat ding maglagay ng mga tagapangalaga sa dakilang apoy sa dam-bana, upang huwag mamatayan ng apoy na pang-init at pangbuhay.

At ang mga hirang na kapatid ay siyang laging dadalaw at makikiulayaw at makikinig sa Pangulong Quezon,

upang laging tanggapan ito o karinggan man lamang lagi ng mga bagong pitlag ng puso at mga bagong tibok ng damdamin. Sa ganyang paraan ay makukuhang mapagpagunitaan tuloy siya, lagi na, at maaari ring mailigtas sa ano mang sakuna, lalo na nga sa mga... makamandang na bulong at mapag-aling ahas ng mga Rasputing walang kaluluwa.

Ano nga at hindi magpapakasakit upang maipagtagumpay ang mga mapanubos na simulain?

Sa pananagumpay niyan ay magtatamo rin ng biyaya ang lahat-lahat na. Hindi masasarili nino man at ng alin mang pangkat. Magiging panglahat, pangbansa, pangkapuluan. Pagka't ang ano mang madugong himagsikan ay hindi na makapagsusungaw ng ulo dito sa atin. At hindi tayo magiging Espanyang munti... na upang sabihin ang totoo ay nagkasalang talaga, nakapagpaubaya, nawiling gayon na lamang sa dagildilan ng puhunan at ng paggawa, na ang alin mang dako ay hindi nagkaroon ng pagpapakasakit na humanap ng lunas, upang maiwasan ang pukaang tunay na kabaliwan at lubusang kataksilan sa sarili.

Sa pananagumpay ng mga simulaing quezoniano ay magkakaunawaan ang lahat, sapagka't ang alin mang pangkat ay hindi magiging baliw na lumayo at bumaka at dumurog sa mga simulaing tunay na panubos sa sangbayanang api.

At huwag sabihing hindi sapat ang mga simulaing nai-bandila na upang matamo ang lubos na katubusan ng bisig. Iyan ay kung titingnan lamang pasapyaw, sa biglaang malas, lalo na nga kung di tatarukin at di lilisain. Ngunit pag nabuu na ang kapatiran, at kapag nagsusuri na, ay magpikikilalang sapat nang mga kasangkapan iyan upang buwagin ang matatandang simulain. At sakaling kulang pa ay makahihi ng pa ng mga bagong paliwanag at ng mga bagong isipan. Ang unang kailangan ay ibangon agad ang kapatiran. At saka na yamanin ang lahat...

Subscriber's name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

1937

Mabuhay Sept. 20

Sa Ibabaw Ng Mga Lapi

TINANGGIHAN ng pang-ulong Quezon ang pangulu-han ng bagong Partido Nacionalista. Samantalang siya'y naniniwala sa patakarán ng tinurang pangkatin at tinatanggap ang pagiging kawal nasionalista, ay ipinagunitang siya ang kasalukuyang patnubay ng pamahalaan, at bilang patnugot-bansa ay nawawalán siya ng karapatang maging panabay na puno rin ng isáng lapiang politiko.

Ang ginawa ni presidente Quezon ay isáng halimbawa na inaakala naming dapat maging panuntunan ng mga hahaliling pang-ulo sa hinaharap. Sadyang kailangan na ang puno ng bansa ay magkaroon ng kala-yaang hindi natatalian ng mga kapakanang politiko, kung ibig niyang maging tapat sa kaniyang matayog na tungkulin, yayamang ang kagalingan ng boong bansa ay lagi nang dapat malagay sa ibabaw ng isáng bahagi lamang ng sangbayanan.

"Bilang isáng mamamayan ay nananalig ako sa patakarán ng Koalision" ani G. Quezon sa kaniyang kalatas sa kombensyon ng mga pusionista, nang ipagunita ang mga pangyayaring humantong sa pagtatatag ng bagong partido, "at bilang pang-ulo ay may kautangin ako at pagpapasiyang tupdín ang aking mga kapangakuan. Gayon man, bilang pang-ulo ng Pilipinas ay ipinahahayag ko ang aking kalayaan sa kapangyarihan ng lapiang inyong itinatag, at ng alin pa mang partido, at hayagan ko ring kinikilala ang katapatan ko sa aking katungkulan at sa aking bayan sa ibabaw ng pagtatapat ko sa tinurang pangkatin."

Pagkatapos na mahalal sa isáng eleksion, ang punong manirahan sa Malakanyang ay pang-ulo na ng Pilipinas at hindi hamak na lider ng isáng partido. Sa ganyang paglalagda ng pang-ulong Quezon ng isáng panuntunan ay kaniyang itinataas sa lalong matayog ang dakilang tungkuling hawak niya ngayon, at ginawang isáng sagisag, upang lagi nang pag-ukulan ng bayan ng matapat na pagtitiwala at lubos na pagpipitagan, sino man ang sa panapanaho'y iluklok ng bansa sa nabanggit na kapangyarihan.

Tribune Sept. 21, 1937

Goodyear Officials Confirm Plan to Aid Rubber Industry Development in Mindanao

By United Press

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Officials of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company today verified a previous announcement that the company planned to cooperate in the development of rubber plantations in the Philippines.

At his press conference last week, President Manuel L. Quezon revealed that the Commonwealth is negotiating with the Goodyear interests for early development of the rubber industry in Mindanao. The negotiations are principally for technical aid in creating and developing the industry.

In the development of the rubber industry, no change is contemplated in the public land law, which restricts corporations to a lease of 1,024 hectares, inasmuch as the development can be done by the concentration of small land holdings in a given region.

The Philippines were painted as ultimately constituting an "important factor" in the crude rubber trade. Goodyear experts have pronounced climatic and other conditions existing over the greater part of lower Philippines islands as being ideal for rubber growing.

They said that the eight years' experience of the Goodyear company in the growing of rubber on their own plantation in the province of Zamboanga, on the West Coast of the island of Mindanao has demonstrated definitely the correctness of the present pro-

Concert For The First Lady



Mrs. Aurora A. de Quezon to whom the U. P. Conservatory of Music anniversary concert is being dedicated.

1937
Herald Sept. 23

MLQ INSISTS ON SEPT. 20 DECISION

Will Perform Duties On Non-Partisan Basis

Explaining his refusal to head the Nationalist Party, President Quezon declared at the press conference yesterday that the chief executive should be in a position to discharge his duties and carry out his work without regard for any partisan considerations or political entanglements.

"I am of the opinion," he declared, "that one of the objectives of the constitution in denying the President the right of re-election is to insure that the President, during his term of office, will not feel bound by any political considerations or partisan entanglements."

President Quezon admitted that there was some truth in certain observations made by Assemblyman Oslas that while it was all right for a strong executive like President Quezon to refuse the presidency of the ruling party, the situation might become anomalous and even intolerable should a weaker man occupy the presidency and a stronger man head the majority party.

He admitted that such a contingency might happen, but asserted the belief that he is the only strong man in the country was a myth.

"Right now," he declared, "I can point to four strong men at least."

He said further that he could

cont. on the next page

Talibin Sept. 21, 1937

Ngayong Gabi Idaraos Ang Konsiertong Handog Sa Gng. Aurora Ni Quezon



Gng. AURORA A. NI QUEZON

Isang katangitanging konsierto na inihanda ng mga nagsisipag-aiul at mga guro sa Konserbatorio ng Musika, Unibersidad ng Pamahalaan, ang idaraos ngayon, Martes, ika 21 ng kasalukuyan, at sa ganap na ika 9 ng gabi sa Villamor Hall. Ang konsiertong ito ay idaraos dahil sa ika 22 taong pagkakatatag ng paaralan ng musika at inihahandog sa Gng. Aurora ni Quezon.

Mga piling manunugtog ng bansa ang gaganap sa konsiertong ito at mga tugtuging sadyang pinili at inihanda ang kanilang tugtugan. Ang pinakatampok na bilang ng palatuntunan ay ang malaki, dakula at magandang konsierto sa piano ng gurong Francisco Santiago, direktor ng konserbatorio. Sa tugtuging ito na siyang kaunaunahang konsiertong sinulat ng isang pilipino, ay matatagpuan ang alin mang bagay na siyang inihingi ng isang tugtuging may ur.—hinhin, galak, tamis, kapang-yarihan at ang sangkap na may kinalaman sa panig ng pag-iisip (intellect) at damdamin (emotion).

Tutugtug ang buong orkestra pilarmatika ng konserbatorio na pamamatnugutan ni Dr. Santiago; aawit si Bb. Dalisay Aldaba, tan-yag na mang aawit ng maseselaug na tugtugin; tugtug sa piano si Prop. Juan C. Bañez, kin kilalang isa sa pangunahing manunugtog sa piano sa kapuluan at marahi

Ang konsiertong ito ay na sa pamamahala ng Conservatory Student Council na ang mga bumubuu ng lupong tagapagpaganap ay ang sumusunod: Felipe Padilla de Leon, pangulo; Evelina V. Kalaw, pangalawang pangulo; Pacita Ferrero, kalihim; Pacita Santiago, tagaingat-yaman; Anastacio C. Soza, tagapagingat ng mga bagay-bagay; Antonio Buenaventura, kinatawan ng mga guro at Dr. Francisco Santiago, tagapayo.

Ang buong palatuntunan sa gabi ng pagtatanghal ay ang sumusunod:

UNANG BAHAGI:

I—Obertura, Phedre—Massenet
II—Petit Concert Suite—Coleridge-Taylor

- (a) The Whim of Nanette
- (b) Question and Answer
- (c) A love Sonnet
- (d) A frolic tarantelle

(Unang pagtatanghal sa Maynila)
Pamamahinga

IKALAWANG BAHAGI:

I—Unang konsierto sa Bb Minor
Santiago (sa piano at orkestra)

Moderato e maestoso
Andante amoroso
Allegro scherzando, Piu Mosso. (Juan C. Bañez Mus. 32)

- II (a) Morgen (Mornino) — Strauss
- (b) "Sukab" — Transcription ni F. Santiago—Dalisay Aldaba soprano
- III Military march—Schubert

not expected to discharge the duties of both the President of the Commonwealth and the president of the Nationalist Party well.

"If I do this, I might die soon. And I do not want to die yet. I

want to live, not indefinitely, but as long as I can enjoy life. And I am not too old yet not to enjoy life."

Buletin Sept. 23, 1937

15% Salary Out To Be Restored, Quezon Declares

The 15 per cent cut in government salaries will be restored to all employees whose work and responsibilities warrant giving them their basic pay, President Quezon said yesterday. The budget commissioner has the plan under study, the President indicated, but while the plan appears acceptable no definite action can be announced, the chief executive said.

Serafin Marabut, commissioner of the budget, according to the President, has recommended restoring the basic pay which includes the reductions made in 1931, only to those whose positions justify such restoration. Pay increases should not be made to depend upon the abundance of government funds, he said.

1937
Tubun Sept. 24

MINDANAO ROADS

Quezon Confers with Secretary Cuenco

President Manuel L. Quezon and Secretary of Public Works M. Jesus Cuenco conferred yesterday afternoon on the 1938 public works bills which will be submitted to the National Assembly next month.

It is understood the administration may appropriate more sums for public projects, particularly for Mindanao where the government contemplates intensifying its economic development program. This, it was reported, was taken up at the conference.

Mindanao will be given more funds to expedite road building projects.

Under-secretary Vicente de la Cruz left Tuesday for the southern island to inspect the projects in the Visayan provinces that need completion. He is due to return to Manila in a week.

President Quezon And The Fusion

— A Summing Up —

Realities Versus Theories In Politics

By CARLOS P. ROMULO

FOR President Quezon's courageous address read before the national convention of the coalesced parties yesterday morning, the whole nation salutes him. His refusal to head the new Nationalist party and his bold assertion of the independence of the President of the Philippines from partisan influence and dictation constitute a two-fold principle that may well set the norm of conduct of all his successors in that exalted office.

It was indeed significant that on an occasion rife with partisan feeling, the President had the presence of mind not to be carried away by considerations of party advantage. On the contrary, he endeavored to disentangle his position as President of the Philippines from his capacity as member of a political party.

In refusing to head or to take any active part in the new political organization, President Quezon has demonstrated his good faith in desiring to consummate the fusion of the Pros and the Antis. We who have openly opposed the fusion are, therefore, ready to concede that his declaration of the independence of the presidency from the dictation of any political party has to some extent mitigated our fears of the disastrous consequences of the political union.

OBJECTION TO APPOINTMENTS

At the same time we consider it our duty to bring to the attention of the people certain practical aspects of the fusion that may not work out strictly in accordance with the theories enunciated. It was indicated, as a major defect of the Coalition, that the President has encountered difficulties in making appointments to important positions because of the unavoidable jealousies between the Antis and the Pros.

The difficulty will be admitted by all who are familiar with the back-stage conflicts preceding the announcement of every important appointment. That the fusion will do much to eliminate this difficulty is also conceded. It may well be asked, however, whether in the end we will not discover that we have paid too high a price for the privilege of making appointments free from objection or criticism.

Furthermore, it is entirely possible that the partisan criticism of appointments will not be avoided even in a situation in which party lines have been obliterated. An analogous situation obtaining in the United States today has shown that the bitterest objection to an important appointment will as soon come from the ranks of the party in power as from the party in opposition.

Again, the system of checks and balances, which is an indispensable element of democratic government, contemplates and justifies objections, partisan and otherwise, to the actuations of the appointing power. Thus, while the Chief Executive is empowered to nominate candidates for positions in the government, the final authority is reserved to the National Assembly to confirm or reject such nominations.

The Constitution specifically provides that the Commission on Appointments shall be composed of members elected thereto on the basis of proportional representation of the political parties in the National Assembly. The inference from this provision is clear: both as a matter of principle and as a matter of practical fact, the existence of objections of whatever nature to each and every appointment made by the Chief Execu-

CONTRACT O. K'D

Manila Port Terminal to Run Arrastre Service

President Manuel L. Quezon last night approved the contract entered into between the Manila Harbor Board and the Manila Port Terminal for the operation by the latter of the arrastre service.

The President also signed a proclamation reserving two blocks in the Port Area in front of Pier 7 for the Manila Railroad Company on which bonded warehouses will be constructed. These warehouses which will be built immediately will relieve congestion in the storage of goods in the piers.

In the contract, the Manila Harbor Board will receive one half of the profit but in no case shall it be less than P100,000 annually.

Quezons Visit FEB

Miss Maria Aurora Quezon, accompanied by her illustrious father, President Quezon, and Miss Leni Alano, visited the studios of Far Eastern Broadcasting atop the Insular Life building to attend a program given in her honor on the occasion of her 21st birthday last night.

The Circus, sponsorship of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, heard over KZRM-Radio Manila last night from 7:15 to 7:45, was dedicated to Miss Quezon. Stress was laid on the current first joint citizenship fund campaign of the Boy and Girl Scouts of the Philippines.

QUEZON ISSUES ORDER ON AUTOMOBILE PLATES

President Manuel L. Quezon this morning signed executive order No. 120 regulating the assignment of registration number plates for motor vehicles used by government officials, Jorge B. Vargas, secretary to the chief executive, announced this noon.

The order, it is understood, was intended to correct certain abuses by some government officials in the use of government automobiles. The chief executive, it was learned, wanted a uniform system for the assignment of number plates for motor vehicles and thus prevent any possible abuses in the use of government automobiles.

Private number plates may be used by government vehicles used for special purposes such as those of police officials, G-men, and other peace officers whose identities are being kept in the interest of public service. These private number plates can only be used with the approval of the

on the Cont.
next page

tive is a wholesome and necessary thing.

FUSION WILL NOT ABOLISH PARTISANSHIP

The President expressed his satisfaction over the fact that the Coalition has so far succeeded in complying with the commitments made in its platform. Few will question the validity of the claim. But the President also admitted that much yet remains to be done during the remaining four years of his term.

This is to say that while the Coalition has made an excellent start towards the achievement of its pledges, it has yet a long way to go before the fruits of its labor can be conclusively secured to the people.

President Quezon believes in good faith that the creation of the new political party through fusion will much more effectively accomplish the commitments of the Coalition. Here, again, we must beg to differ.

The Coalition went before the people in the elections of September 17, 1935, pledging itself to work in a non-partisan spirit on a common platform for the good of the nation. The Pros and Antis disavowed all partisan activity, pledging themselves to labor for the interests of all the people above and beyond every partisan consideration.

On this basis, the people whole-heartedly supported the Coalition. The Coalition's offer of non-partisan service to the nation became, after the elections, the mandate of the people to the Coalition itself.

The act of fusion, we regret to say, has annulled the non-partisan spirit of the Coalition platform. Because the thought of party interest has been injected into the situation, it is natural to expect that the residual portion of the platform will henceforth be pursued in a heightened spirit of partisanship.

For it is natural that the new political party will be inspired not exclusively by the non-partisan character of the Coalition platform but by the desire, which is normal, to protect its interests as a party and to secure for itself every advantage it already enjoys.

NOR WILL IT FACILITATE OPPOSITION

The President repeated the now familiar argument that the fusion is intended to encourage and facilitate the growth of an opposition party. With the fusion of the Antis and the Pros into a single political unit, the boards of election inspectors will, in every future election, have at least one member who is neither a Pro nor an Anti but who will come from any opposition party that may be organized.

That, however, this circumstance will encourage the growth of an opposition group is plausible only in theory. In the various towns and provinces outside Manila and the larger cities, the elections will still be fought, not on the basis of national issues and not in accordance with national party alignments, but rather on the basis of personal antagonisms and petty political combinations.

In the remoter districts where even the new political party itself will largely be a convenient myth, the basic realities during election time will still be the personal ambitions of the town bosses. Affiliation with any of the national political parties will be decided not prior but subsequent to the elections, and will be determined by considerations of expediency rather than of principle.

Thus, unless an opposition group is really given a fighting chance to establish itself in the field of political action, the best wishes and the most fervent prayers in the world cannot avail to facilitate its development.

It is easy to say that no coercion has been used to drive anyone into the folds of the new party. Theoretically everyone is supposed to have acted in accordance with his deepest convictions. As a matter of practical

**APPOINTMENT
IS CANCELLED****Medical Corps Man Has Not
Passed Board Exam, Investigation Reveals**

By authority of President Manuel L. Quezon, Major Paulino Santos, Philippine Army chief of staff, yesterday

**F. G. REYES**

ordered the revocation of the appointment of Federico G. Reyes as first lieutenant in the medical corps, reserve, of the Philippine Army.

Reyes, an investigation conducted by the army high command revealed,

has not passed the board examination for physicians, a prerequisite for commission.

Reyes stated that he was a duly licensed physician, but army authorities discovered in the course of their investigation that he had never graduated from a medical school although he attended several unrecognized medical colleges in the United States.

Because of this discovery, President Quezon has instructed army authorities to look carefully into the records of every reserve officer in the technical branches of the service to find out if there are any more who are not fully qualified for the commission they hold.

**SE PIDE MAYOR
PARTICIPACION
PARA LA CIUDAD****Plan de nacionalizar algunas
calles de Manila, acogido
con reservas**

La idea de la Oficina de Obras Públicas de pedir al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon que declare caminos nacionales algunas calles de Manila, para poderlas conservar siempre en buen estado, ha sido acogida condicionalmente en el City Hall.

"Es buena la idea"—dicen funcionarios del Departamento de Ingeniería y Obras Públicas del City Hall—"pero la misma situación de ahora continuará, sino se proveen fondos suficientes para el arreglo y la conservación de los caminos".

Se ha indicado en el City Hall que la transportación en la ciudad de Manila ha estado creciendo de año en año debido al gran número de camiones y automóviles de uso

Cent. en the next page

Cent. en the next page

Subscriber's name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
1937 Sept. 24

(3) cent. Herald Sept 21, 1937

fact, however, the political men to act strictly in accordance with their convictions.

IRRESISTIBLE INCENTIVES AND COMPULSIONS

We all know that there are incentives and compulsions that may modify if they do not entirely reverse the direction of our motives. The forces that may be applied to compel a man to toe the party line are of various kinds and most often irresistible.

Thus, while many Antis as well as Pros may have honestly believed that the fusion was a dangerous thing for the nation, they have been compelled to smother their convictions rather than risk political martyrdom.

The new Nationalist party is the most powerful political organization ever established in the Philippines. It is difficult to believe that anybody who is at all thoughtful of his political future would have dared come out against the fusion. That would be political suicide, and at this time there are not many who would willingly risk such a fate.

Even with the support of an American governor general, the best thing that the Democrata party could offer was a nominal fiscalization of the acts of the Nacionalista-Consolidado party. It is fantastic to assume that any opposition party could arise today to oppose

the new Nationalist party literally starting from scratch and with no means or instrument of power at its disposal.

Years ago, the President boldly declared that his loyalty to his party ends where his loyalty to his country begins. Yesterday's speech of the President reiterated the substance of that famous slogan in terms and in a manner beyond cavil or dispute.

OUR LOP-SIDED POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Nevertheless, the character of the fusion is such that, even in the face of President Quezon's assertion of independence from the dictation of his party or any party whatever, it constitutes a grave menace to our democratic institutions. It has created for the present and the immediate future at least, a lop-sided political organization that may render impossible the normal processes of criticism, opposition, and fiscalization.

Fortunately, it is not too late to obviate, if only in part, the disastrous consequences of the fusion. There is in Manila, at least, and doubtless also in the provinces, a growing political attitude that is either suspicious of or antagonistic to the fusion. If President Quezon and the Nationalist party are genuinely interested in permitting this as yet feeble spirit of opposition to grow, it should only be necessary to minimize the use of extreme political pressure by patronage, the pork barrel, and other means in order that the life of the opposition may not be snuffed out at the beginning. Although politics is as a rule generally governed by the principle of "All's fair" and "No holds barred," ordinary sportsmanship would seem to require that the opposition, if an opposition is really desired, be given at least the barest opportunity to survive.

THE NEW PARTY'S RESPONSIBILITY

This is, in a sense, the responsibility of the new political party to the people. This is its obligation to the maintenance of democracy in the Philippines. It is to be sincerely hoped that the President, hand in hand with his earnest desire to exempt his office from partisan dictation, will endeavor to safeguard and promote our democratic institutions through the establishment of a two-party system.

On March 23rd of this year, in my commencement address before the University of the Philippines graduates, I said:

cent. Please turn
on the next page

pero los fondos de gasolina que se conceden al municipio no son suficientes para ese aumento.

Siendo la ciudad de Manila la capital de Filipinas a donde afluyen camiones y otros vehiculos tanto del norte como del sur de Luzon, además de otros coches de otras regiones que los barcos traen a Manila, se cree necesaria una mayor participación en la distribución de los fondos de gasolina para dotar a la ciudad de mejores caminos.

Se ha indicado además, en el City Hall, que el Ingeniero de la Ciudad, José Garrido, apenas cuenta un año en el ejercicio de su cargo, y se le debe dar tiempo para poder realizar buenas mejoras en los caminos de la ciudad, reservando para otro tiempo toda clase de críticas.

Herald Sept 21, 1937

ATHLETES GET BIG WELCOME

Quezon Praises Showing, Exhorts Them To Better Efforts; Boys Impressed

Looking every inch physically fit and bringing many recollections of their short stay in Europe, especially their participation in the last Berlin olympic games, members of the Philippine delegation to the XIth World's Olympiad headed by Professor Candido C. Bartolome of the University of the Philippines arrived late this morning on board the s. s. President McKinley.

Dr. Antonio G. Sison, head of the delegation, Dr. Regino R. Ylanan and Serafin Aquino did not arrive with the party today. Dr. Sison is now in Austria and is expected in four weeks while Dr. Ylanan and Aquino are in Sweden surveying physical education conditions. Adolph Nils Christiansen, swimmer, proceeded back to the United States to finish his studies after the games in Berlin.

Filipino athletes must have more of the do-or-die spirit, that nationalistic spirit which characterizes those of Italy and Germany.

who give everything in them to add to the glory and honor of their country.

Thus President Quezon addressed members of the Philippine Olympic delegation when they called at Malacañan shortly after their arrival this morning.

The President first greeted the boys warmly and then congratulated them for their showing in Berlin.

His next question, however, was why the Filipino rifle and pistol experts did not win the championship. There is no reason, he said, why a Filipino should not win contests of this kind. Possessed of naturally excellent shoot-

cent. on
the next
page

Subscriber's Name

Res. Manuel L. Quezon

Cent. Herald Sept. 21, 1937

ing ability, he said, the Filipinos should be the best shots in the world.

He counseled the members of the shooting team to practice more.

The President then spoke of the Italian and German athletes who put forward more than their best effort to win so that their country would get the added glory.

"We need this spirit here," he said, "a spirit that knows no obstacle or defeat."

"Next time," he told the athletes brightly, "better win or die trying. If you die we will give you a fine funeral."

This humorous sally ended the talk to the athletes.

Baggage men at the pier were disappointed at the returning athletes who came back with very small valises and hand grips. Most of them had only the suit of clothes they were wearing because their baggage was left in Marseilles and will not come until two weeks. "After the games in Berlin we proceeded to Geneva for a series of exhibition games. Our baggage was to meet us in Marseilles from where we were taking the D'Artagnan but when the ship lifted anchors our bags were not there," explained Prof. Bartolome.

Secretary Jorge B. Vargas, president of the PAAF, with Secretary Antonio de las Alas, vice-president, were the first local officials to greet the returning athletes off the breakwater this morning. Representatives from universities and colleges were at the pier to welcome their respective representatives in the delegation. A big delegation from San Beda college cheer-

while U. P., Santo Tomas and Far Eastern were also well represented.

"The games in Berlin were very successful, the Europeans were well impressed with our showing and considering our poor luck in the games and the different climate we did better than expecta-

tions," according to the general impression of all the athletes. Basketball players, who performed creditably in Europe losing only one game to the United States were particularly enthusiastic about the games. Primitivo Martinez, Jacinto Ciria Cruz, Borek and Skipper Ambrosio Padilla spoke highly of the caliber of the American players. "With more height and a better rest before we played the U.S. team we probably could have done better. Borek commented. Jacinto and Martinez spoke of their difficulties in stopping the American six footers while the rest of the team thought the rules were a bit too exacting. Before the games the Filipinos played German, French, Egyptian, Chilean and other teams in Europe. "Basketball still has to grow in Europe," stated Captain Padilla to a bunch of friends this morning.

Prof. Bartolome and other close observers of Berlin athletic conditions spoke in glowing terms of Germany's athletic progress. From a military Germany of years ago the German nation has been won-

to the value of physical condition and athletics in general. The Hitler Jugend, though having a po-

for Germany's rapid progress in the world of sports, according to Prof. Bartolome. Mass athletics, rather than competitive sports for the benefit of a small group, excellent athletic fields, and a competent leadership have made the new German nation the progressive country that it is at present, he also reported.

The P. I. olympians received several invitations to play in many cities in Europe but because of the impossibility of splitting the delegation into teams to go to different cities it was only possible to accept a few. The basketball players played in Geneva, Switzerland. The boxers were invited at Dusseldorf and Munich while the swimmers were asked to tour along the Rhine for two weeks, specially at Stettin, Dusseldorf and Solingen. The swimmers were invited by the Canadian swimming manager to take part in the international swimming races in Australia looked this coming Novem-

ber.

The first half of the delegation left Berlin August 17 for Geneva while the rest left two days later. On August 20, the entire delegation left Geneva for Marseilles. Commenting on the election of Secretary Jorge B. Vargas as member of the International Olympic committee, Prof. Bartolome stated it was a big thing for Philippine sports because it links Philippine sports with international organizations and the World Olympics.

During their stay in Europe, Dr. Ylanan and Dr. Sison attended several important meetings. Both went to London to see the Davis Cup matches in Wimbledon.

Upon landing today the athletes were paraded around the city by the reception committee before being received by President Quezon at Malacañan at noon. Tonight the PAAF will give a party at the Tennis Stadium for the olympic athletes. Prominent citizens and consular representatives have been invited to attend tonight's party. Next Saturday the athletes will be seen in action in exhibition events at Rizal Stadium.

(4) Cent. Herald Sept. 21, 1937

Under American guidance, we have in this country established a form of government based upon our peculiar adaptation of the experience of the leading democratic nations of the world. If anybody should doubt that we are fit for democracy or that democracy can succeed, let him doubt no longer. It is a lie to say that we are constitutionally unfit for democracy, that democracy is alien to our emotional equipment, that in the uncertain ebullition of our tropical Malay temper democracy as a logical system cannot thrive. Our brief experience has disproved all these allegations. We have found that there is nothing inherent in our intellectual or moral nature which incapacitates us for democracy.

There has not been, and there is not now, any justification for the fear that democracy in the Philippines is doomed. Menaced, perhaps, but only in the sense that democracy is menaced in many parts the world today, desperate to keep war out of the world, anxious to appease the lust for power of the dictators. But even as democracy is not doomed but calmly defiant against reaction, so democracy in the Philippines is not doomed but on the contrary bound to become the permanent way of life for the Filipino people.

Upon the first anniversary of his induction into office, President Quezon declared that "we are building here for all time." May we henceforth proceed to build for all time to come upon the framework of democracy, slowly if necessary, but surely and with the closest attention to the everlasting good of the nation.

Tribune Sept. 24, 1937

Quezonian Justice

By EFRAIN E. CARLOS

While we still believe that there exists a government of laws and not of men in this country, yet, it is an undeniable fact that the law is a human institution and perforce much superior to legal technicalities and clumsy statutory interpretation.

President Quezon "exploded" the other day in his own characteristic way when he was reminded of a case (Cuevo vs. Barredo), which is by the way one of the common cases in the courts.

Cent. on the next page

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Manabay Sept. 20, 1937

Si Quezon Sa Pagtatanim Ng Palay Sa San Fernando



Ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ay nagtalamang patil sa wikang ingles at inhulog sa wikang kapampangan ni kalihim Benigno S. Aquino sa harap ng may 50,000 nagdiwang sa araw ng pagtatanim ng palay sa San Fernando, Kapampangan, kahapon ng umaga. Sa larawan sa itaas ay makikita sa tribuna sina pangulong Quezon, espiker Yulo, kalihim Aquino, kalihim Abad Santos, kalihim Bocobo, gobernador Baluyut at iba pa. Sa ibaba, ang bahagi ng malaking pulutong ng mga taong nagsidalu sa liwasan upang makinig sa Pangulo.

Carl. Tribune Sept. 24, 1937

justice and other quasi-judicial creations, that precipitated a caustic executive lashing of our judicial machinery. For such explosion, President Quezon was severely criticized to the point of flabbergasting his perfect right to demonstrate a righteous human feeling.

The presidential ire was not without its faults. We agree that legally speaking, President Quezon might be wrong. That his premature exclamation was a by-product of his innate unsuppressed impulsiveness. That the untimely and biting remarks he unleashed against some members of the bench were regrettable for the reason that the case referred to is presently pending final deliberation of our highest tribunal. We also acknowledge contrary opinion and comments from all quarters launched against the attitude of President Quezon at the behest of honest and courageous conviction.

But there in one thing in President Quezon when he sees mistakes. In fact, he was quick in realizing his formal but honest mistake and forthwith wrote a letter of explanation to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to

the end that the highest tribunal be not hampered or in any way embarrassed in delivering its opinion on the case. These acts of the president speak unmistakably that there really is no manifest encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the judicial body in a democracy such as ours.

A very careful study of the peculiar facts and circumstances surrounding the case of Cuevo vs. Barredo will inevitably show that when the substantial right of a party is most likely to be jeopardized, legal technicalities must be dispensed with at a moment's notice in order that the ends of justice be subserved. So that in the final analysis, the stand so brazenly taken by President Quezon was absolutely divorced from the intention to influence or otherwise circumvent due legal procedure. Nevertheless, as a matter of law and form, President Quezon is indeed in a tight fix, but as a matter of right and principle, he has honorably acquitted himself in his undaunted championship of the "poor man's cause."

In all fairness to the judiciary however, we believe that most if not all of the judges are sadly helpless in the interpretation of

provisions of vague, defective and anomalous legislative acts which

more often than not results in infamous denial or miscarriage of justice. But as long as there exist a Quezonian Justice in this country, the poor man in his humble tenement, the rich man in his luxurious mansion and every man who ever he may be are justly secure in the enjoyment of their inalienable rights and entitled to a day in a human court of justice.

Talibon Sept. 26, 1937

PAMAHAYAG

Gaganapin ng mga kebrador ng hueteng sa kapulaan

Tatlong libong kebrador ng hueteng sa Maynila, Laguna, Kabite at iba pang lalawigan ipinalalagay na pinagharan ng hueteng. ay magdarao ng pamahayag na patungong Malakanyang upang itatag sa pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ang kahilingang gawing legal ang sinabing laro o kaya'y patayin ang

Carl. on the next page

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Ed. Nolasco Sept. 21, 1937

Esta Noche Se Dara El Gran Concierto Del Conservatorio Dedicado a La Sra. de Quezon

Esta noche, a las 9:00, en el Villamor Hall, tendra lugar el concierto de gala, que con motivo de su aniversario, dara el Conservatorio de Musica de la Universidad de Filipinas. El concierto esta dedicado a la Primera Dama de las islas, Doña Aurora A. de Quezon. El programa integro, en el que participara la orquesta filarmónica del Conservatorio, con su director el Dr. Francisco Santiago es el siguiente:

PRIMERA PARTE

Overture—'Phedre'—Massenet
"Petit Concert Suite"—Coleridge-Taylor
(a- The whim of Nanette
(b) Question and answer.

(c) A love sonnet
(d) A frolic tarantelle
(Primera audicion en Manila)

SEGUNDA PARTE

"First Concerto in B Flat Minor"
—Santiago—(Piano y orquesta)
Moderato e maestoso
Andante amoroso
Allegro scherzando, Piu Mosso
Solista—Juan C. Bañez (Mus-
'32)
(a) 'Morgan' (Morning) Strauss
(b) 'Sukab'— Transcripcion por
F. Santiago.
Solista— Dalisay Aldaba (Mus-
'36)—Soprano Coloratura
'Military March'—Schubert
(Orquestacion por L. Damrosch).

La Opinion Sept. 21, 1937

HUESPED DE HONOR



Doña AURORA A. DE QUEZON,

a quien, el Conservatorio de Musica de la Universidad de Filipinas, dedica su concierto de gala de este año, con ocasion de su aniversario. El concierto se dara hoy, en el "Villamor Hall".

Ang una nilang gagawin ay lumingi muna ng pahintulot sa al-
kalde Juan Posadas.

Ipinahayag sa amia ng isa sa mga kinanukulan na ang hueteng ay hindi isang larong maraya ga-
ya ng pagkakalarawan ng ibang ka-
laban ng tinurang laro. "Iya'y ma-
lilis ding katulad ng sweepstakes
na ang kaibhan lamang, itong hu-
lily pinangangasiwaan ng pamaha-
laan, ang sabi. Sa gapang kan-
ya ay hindi matuwid na patawan
ng parusa ang mga kobrador nang
igit pa sa tinatanggap ng mga
magnanakaw at masasamang loob.

Nasabi pa ring kung hihigitang
totohanan ang hueteng, at ganap
nang mawawala ang larong iyan
ay marami ring tao ang mawawalan
ng hanapbuhay, kaya't maramagda-
gan pa ang malaking bilang ng mga
walang pinagkakakitaan.

1937

Talibca Sept. 24

Pinuri Ang Paglusog Ng Nagsasanay

Minahalaga ng pangulo ang
pagkatuto ng kabataan sa
pagpapalakas

Sa ulat ng pangulong Manuel L.
Quezon sa heneral aulino Santos
ng hukbong pilipino ay labis na
pinapurihan ang paglusog at pa-
giging matitipuno ng kabataang
nagsisipagsanay at sinabi pang
ito'y walang kasinghalaga sa ka-
pakanan ng lahing pilipino.

Ang heneral Santos at mga ka-
samahan ay malugod na binati ng
pangulong Santos dahil sa mala-
king pagkasulong ng hukbo ng
kabataang nagsasanay sa pamu-
muno nila. Sa unang yugto nang
pagsasanay ay napatunayang 81
sa 100 ng kabataang nagsipagsa-
nay ang naragdagan ng mga tim-
bang at ito'y umabot sa 15,754 sa
unang pangkat ng kabataang pi-
nagsundalong sapilitan ng pama-
halaan sa bisa ng batas sa tang-
gulang pangbansa.

Ipinaliwanag ng pangulo ang
kahalagahan sa pagkatuto ng ka-
bataan sa pagpapalakas, pagkain-
ig timbang, kalibutan, at tumpak
la pamumuhay. Ang 40,000 kaba-
aang magsisipagsanay sa taon-ta-
on sa boong Pilipinas ay sinabi ng
pangulo na sapat upang makapaga-
lamá ng iwing kahalagahan sa
nga bayan at mga nayon at ang
nga kaalamang natutuhan sa pag-
susundale ay magiging saligan na
in nang pamumuhay ng mga nag-
ipagbawal kung sila ay magsiba-
k ná sa kanikanilang bayan.

Subscriber's Name

Jos. Manuel L. Quezon

1937
Sept. 25

Tribune Sept 23-37

La Vanguardia



GOOD MORNING-JUDGE!

Pres. Quezon advocates the

growth of a strong opposition party, and only yesterday leaders of the Popular Front praised the President for some of his new government policies. Are we fostering here a democracy or a clam bake.

The Cavite army lieutenant who arouses sleepy illiterate citizen trainees late for reveille by burning their soles with lighted cigarette butts sort of appeals to the sentimentalist in us. He more than makes up for major generals who tango and aides-de-camp who wear Wallis blue tuxedos, and is a distinctly refreshing note on a world that is slowly going soft on us. We like to think that the Misses Susana, Sara Mary and Lucy Tani were born harboiled that way,

and they deserve some sort of recognition (inclusion of their autobiographies in the City Hall cornerstone mebbe) for their feat in quadrilaterally jumping on Miss Maria Bautista, pulling her by the hair and striking her with wooden shoes in the face.

Aurora del Valle alleges that her face was pushed in by Mr. Leandro Lonzanida. Counter-revolutionaries are about, Chief Torres.

Another blast on social justice such as he let loose yesterday and we shall forgive the President for his bargain buy of the C-s-n.

Domingo the Mahatma-at-Large is presently on a cult of silence and he does not how it will end up for him whether he will become a yoga or chief of the Nacionalista party.

Graphic Sept. 23, 1937

President Issues Order Governing Discussions ---To Punish Violators

Noticing that government officials are a bit too fond of engaging in polemics in the metropolitan papers, President Quezon, annoyed, issued administrative order No. 48 which virtually clamped the mouths of garrulous Commonwealth officials.

Controversies, ran the order, especially those which touch upon particular phases of government activity, are "unseemly, distasteful, and may even, at times, be definitely harmful to the service."

The presidential commandment provided that:

"(1). Controversies between officials or employees of the government shall be submitted to the respective authorities empowered by law to take cognizance thereof, and the decisions of such authorities shall be faithfully observed by the contending parties.

"(2). If and when news items or statements contrary to facts are published in the press, or when criticisms are made, founded on false or incorrect information, the head of the department or his duly authorized representative may issue a statement giving the facts as they actually are and as supported by the official files, but in no case,

except with the express authority from the office of the President of the Philippines, shall such statement contain argumentative matter or controversial discussion."

Violation of the above set rules, adds the order, is punishable with disciplinary action.

"As far as I am concerned," said Municipal Board President Manuel de la Fuente, "President Manuel L. Quezon's executive order... does not apply.

"I am responsible only to the people and I have a right to speak my mind. Nobody is going to tell me to shut up when I have something important to tell the public."

Quezon Conferencia Con El Ex-Senador Nolasco

El Presidente Quezon conferenció ayer en el Palacio de Malakana con el ex-senador Nolasco, uno de los supuestos candidatos a la alcaldía de Manila, cuando esta quede vacante por el traslado del Sr. Juan Posadas a la Aduana. No se sabe de una manera definitiva, sin embargo, de qué asuntos se trató en la citada conferencia.

1937
Sept. 21

No habia otra alternativa, explica

LOS ABOGADOS CONTESTARAN

El Presidente mantiene su orden prohibiendo dar contratas a Barredo

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon expresó sinceramente su pesar esta mañana por haber hecho unas declaraciones sobre el caso del pago de la compensación a un obrero, que falleció en el río Pasig, sin saber que dicho asunto está pendiente de apelación en la Corte Suprema de estas islas.

El Presidente manifestó que al hacer sus manifestaciones ayer, no estaba enterado de que el asunto se había elevado en grado de apelación a la Corte Suprema, tratándose tan solo de una reclamación de P1,000.

"Solo esta mañana me enteré de que el asunto ha sido apelado a la Corte Suprema," dijo el Presidente. "De haberme enterado ayer, no hubiera comentado sobre el asunto." El Presidente agregó que habiéndose ya publicado sus declaraciones, no retira ni una sola palabra de lo que dijo y anunció en particular que se mantendrá en pie su orden dada al Secretario de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones retirando de Barredo & Co. todos sus privilegios de poder participar en los contratos del gobierno.

El juez Emilio Mapa que promulgó la decisión sobre este caso, entrevistado esta mañana, se abstuvo en absoluto de hacer declaraciones.

De otras fuentes se ha sabido sin embargo que el juez Mapa enviará una comunicación al Presidente de Filipinas donde expondrá todos los hechos relacionados con el asunto. En esta comunicación según se ha sabido, el juez Mapa señalará los defectos que ha encontrado en la ley los cuales le obligaron a decidir el asunto del modo como lo decidió.

Hay informes de que el juez Mapa, en su comunicación, pondrá de manifiesto la difícil alternativa en que muchas veces se encuentra un juez de Primera Instancia, cuando por un lado tiene que mantenerse fiel a su deber jurado de interpretar fielmente las leyes y por otro lado, se ve movido por sus sentimientos humanitarios que muchas veces no se compaginan con las disposiciones de la ley. En tal caso, según se apunta, un juez no tiene otra alternativa más que cumplir con su deber jurado de interpretar fielmente la ley.

Por ultimo se cree que el juez Mapa en su comunicación planteará la cuestión de confianza al Presidente, dejando a su discreción el aceptar o no su dimisión.

La actitud del Presidente Quezon ha provocado gran expectación y ansiedad en varios círculos por las posibles alteraciones

cont.
on the next page

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald Sept. 23, 1937

Editorial

Our Frozen-Salary System

PRESIDENT Quezon deserves praise for having thought of the small employees of the government. His plan to restore previous salary levels before the cuts were made successively several years ago shows his interest in all those who are serving under him and are doing their best to give the Filipino people an efficient government.

It must be admitted that large numbers of civil service employees are woefully underpaid. The only correct remedy is to increase their pay.

For fifteen years promotions in salary in the Government have been practically stagnant. Each succeeding Governor-General and finally the President ordained that salary increases may be given only in special cases.

During fifteen years the rank and file of minor public servants have apparently been expected to pass from youth to middle age, or from middle age to old age, to get married, bring several children into the world, to feed, clothe, and educate them—all on the same income they received fifteen years ago!

The entire promotion practice of the Government as thus described is preposterous.

Is it any wonder that the past fifteen years have seen petty graft increasing by leaps and bounds? Does not this frozen-salary system largely explain the carelessness, the neglect, the inattention to duty which have characterized so many branches of the public service during the past fifteen years?

The government is not broke. Far from it. It is financially able to reward its employees by pay commensurate with their work and their length of service. We will not have a truly efficient public service until this is done, and until a policy is adopted of making periodical promotions in pay to efficient employees a matter of course.

All praise be for President Quezon for thinking of the underdogs in our government

1937

Herald Sept 27

Speculation On City Mayoralty Revived Today

Speculation as to the next mayor of Manila was revived this noon after President Quezon held a long conference in the place with former Senator Juan Nolasco. They were closeted for a long time and the former senator refused to say what was taken up after the conference.

However, it was recalled that President Quezon recently announced that he was satisfied with Mayor Juan Posadas' administration and intended to keep him in his post until his term expires. This fact did not prevent rumors on the possibility of former Senator Nolasco being named the next mayor of the city.

Señalando que el caso censurado por él ayer. Se insinuó en algunos círculos que el Presidente podría retirar o no enviar a la Comisión de Nombres los nombramientos del Juez Emilio Mapa y de otros de la Corte de Apelaciones que en su opinión pudieran estar afectados en el asunto por haber tomado parte en la decisión. La Constitución, dicen, autoriza al Presidente retirar o no enviar a la Asamblea nombramientos pendientes de confirmación.

Mientras los jueces interesados se muestran reacios a hablar, manteniendo un silencio absoluto, la severa crítica del Presidente Quezon contra la judicatura en relación con la decisión denegando la compensación a un obrero, va teniendo una repercusión decisiva en el foro y ha provocado declaraciones en contra de la actitud del Presidente y de simpatía para los miembros de la judicatura afectados.

Compañía excluida de contratos con el gobierno

La carta del presidente Quezon al Secretario de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones dice:

"Habiendo llegado a mi conocimiento que Fausto Barredo y Cia. como contratistas del Puente de Ayala se han negado a pagar una indemnización a la familia de uno de sus obreros que trabajaban en el puente, que halló su muerte mientras cumplía órdenes dadas por uno, por la presente se le autoriza y se le ordena a prohibir la aceptación por el buró de Obras Públicas de cualquiera oferta de contrato procedente de Barredo & Co. o de Fausto Barredo personalmente, bien sea para obras públicas del Gobierno nacional, provincial o municipal o de cualquiera de sus agencias o instrumentos. En cualquier contrato en que participe el Gobierno de la Mancomunidad o cualquiera de sus sub-agencias, o instrumentos, se insertará una cláusula en el sentido de que Barredo y Cia. o Fausto Barredo quedan excluidos de cualquier contrato con el Gobierno y que en cualquier tiempo que se hallen pruebas de que Barredo & Co. o Fausto Barredo

personalmente tiene algún interés directo o indirecto en el contrato, este será automáticamente revocado y la fianza será confiscada por el Gobierno.

"Esta orden deberá publicarse en todos los periódicos y en la Gaceta Oficial para la información de todos los interesados y esta orden seguirá en pie hasta que Barredo & Co. pague a Silvestra Cuevo, madre del obrero muerto, la suma de mil pesos que ella reclama de Barredo & Co. como indemnización por la muerte de su hijo y que dicha compañía se niega a pagar.

"He leído y estudiado el expediente del asunto civil Num. 49325, Silvestra Cuevo versus Fausto Barredo y estoy profunda y vivamente convencido de que se ha permitido a los tecnicismos de la ley frustrar en los fines de la justicia. El caso es sencillo. Un hombre que trabaja por Barredo & Co., en la construcción del Puente de Ayala. Un madero de la propiedad del demandado fue arrastrado por la fuerte corriente del Pasig; dicho

madero se hallaba entre un montón de maderos pertenecientes a Barredo y que no estaban amarrados y colocados sobre la ribera del río. Uno de los capataces, encargados del trabajo, gritó a los carpinteros ordenándoles que recogieran el madero de lo contrario tendrían que pagar por él. Uno de los carpinteros obedeció la orden y se echó al río para recogerlo. Murió ahogado. Mil pesos es una suma demasiado pequeña para pagar por la vida de un hombre aun cuando fuera un simple obrero. Cualquiera individuo de sentimientos humanitarios hubiera pagado esta suma si la tuviera; y los juzgados con un sentido práctico de justicia no se habrían molestado en tecnicismos sino que hubieran ordenado el pago de la suma a los herederos del occiso.

"Bajo las circunstancias, no hay nada que el Departamento Ejecutivo del Gobierno pueda hacer para rectificar el mal cometido. Pero puede y debe hacer patente su actitud a fin de que no pueda ser considerado como copartícipe de esta desviación de la justicia. De ahí, esta orden, que servirá de advertencia a toda corporación o individuo dedicado al negocio de contratista que tienda cerrado para él el campo del gobierno sino trata con justicia y equidad a sus empleados y obreros.

(Fdo. Manuel L. Quezon)

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Pus. Manuel L. Quezon

1937

La Vanguardia Sept. 24

La Primera Dama será agasajada por la Federación de Mujeres

Doña Aurora A. de Quezon será hésped de honor de la Federación Nacional de los Clubs de Mujeres en un banquete que la Federación dará el domingo por la siesta, 3 de Octubre, en el Santa Ana Turf Club.

La Federación de los Clubs de la Mujer ofrece este banquete para conmemorar la ratificación del plebiscito por la Asamblea Nacional y la firma del "bill" electoral por Su Excelencia el Presidente de Filipinas, que extiende a las mujeres todos los derechos de ciudadanía y marca su primera participación en las elecciones generales de Diciembre.

Nutridas delegaciones de provincias vendrán a Manila para asistir al banquete.

Reservas de mesas pueden hacerse desde hoy llamando al domicilio social de la Federación, California 1132, telefono 5-77-31.

Tribune Sept. 21, 1937

The President's Warning

PRESIDENT Quezon's admonition to public officials to "protect selves and the public against their false friends" strikes at a very real weakness in governmental affairs—and the weakness exists wherever governments exist and men hold the power and position of public office.

Perhaps it is not altogether right to say that "a man is known by the company he keeps." But it cannot be denied that the popular appraisal of a public official is largely influenced by the nature of those who have the appearance of being his friends.

If such individuals are known or suspected to be self-seeking and unscrupulous; and if they succeed in creating the impression that they enjoy the friendship of an official, the public automatically associates their shortcomings with the character of the official. The official becomes "known" as the friend of undesirables—and the unfortunate part of it is that no matter how honest and praiseworthy he may really be, the implication of the contrary persists, because it is so difficult to disprove.

It is hard for a man in public life to keep prospective "friends" of this type at a safe distance. They are usually persistent, and the more they expect to gain from the association—or from creating the impression that there is an association—the more persistent they become.

But difficult though it may be, it is nevertheless one of the first of the public officials obligations to maintain himself absolutely free of any compromising connection, real or apparent. The public official may be able to "talk with thieves nor lose his virtue," but he will never be able to convince the public of it. And the public's distrust of official is in the end bound to be damaging, if not destructive, to its confidence in the whole government.—The Tribune.

MAGTATANIM NA NG GOMA SA MINDANAW

Nakahanda na ang kinakailangang balák sa pagpapaunlâd na gagawin

NAG-UUNAWAAN

Sa unang taon ay maaaring gamitin ang paglilingkod ng mga bilanggo

Naiharap na ng isang kinatawan ng Goodyear Rubber Company sa Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ang buong palatuntunan sa pagtatanim ng goma sa malalawak na lupa sa Mindanaw na angkop pagtamtam nito, kaya inaasahang mapasisimulan ito sa loob ng taong lumalakad o sa mga unang buwan ng 1938. Si Mr. Ingle, katiwala ng tanggapan sa Sumatra ng Goodyear, ay matagal na nakipanayam kamakailan sa punong tagapagpaganap, matapos na makailang makipagkita sa kanihim Jorge B. Vargas at ilinahad ang dapat gawin sa mga unang taon sa pagtatanim ng goma.

Halos araw-araw ay nakikipagkita si Mr. Ingle sa kanihim Vargas upang tapusin ang mga paghahanda sa pagtubunsod ng bagong palatuntunang ito sa goma na inaasahang pakikinabangan ng Pilipinas at makatutulong sa isang mabigat na suliranin ng pamahalaan—ang desempleo. Sa mga periodista ay ipinahayag kamakailan ng Pangulong Quezon na nasisiyahan siya sa balak na iniharap ni Mr. Ingle. Lalo na nang mabatid na ang malalawak na lupang nakatiwangwang sa iba't ibang panig ng Mindanaw ay angkop na tamnan ng goma na hindi lamang makatutugon sa pangangailangan ng Kapuluan kungdi mabari pang kalakal sa labas.

Alinsunod sa balak ni Mr. Ingle, ang pamahalaan ay maglalaan muna ng isang malawak na sukat ng lupa sa alin mang pook ng Kapuluan na siya munang pagtamtaman ng goma sa pamamaraang ituturo ng mga tekniko ng Goodyear Rubber Company na kakagunduin, yamang nangako ang samahan na ihahendog ang nasabing tulong. Sa paligid ng lupang ito na gagawing modelo o huwaran ay magbebukod uli ng maliliit na sukat na siyang magiging "paa-alan" ng mga ibig magtanim ng goma. Lahat ng paraang gagawin sa huwang taniman ay ituturo sa mga magtatanim sa paligid. Sa ganyang paraan ay mararagdagan ang matututo sa pagtatanim ng goma, kaya ang mga lupang hindi mapaganihan ng palay o mais dahil sa hindi tumutugon ang lupa ay mapakikinabangan kung tatamnan naman ng goma, bukod sa kakalat ang bisig sa iba't ibang panig ng Kapuluan.

Ito nahayag ng pangulong

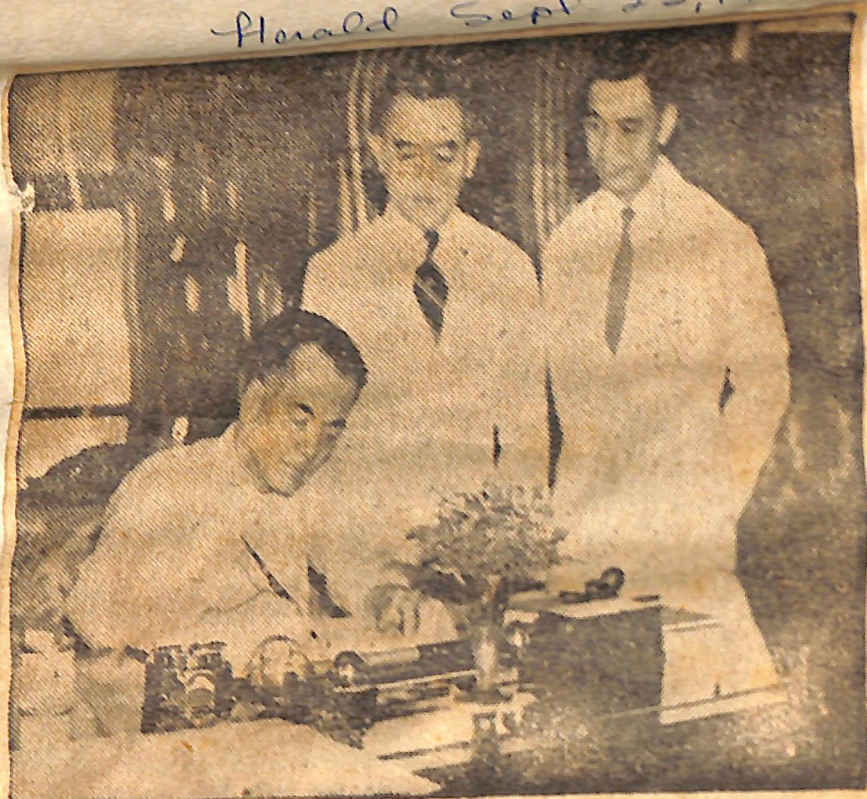
cont. on
the next
page

Sept. 24 - 37

Herald Sept 23, 1937

and Talib

zon na sa mga unang taon ay maaaring gamitin ang paglilingkod ng mga bilango sa pagbubukas ng mga taniman ng goma, datapuwa't ito ay hindi mananatili at di naman maraming bilango ang gagamitin. Hinggil d'to ay natapaliwanag din ng pangulo na hindi matuwid na ang mga bilango ay maging kagaw ng mga walang pinagkakakitaan. Ang isa sa kanyang mga layunin ayon sa punong tagapagpaganap, ay hindi lamang mapakinabangan ang mga lupang nakatiwangwang, kundi mapagbigyan ng hanapbuhay ang mga lumalaboy ngayon sa mga lansangan sa kawalan ng mapagkakakitaan, bagay na hindi naman madulot sa kanila ng pamahalaan o ng mga bahay-kalakal ng huling bahaging ito ng mungkahi ni Mr. Ingle ay siyang lalong nakalulugod sa pangulong Quezon, kaya nais niyang sa lalong madaling maipahon ay mabuksan ang mga taniman ng goma.



PENSION BILL SIGNED—Photo shows President Quezon signing the bill passed by the National Assembly during the special session restoring the pensions of retired teachers, healthmen, and constabulary officers. Looking on are Secretary Jorge B. Vargas and Undersecretary Mañalac of public instruction.

1937
Bulletin Sept. 23

QUEZON HITS COURT

MANILA, P.I., September 22 (AP).—Angered at what he termed the inhumanity of Philippine law courts, Commonwealth President Manuel Quezon took prompt executive action today to offset an objectionable ruling.

He formally ordered all government contracts withheld from an employer who won two court decisions exempting him from paying \$500 to the family of one of his employes who drowned while working.

Quezon said the executive order would be withdrawn when the employer pays compensation to the family.

Herald Sept 24, 1937

Old Pensioners To Get Their Back Checks Early In October

Lagdameo Announces Lump Sum Payments

With the approval by President Quezon yesterday of the bill restoring all annuities due to persons retired under the Teachers' Pension Retirement Act, the Health Retirement Act, and the Constabulary Retirement Act, the former pensioners of the government, numbering 1800 school teachers, 1500 Constabulary officers, and 180 health officers will again breathe a sigh of relief. They will receive their checks in the early part of October, it was announced this morning by Salvador Lagdameo, chairman of the National Loan and Investment board.

The new pension law took effect immediately upon the signature of the President. Mr. Lagdameo explained that only those whose pensions were stopped on November 14, 1936 will be entitled to the restoration and payment of all the annuities due from that date up to September 30, 1937. After this date, they will again be paid regularly every month.

Teachers, constabulary officers, and health officers who were entitled to pension prior to November 14, 1936, but who were not paid because of the passage of the law which stopped the payment of pension shall only be considered eligibles, but shall not be entitled to this restoration, not until a new law to that effect is passed by the National Assembly, Mr. Lagdameo also stated.

Teachers, constabulary officers, and health officers who were entitled to pension prior to November 14, 1936, but who were not paid because of the passage of the law which stopped the payment of pension shall only be considered eligibles, but shall not be entitled to this restoration, not until a new law to that effect is passed by the National Assembly, Mr. Lagdameo also stated.

TATANGGAP NA NG MGA PENSION

Umaabot sa 3,480 ang mabibiyayaan magbuhay sa unang araw ng Oktubre

Humigit-kumulang na 3,480 pensionado ng pamahalaan na nagsisipamahinga sa tungkulin sa kawanihan ng sanidad, kawanihan ng pagtuturo at dating konstabularia, ang magsisitanggap ng kanilang pabuya simula sa mga unang araw ng Oktubre sa pagkakapagpatibay kahapon ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa panukalang batas na nagbabalik sa mga biyayang ito ukol sa mga dating kawani na namahinga na sa ilalim ng Batas sa pamamahinga ng mga guro at ng Batas sa pamamahinga ng Konstabularia.

Sa bilang na 3,480, 1,800 ang mga guro sa paaralan, 1,500 ang piruno ng konstabularia at 180 ang piruno ng sanidad.

Ipinaliliwanag na ang mga namahinga lamang na mga kawani na ang mga pension o pabuya ay hindi ipinagpatuloy noong ika 14 ng Nobiyembre nang 1936 ang magkakaroon ng karapatan sa mga patuyang pagbabayarang muli ng pamahalaan simula sa petsang itiniigil ang pagbabayad hanggang ika 30 ng Septiembre ng 1937. Simula sa Oktubre, ay magsisimula rin ng pagtanggap na pamahalaan sa mga pensionadong ito

sa buwanbuan. Ang mga namahingang kawani na may karapatan sa pabuya at ito ay napatigil na tanggapin noong ika 14 ng Nobiyembre ng 1936, ay may karapatan lamang at hindi maaaring makapagamantala sa pagbabalik ng biyaya o pabuya hanggang hindi pa napagtitibay ang isang bagong batas na kapailangan na nagtatagpuan sa pagbabalik.

1937
Talibon Sept. 25

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald Sept. 23, 1937

Breakfast At Malacanan



Breakfast at Malacanan this morning—Occasion: Miss Maria Aurora Quezon's eighteenth birthday. Top picture: Archbishop Michael O'Doherty, President Quezon, Miss Quezon, Nena Fabella, turning Mrs. Basilio Valdes, Vice President Sergio Osmeña, Mrs. Vicente Madrigal, Dr. Victor Buencamino, Don Jesusa Arroyo. Below, same order: Mrs. Jose Fabella, Dr. Antonio Vasquez, Mr. Nieto, Assemblyman Fe Jorge Vargas, Ramon Fernandez, Miss Rosario Cuyugan, Mr. Quisumbing, Mrs. Ramon Fernandez, Mr. G. Quezon, Mrs. Felipe Buencamino, and Gen. Basilio Valdes.

1937
Bulletin Sept. 24

Tribune Sept. 24, 1937

U. S. WATCHING EXPERIMENT ON RUBBER IN P. I.

Plan O.K.'d With Anx-
iety By Strategists, Na-
tural Resources Experts

WAR A FACTOR

Islands Called Ideally
Suited To Large-Scale
Plantations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UP).—Progress of President Quezon's plans for scientific cultivation of rubber trees on Mindanao and Luzon, reported in recent dispatches from Manila, was being watched today with approval and anxiety by United States military strategists and natural resources experts.

Today the anxiety is accentuated by the blustery winds of war which roll up angry seas across the ocean path between the United States and its principal sources of crude rubber, Netherlands Indies and British Malaya.

Approval is due to desire for new

and alternative source for rubber as more than 90 per cent of the rubber consumed in United States industry today comes directly or indirectly from southeastern Asiatic

cont. on the next page

Gaiety Characterizes Dinner Dance for Baby Quezon

CLIMAX to the various events of a most important and happy day for Baby Quezon, who was eighteen yesterday, was the dinner dance held at Malacanan Palace last night. Vice President Osmeña and other high government officials as well as members of the younger set were present. A winter carnival frolic formed the motif for the decorations.

Blocks of ice surrounded the posts of the ground floor of the palace where the affair was held. Each block of ice was lighted from behind by different lights which slowly changed color at intervals. The orchestra, Tirso's, played from a pavilion surrounded with blocks of ice also, and here flowers of all kinds and color and fruit were engraved in bright lights. A fountain was built along one side of the room, and here "Happy Birthday" was traced in neon lights. Flowers and balloons decorated the fountain.

After guests had sat down to a buffet dinner, Mrs. Quezon rose to distribute paper and tinsel caps, turbans, cornets and other head-dresses, she herself choosing a bonnet. The President had a different choice as the mood suited him.

The orchestra then played "Happy Birthday to You," and after this the birthday cake was brought in and the honoree did the honors, while her father and other guests watched. Later, there was a trumpet call. This was the signal for the beginning of the evening's real fun. Guests began pelting each other with paper balls which had been prepared for this part of the evening's entertainment, Mrs. Quezon again leading the attack. Everyone participated in this, including the boy Nonong. Balloons were released and all picked up as they came their way, greatly adding to the confusion.

Dancing took up the rest of the evening. Baby Quezon wore an all white frock with a short cape and hood. During the evening there were several request numbers played, one of them "La Cumparsita", a Quezon favorite. This

number was requested by Miss Quezon who danced it first.

Subscriber's Name

Don Manuel L. Quezon

1937

Cont. Bull. Sept. 24

Herald Sept. 23, 1937

regions which lie almost directly athwart trade routes menaced by Asiatic war.

Americans Concerned

That fact has been, and is much more acutely today, a source of deepest concern to those who task it is to watch over the economic and military destinies of the United States.

Meanwhile the Philippine Islands, which, according to United States experts, are just as ideally suited for the cultivation of rubber as Malaya or Borneo, continues its experiments, with the cooperation of United States rubber interests, to develop a rubber growing industry.

Latest reports received by the United States department of commerce show that the Philippines produced 752 tons of rubber in 1936. In 1935 total crude rubber production amounted 654 tons; in 1934, it was 580 tons. The increasing production is accorded by United States experts to be an excellent indication.

Experts have repeatedly insisted that both geographically and from the standpoint of climate, there were portions of the Philippine Islands which could compete on equal terms with any rubber growing area in the world.

Goodyear To Cooperate

Recently it was announced that the Goodyear Rubber Company, one of the largest rubber processing corporations in the world, would cooperate with Philippine government officials in even more extensive experimentation than has been carried on hertofore.

Goodyear already owns an experimental rubber plantation in Mindanao where trees grown from the richest yielding seeds are being cultivated. This plantation is to be expanded and others are to be established.

Experts explained that rubber yield depends as much upon the selection of seed and stock as upon position and climate. The owners of the richest rubber growing areas guard their seeds as they would precious gems of silver, recalling how Brazil lost a monopoly through the foreign seizure of the Hevea.

A considerable percentage of the world's 8,600,000 acres now under rubber cultivation grows trees which produce an average yield of 400 pounds of crude rubber per acre. The majority of the plantations yield 600 pounds per acre. A few rare, wonderfully rich and selected areas yield as much as 1200 pounds per acre.

P. I. Called Fortunate

The Philippine Islands were fortunate that some of the seed and stock of this rare 1200 pounds per acre rubber yielding plant were in the possession of United States interests. The experimental Philippine Island rubber plantations are, according to experts here, almost entirely planted with lush, rubber-rich trees.

Some of the experimentation which is now being planned will be directed at producing more and more of the precious seed. Another project will be a search for some method of stimulating growth in order to reduce the period required

for rubber tree maturity.

At the present time it requires a minimum of eight years for a tree to attain sufficient maturity to yield rubber. Rubber experts, looking into the crystal ball of the future, see the prospect of needing to produce a great quantity of rubber in a relatively short period of time.

Statisticians of the United States department of commerce point to records showing that the world consumption of rubber has doubled every ten years, for the last three decades. Today the world consumes more than one million tons of crude rubber per year. The

estimated capacity of the areas under consumption is not much greater than 1,500,000 tons per year.

See Huge Demand

Should world demand and consumption find reason to expand as rapidly within the next ten years as it has during the last thirty years, the areas now under cultivation would be utterly unable to supply the demand. Under such circumstances, it would not only be necessary to vastly expand the rubber growing areas with new plantings; it would be essential to speed up the maturity of seedlings now being planted.

Experiments will be conducted in Philippine and United States laboratories with a view to this end, according to present plans.

Experts pointed out, however,

Clippings Show How U. S. Newspapers Presented P. I. Judiciary Criticism

Two clippings printed in full below from newspapers in the United States show how President Quezon's recent attack on the local judiciary was presented to American readers. These clippings arrived on the Philippine Clipper yesterday.

PHILIPPINE JUDICIARY ARRAIGNED BY QUEZON

Failure to Consider Human Rights Charged by President—Fears Revolution.

By the Associated Press
MANILA, September 23.— Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon bitterly arraigned the Philippine judiciary yesterday for asserted failure to consider human rights.

Discussing a recent case in which the judge decided against the family of a laborer who lost his life while doing the bidding of his employer, the President became so angered his face flushed and his voice trembled.

"I think it is an outrage our judges stand in the way of improving the conditions of labor," he said. "If judges are going to decide cases like that, we are going to have revolution in the Philippines."

He declared the Philippines must have justice tempered with humanity and the twentieth century judge who handles law as in the sixteenth century "belongs in the cemetery."

1937

Talibon Sept. 25

IPAGPAPATULOY ANG MGA PANUKALA

Sa pagkatapos ng mga hayag na papulong ng magkasanib na lupon ng mga dalubhasang amerikano at pilipino hinggil sa mga suliraning pangkabuhayan ng Pilipinas ay ipagpapatuloy naman ng pamahalaan ang pagsaal sa iba't ibang panukala ukol sa pagpapalawak at pagsasaayos ng kabuhayan, ayon sa natalos kahaon. Ang pag-uusap sa mga balak na ito ay itinigil noong dumating sa Pilipinas ang magkasanib na lupon.

Ang National Development Corporation at ang National Economic Council ay may mahahalagang panukalang naghihintáy ng huling pagpapasiya. Napag-alamang makikipanayam ang kalihim Antonio delas Alas, pangulo ng lupon ng mga patnugot ng Fomento National at ng konsehong pangbansa sa kabuhayan, sa pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa mga darating na araw upang pakipag-usapan ang mga sinabing panukala.

Ang dalawang mahahalagang panukalang pinag-aaralan ay ang pagtatayo ng banko sentral at ng marina merkante. Ang balangkás sa ikatutupad ng mga balak na ito ay naihandá na ng konsehong pangbansa at naghihintáy lamang ng pagpapatibay ng pangulo.

Pinaniniwalaan sa mga lipunan ng mga taong pamahalaan na samantalang nabibimbín ang wakas na kalutasán ng unawaan sa kalakalan ng Estados Unidos at ng Pilipinas ay maaring maipagpa-

Cont. on the next page

that the entire future of the Philippine rubber industry was constructed on a foundation of conditions among which the most important are:

1. The continued expansion of world rubber consumption at a rate comparable with the recent past.

2. The adaptability of the Filipino workers to rubber growing on a mass scale. Experts pointed out that rubber growing demands peculiar capacities for tireless drudgery during certain periods of the year.

3. Continued ideal climatic conditions.

4. Capability of the Filipinos to produce crude rubber, after the experimental period is past, at a cost sufficiently low to enable competition with other producing areas.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald Sept. 23, 1937

25, 1937
Cant. Taliba Sept.

Breakfast At Malacanan This Morning



Breakfast at Malacanan this morning—Occasion: Miss Maria Aurora Quezon's eighteenth birthday.

Top picture: Archbishop Michael O'Doherty, President Quezon, Nena Fabella, turning her back towards the camera to Aurora's sister Zenaida. Then: Mrs. Basilio Valdes, Vice President Sergio Osmeña, Mrs. Vicente Madrigal, Dr. Victor Buencamino, Don Leopoldo Kahn Sr., Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, Sec. Jorge Vargas, Mrs. Jesusa Arroyo. Below, same order: Mrs. Jose Fabella, Dr. Antonio Vasquez, Mr. Nieto, Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino, Mrs. Manuel Nieto, Major Imperial and Mrs. Jorge Vargas, Ramon Fernandez, Mr. Gonzales, Mrs. Victor Buencamino, Dr. Jose Fabella, Mrs. Manuel Quezon, Mrs. Felipe Buencamino, and Gen. Basilio Valdes.

tuley ang dalawang balak, sapagka't hindi naman makapipinsala sa unawaan ng dalawang bansa. Masusing pinag-aralan ng konsehong pangbansa at ng kaniyang mga dalubhasa ang balak sa pagtatayo ng banko sentral. Naniniwala ang mga kagawad ng konseho na kailangan ng Pilipinas ang isang banko sentral kahit na sa panahong ito at sa kasalukuyang kalagayan.

Bilang bahagi ng panukalang isagawa ang pagsasaayos na pangkabuhayan sa Pilipinas ay mapalawak ang mga yari at ani rito, ang kalihim ng pananalapi ay nagpadala kumakailan ng isang kaatas sa kalihim ng pagsasaku at kalasa at hinihingi rito na gumawa ng mga lakbang upang maibukod ang ilang sukat ng lupang sakahan pati sa pagtatanim at pag-aani ng goma. Ang pagpapaligid ng kasama ng goma rito ay isang bahagi ng palatuntunan ng kaulanan ng 1937, ayon sa sabi.

1937
Taliba Sept. 25

ISANG PAMAHAYAG NG MGA MANGGAGAWA

Magdaraos pa ng miting sa Luneta upang pasalamatan ang Pangulo

May mga 102 pangulo ng mga samahan at union manggagawa sa Maynila ang magsisipagdaos ng isang pulong sa Estate Restaurant ngayong iká 4:30 ng hapon upang magpatibay ng isang kapasiyahan bumabati at kumakatig sa Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng Pilipinas dahil sa kanyang pagmamalasakit kay G. Hugo Retaga na isa sa mga namamahala sa sinabing kilusán.

Pag-uusapan pa rin sa pulong ngayong hapon ang pagdaraos ng malaking pamahayag at papulong bayan sa Luneta, sa glorietang na sa tapat ng bantayog ng bayaning Dr. Jose Rizal, at sa pulong na iyan ay aanyayahan ang Pangulong Quezon upang marinig ng bayang manggagawa.

Sa pamahayag sa gagawin na matatapos sa isang miting sa Luneta ay ipamamalas sa Pangulong Quezon ang paggiliw ng mga manggagawa at ipakilala ang malaking pasasalamat sa Pangulo dahil sa pagmamalasakit na ipinamalas sa kapakanán ng mga anak-pawis sa kapuluan.

Ang lahat ng malalaking union at kapisanan ng mga manggagawa sa Maynila at sa mga kalapit na bayan ay magkakaroon ng kinatawan sa pulong na gagawin ngayong hapon at ang malamang na kumatawan ay ang kanikanilang pangulo rin.

Sáng-ayon kay G. Retaga, ang bayang manggagawa ay dapat na magpamalas ng malaking utang na loob sa Pangulong Quezon dahil sa pagmamalasakit na ipinamalas sa kabutihan ng bayang manggagawa.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Bulletin Sept. 24, 1937

Malacañan Is Scene Of Gay Party On 'Baby's' Birthday

Malacañan Palace, brilliant with multi-colored lights, echoed with youthful laughter last night when Miss Aurora "Baby" Quezon, charming elder daughter of President and Mrs. Manuel Quezon, celebrated her eighteenth birthday with a dinner dance which was attended by about two hundred members of the younger set.

The palace grounds were ablaze with lights and the pavilion on the ground floor was artistically decorated for the occasion. Tables surrounded a large platform constructed for dancing. The hall was cooled by large blocks of ice filled with flowers and fruits. On one side of the platform was a fountain which played over the words "Happy Birthday," inscribed in colored lights. Two big glass receptacles filled with colored balloons served as background for the orchestra. The balloons, kept in constant motion by a blower, were significant of the vivacity of Baby Quezon.

The young hostess was lovely in a beautiful gown of white lace with a very full skirt and a tight-fitting bodice. The short cape of lace and georgette was joined to a fan-shaped hood fastened to the head with a long sparkling brooch. Baby's only ornaments were a pearl necklace, the gift of her mother, and pearl earrings given by her

godmother, Mrs. Felipe Buencamino. White satin shippers completed the ensemble.

Mrs. Quezon, who, together with President Quezon, helped their daughter receive the guests, wore a becoming salmon-pink terno embroidered in silver.

President Quezon offered his arm to his daughter for the first dance, "Happy Birthday To You." Interesting features of the affair were the different contests for which prizes were awarded the winners. Balloons and paper caps, distributed to the guests as they arrived contributed to the gaiety of the party. The attractive dance programs, embossed in gold with the seal of the Commonwealth, fea-

Advertiser Sept. 24, 1937

MATURE DECISION

The disapproval of the application for an incorporation of the Iloilo Gas Company by Judge Vicente de Vera, public utility commissioner, is a sure indication of the forward step taken by the government to protect the public. This kind of mature decision was very much wanted during the wild days of the Philippine mining business, in which a good number of investors became the victims of the army of mining promoters.

Objections to any business organization by Filipinos would be improper, if those behind the organization are men of sound financial condition and of unquestionable reputation in the community in which they live. But under all circumstances the government should prevent the incorporation of any company which is principally intended for speculation, because when such an eventuality comes economic disruption of the community will logically follow.

At this stage of the economic development of the Philippines, opportunities are many for those who can see both the good and the bad sides of the existing local conditions. Evidently there are those who want to sacrifice honor and prestige for the easy and quick accumulation of wealth.

The government should, therefore, assert its own personality by strictly enforcing all laws against crooked business. Foreign capitals cannot be expected to flow into this country if the needed protection for them would not be given.

President Manuel L. Quezon, recently, gave a statement to the effect that full protection will be given by the Philippine government to the foreign capitals invested in the islands. And, very recently he said that he will not stop talking until the unscrupulous mining promoters and fake business are driven out of business.

The decision that has been given by Commissioner Vicente de Vera is a reassurance of the government's determination to protect the investing public. More of its kind are wanted.



Aurora 'Baby' Quezon, Princess Of Malacañan

tured the following numbers: six fox-trots, four tangos four rhumbas, two waltzes, a lively Paul Jones, a merry tag dance, a "Pabo," "the lost shoe" "pick your man" and "pick your lady" dances.

The birthday celebration began with a mass at the Palace chapel at seven o'clock yesterday morning, after which breakfast was served to a group of close friends. The mass was said by Archbishop Michael J. O'Doherty, assisted by Father Edwin. Music was furnished by Miss Fely Vallejo and Jose Robles, who sang "Ave Maria" by Gounod, Veneranda Acayan, who played the violin, and Jose Carreon, who played the organ. Mrs. Quezon herself sang with the choir.

All day yesterday flowers and gifts were sent to the Palace by ranking government officials and personal friends. Most treasured of all the gifts, however, was the seventeen-page letter received by Baby Quezon from her father.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

1937

Buletin

Sept. 24, 1937

Free Press Sept. 25

Daughters of Maria Clara

By Pilar N. Ravelo

YOUNG men of the Philippines, emulate your President if you would enter the ranks of the "ideal man" in the eyes of Aurora "Baby" Quezon, who celebrated her eighteenth birthday yesterday. For no matter what is said of President Manuel Quezon here and abroad by his friends and political enemies, he is "tops" to his daughter.

"If I find one like my dad," vivacious and charming Aurora Quezon smilingly answered my question, "then I may forget all caution about falling in love... until then, I would rather enjoy my single blessedness."

Baby Quezon, who is bound to be one of the active leaders of the women of tomorrow, is headed toward a bright future. Although just a freshman in preparatory law in the University of Santo Tomas, she is determined to finish the law course and practice after graduation.

"I do not aim at any government position. I want to practice my law course after I am through, help the poor and see that social justice will be more thoroughly observed. Her insight into the future bespeaks

a headstrong personality, which, if properly exercised, will make her one of the most useful instruments in elevating Filipino womanhood.

Those who do not know Baby Quezon have at times been heard to refer to her as that high-hat, pampered and spoiled daughter of the President, but those who really know her have a much different impression. Baby is gay and modern, yes—but she can be serious, too, and especially so regarding her religion, being a devout Roman Catholic. At heart she is quite simple—she has not let her social position turn her head, and, at references to this position, reminds one that her grandparents were hard-working farmers.

Baby Quezon reveals a distinct trait of modesty which should be followed by daughters and sons of ranking government officials, who sometimes lose their heads just because they have their parents' position behind them.

"I am now eighteen and my father and mother want me to learn to stand on my own feet. This I promise to do and be worthy of my parents' faith in me."

President

Talk

"When Pedro Nueon, a radical, was arrested last week with 300 sticks of contraband dynamite in his possession, he allegedly confessed to unwitting participation in a fantastic plot to blow up President Manuel L. Quezon. An unidentified person, said Nueon, had bought dynamite from him, had afterward buried it in a deserted stretch of the road the President was scheduled to take last week, back to Manila from the cool ridges of Tagaytay. The plot, however, had failed because the President had taken another road.

Though he had been "saved" from the preposterous plot on September 12, the President chose "13" as his lucky number at last week's press conference, when he was asked what he thought of the day's trade hearings being presided over by 13 joint committee members. August 13, he said, had proved of "national profit" because of the entrance of the U. S. into the Philippines. "If we had gained independence before that date, we would not have been as well off today."

Then the President reminisced: "I was a real rebel and when I came back from the mountains, I was very sick. I had malaria. The Americans threw me in jail for six months. This made me hate the Americans so much that I hated the very sight of them. I even determined not to learn the English language. One day, I went to Tayabas and there I met General Bandholtz and we became friends. I took two lessons from him and from then on I realized that the Americans were not such a bad lot after all."

Garrulous on occasion, the President soon made it clear he had no patience with the government officials who had, in his absence, broken into the front pages with raucous controversies among themselves and with opposition hecklers.

Because he thought the controversies were "unseemly, distasteful, and even at times definitely harmful... because they give the impression that the government is devoid of order and organization and that its members are lacking in restraint and decorum," he promulgated Order No. 46, gagging public officials in controversies which are to be submitted to their superiors for final decision, restricting them to informative and explanatory statements.

Promptly, Manuel de la Fuente, president of Manila's municipal board, who enjoys taking a potshot now and then at the mayor, explained by way of comment: "President Quezon's executive order prohibiting government officials from airing their controversies in the press, does not apply to me. I am responsible only to the people

MAUPAY NGÀ PANHUNAHUNA NI QUEZON

AN pagkilala han m̃ga pagturon-an han matuod ñga toloohan amo an nakakapahamtang han tawo ha maupay ug matadong ñga pamatasan; nakakatutdo ha kamaligdong ug kamapainubsanon, kamatanahuron ug kamasinugtanan. Kinita na ñga an ngatanan ñga katigayunan ñga guintukod han gobyerno hin pagpugong han m̃ga pagtalapas han balaud, han pagpasipara han kinabuhì ug m̃ga guinamitan han m̃ga taghimungto waray pakahatag han guintutuyo nga kapulsanan.

Sanglit hi Presidente Quezon ñga sayud hini ñga kahimtang, nagsugo han m̃ga magbabalaod ñga ilakip dida han m̃ga kasugo-anan ñga nahitutungod han pangaram han m̃ga kabataan an pagtutdo han toloohan ha m̃ga liburan han gobyerno sugad han pagtutdo han iba ñga m̃ga pagtoron-an.

Ini ñga hunahuna han talahuron ñga Presidente amo an baton hadton pag ungara han m̃ga kag-anák ñga taghimungto alang han kaupayan han ira anak; pag ungara ug tinguha ñga guin lalinipatlipat la ha m̃ga karupdupan hin usá ñga masigpit ug makaboborong ñga balaud ñga bagá natugot ug bagá nadiri han pagtutdo han toloohan ha m̃ga liburan han gobyerno. Ito ngani ñga haros maribok an bug-os ñga kapuropud-an han pagsering ni Mr. McNutt ñga dinhi ha Pilipinas waray matuod ñga demokrasya.

Darayawon kaupay ñga hunahuna ni Presidente Quezon. Waray pa lugaring naton sadang ipakabari-bad kan Mr. McNutt ñga dinhi waray matuod ñga demokrasya sumalá han nahitutungod hini ñga balaud ngada ha pagkamatuod ha buhat han sugo han harangdon nga Presidente.

1937 Sept. 24 Tigmanbela

cont. on the next page

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Sept. 25 1937

Tribune

Sept. 24, 1937

Cent. Free Press

and I have a right to speak my mind. Nobody is going to tell me to shut up when I have something important to tell the public. If, in the future, I happen to engage in a controversy with anybody, I will not hesitate to air my views in the public press in spite of the President's orders."

His Big Stick still out, the President ignored De la Fuente, cracked down on the Sakdals. Confessing that his policy of attraction had failed to work, he declared that henceforth all radicals engaged in subversive activities would be clapped in jail and kept there until they had served their complete sentence.

Then he put it away, took up his pen to sign and make laws the following bills passed by the national assembly in its recent special sessions:

Bill No. 2416, amending the election law, which became Act No. 233.

Bill No. 2414, appropriating P1,200,000 to admit elementary schoolchildren refused admittance last June for lack of funds, which became Act No. 234.

Bill No. 2426, amending the revised penal code to enforce stronger penalties against jueteng, which became Act No. 235.

Bill No. 2433, creating the sugar administrator's office (see BUSINESS), which became Act No. 236.

Unacted on remained Bill No. 2437, restoring annuities to those qualified under the former teachers, constabulary, and health pension funds, and Bill No. 2432, appropriating P5,000,000 for the construction of additional elementary schoolhouses.

Vetoed was Bill No. 2417 abolishing probation.

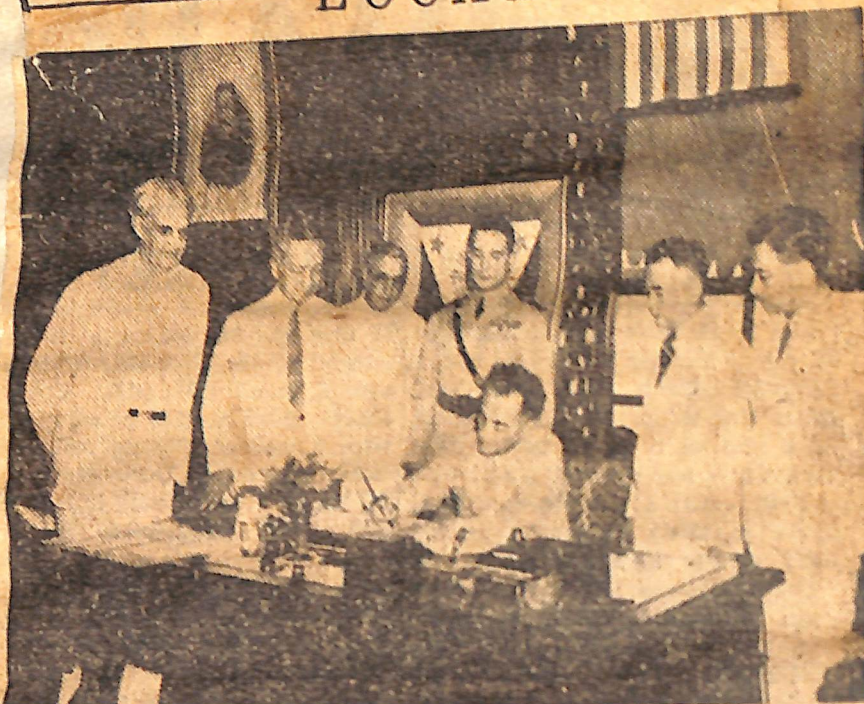
Approved also by the President, in his capacity as party leader, was the fusion between his majority antis and the minority pros (see page 8).

But it was for his press conference this week that President Quezon kept his big guns. All was progressing as usual when a newsman asked the Pres-

ident if he had read Judge Mapa's decision declaring unconstitutional a law which would force employers to pay laborers regularly (see COURTS). What followed literally blasted the reporters and foreign correspondents out of their seats. "Outrageous," "terrible," and "scandalous" were among the adjectives he used, regarding the case referred to and to the one in which workingman's compensation was refused a laborer who lost his life following his boss' orders by jumping into the Pasig river to retrieve a log.

"Decisions like these will lead to a revolution," said the worked-up President. "Some of our judges are not studying the development of law as applied to human relations. They are incapable of giving a construction to our laws that will protect the down-trodden. I'm going to be more careful in the future in the appointment of judges. I'm not going to permit the judiciary to stand in the way of our government's efforts to improve the condition of the working man."

THE CAMERA'S EYE —LOCAL—



SIGNS PENSION LAW.—Pres. Quezon, seated, signing the pension law restoring pension to retired teachers, health service men and constabulary men. Standing, l to r: Dr. Luther B. Beuley, Vice President Osmeña, Doctor Eugenio Hernandez, Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Sec. Jorge B. Vargas, and Under-secretary G. Mañalac.

Albald Sept. 25, 1937

Quezon Scores Judge's Ruling On Pension Case

Laboring Classes Hail President's Denunciation; Laborer Acclaimed Hero; Mapa May Resign from Bench as Consequence

(By United Press)

Manila, Sept. 24—Labor circles here acclaimed the denunciations made by President Manuel L. Quezon of Judge Emilio Mapa's ruling which denied compensation to the mother of a laborer who died in line of duty. The case took place several months ago and the laborer's mother, aided by a public defender of the bureau of labor, took the case to court.

Judge Mapa who heard the trial ruled that the survivor of the laborer was not entitled to a pension under existing laws because the laborer himself was to blame for not taking the necessary precautions. The death of the laborer was caused by drowning when the foreman of the works commanded the laborer to retrieve a log in the Pasig River on a stormy day. Giving up all thoughts of himself, the laborer obeyed the com-

mand and tried to rescue the log in question. His foot slipped and he fell into the river to be drowned later.

The deceased's mother then applied for pension but was overruled by the court. Attorneys of the claimant pointed out that if there was negligence at all, it should have been imputed to the foreman who only thought of the interests of the construction firm for which he worked, disregarding the welfare of his workers. They classified the laborer as a hero. Notwithstanding their arguments, the court decided the mother was not entitled to a pension.

The president's denunciation caused no little furor in both the bench and the bar. Judge Mapa is reportedly contemplating to submit his resignation soon.

Footnote



President Quezon, advocating fusion of the pro and anti wings of the coalition group. With him in the picture are Speaker Montilla, Vice President Osmeña, and assemblymen.

Graphic Sept. 23, 1937

FUSION

DATE: August 9, 1923. Place: A private room in what was known then as the swankiest club in town: the Tiro Al Blanco.

Two hands clasped each other over a small table in a mighty grip. "For better or for worse..." the pledge, whispered by one of the handshakers, ran in part.

A Solemn Pledge

Two thin-stemmed glasses of sparkling wine were raised,

clinked against each other, emptied. In another moment, the now historical conclave was over! Collectivism and unipersonalism, two political ideals of two men then eager to find their places in the sun, found at last and alas, a happy meeting ground.

One of the hands—vibrant, restless, dynamic—was that of Mr. Quezon. It quivered lightly as it tried to out-squeeze the other. But there was no sign of the other's giving way. It was, to be sure, less dynamic,

but it was well-controlled, steady, sure. It was Mr. Osmeña's.

Opening Wedge

The curtain fell after the stage had depicted the birth of a happy political leadership. But the play was not of the they-lived-happily-ever-after kind. The partnership—Sumulong denounced it as oligarchy—was disrupted in 1934 in the public plaza of historic, staid Malolos, Bulacan. Waving the same hand that once gripped Mr. Quezon's, Osmeña very bluntly said before a big crowd: "They who are afraid of independence should leave the country now for independence is surely coming!" He was referring to the enemies of the HHC law, of which President Quezon was Enemy No. 1. That was, so to speak, the signal for another schism. The pledge was flung aside and once again the two exponents of the unipersonalist and collectivist credos went into war.

It did not take long, however, for both to realize that the break was unfortunate. It was soon realized that a per-



Vice President Osmeña speaking before a big crowd at the Manila Grand Opera House during the controversy over the HHC law.

1
cont. on
the next
page

Sept. 23
1937
Cand. Graphic

manent, powerful, dominant political party capable of inaugurating a program of government and pursuing that program must represent the joint leadership of Quezon and Osmeña. And the followings of both. Existence, even victory, might be possible for one—as it was possible in the elections of 1934. But it was a tragic existence for one. And a costly victory for the other. There was, besides, constant fear of a third party outstriding both. So a coalition was formed, both for political expediency and for the comfort of both.

Invitation for Coalition

A group of Manila business leaders was ordered—now it can be told!—to issue the invitation for a coalition, smooth the wrinkles in the old party shibboleth, and placate warring groups. The scheme worked and the coalition was launched. Anti-coalitionists — Sumulong, again for one—predicted the eventual institution of a one-party system. But this was refuted by coalitionists who, like Aquino, tried to disprove in lengthy discourses the theory that coalition means ending into a fusion. There will be no fusion, the Tarlac "bright boy" assured.

With the election of Mr. Quezon to the presidency and Mr. Osmeña to the vice presidency, the ends of the coalition were deemed served. Cooperation, harmony, a common goal. These prevailed. But wrinkles remained unsmoothed.

Not Head of Both Wings

First, President Quezon, while at the head of the government, was not virtually at the head of both wings of the party in power. He did find this not only disagreeable but embarrassing. He could not enforce party discipline, whip partymen into line. Or even if he could, he knew it was not proper. As President, he could prevail upon, say, the assemblymen. But he could not do it much in the same way that he

uses the party whip. He found this particularly true in the National Assembly where, before he could bring pro assemblymen into line, he had to do the only proper thing: course his recommendation through Mr. Osmeña, the recognized pro leader.

Second, there is the threat of a third party being able to make a wedge into provincial

and municipal positions in the December elections. Such an eventuality—a possibility foreseen due to the reported strength of the Popular Front—would greatly embarrass the Quezon-Osmeña party, which

had the control over the positions in the insular government.

Shortcomings

The coalition, in spite of its smooth existence, had its shortcomings. It failed in this respect: the pro and anti divisions continued to be fenced grounds zealously guarded by partisans and party leaders. This is particularly true in the provinces where the pro and anti party lines have not disappeared in spite of the coalition. Reports given out during a recent reunion between President Quezon and the leaders of both wings indicated that there are innumerable faithfuls in the provinces who expect the break would some day come and who, instead of adhering to the platform of the coalition, maintain strict vigilance over their "little empires." Petty jealousies and wranglings based on past political differences frequently

filter into the administration of public affairs.

As a consequence, it was foreseen by some coalitionists, that disintegration was inevitable.

Many ask to-day: Why the fusion? Was coalition not good enough? The answer is not hard to seek. The coalition was an experiment. There were those who openly advocated fusion when the subject of coal-

tion in 1935 was first broached. But pseudo soothsayers foresaw failure. The wounds, they said, caused by rapiers so freely given play during the HHC-law controversy were still too

fresh.

Experiment

The coalition, then, was launched as an experiment in reconciling two warring groups. That it was successful was shown during the last two years. It was a bit inclined to favor the antis who lavishly enjoyed the spoils. But those in the pro wing of the coalition knew their limitations and bided their time. The appointment from a pro wing of the coalition to key positions in the government would have drawn fire from the anti group. This President Quezon tactfully

handled and refrained much as he wanted to do it, from appointing a pro to the cabinet.

The pros, however, had their own rewards, for their participating. The vice presidency is held by a pro. Two men, Roxas and Aquino, have been mentioned for the cabinet. To date, however, their names remain at the list of "possibilities."



A public meeting at Manila's Plaza Santa Cruz 'way back in 1935 when the coalition was ratified by the people.

Graphic Sept. 23, 1937

PAGE 26

EVERY TIGHT-ROPE walker in politics values the goodwill of his pontiff—and his pontiff's support. He will go any length to gain that goodwill. This he usually does by being with him. It may be but a flitting moment at the ship's lounge. Or at the streamlined bar of the ship in mid-ocean. It may be a long conference in President Quezon's well-appointed suite. Or a morning stroll around the vessel's promenade. Or it may only be a casual interview interrupted now and then by the many who trail the President everywhere he goes.



any politician to make or unmake his future.

One Tourist to Another

He bought a round-trip ticket, first class. He was meeting the President on equal ground, that is, as one tourist to another. One reason why political anglers never get very far at Malacañang is that they feel overcome by the cordiality of their host. But on board an ocean steamer, on the high seas, the atmosphere is different. There is mutual need for company, reasons for familiarity,

A Costly Privilege

A politician, given the opportunity, will not hesitate to take time off from his numerous home affairs, spend ₱1,000 or ₱2,000 for a chance to meet President Quezon either at Hongkong or Shanghai. Given the money and the chance, he will not mind spending thrice as much to meet the President at Honolulu, or travel with him from Manila to Europe. He may not be able to tell the President all during that trip because he may not have the occasion to do so. But, from the politician's point of view, that meeting is more than what he paid in cash for his first-class ticket.

It's An Old Custom

You have perhaps wondered why there is always a scramble for passage to Chinese ports whenever the President leaves for abroad, or whenever his arrival is announced. There is always a group of business men, and assemblymen eager to make a trip across the stormy China Sea, their departure or their arrival coinciding with that of President Quezon. The public will recall the case of the manager of a local shipping company. Although one of his company's boats left the day previous, he delayed his departure for China, bought a first-class ticket from a rival shipping firm. It happened that President Quezon also left on the same boat.

But that is neither here nor there. The reasons for such coincidences are rather amusing. One who recently paid ₱893.00 for a thirty-minute conference with President Quezon

AN OLD TR

A Trip To Hongk But A Worth-While Fall For

By

AT OF

on board an ocean liner offers his own experience. His, however, is a typical experience—from his own observations, at least.

Long before the schedule of the President's arrival was published in the papers, he made an inspection trip to his district. In one of the large towns in his district, a big order was handed him by his partymen. Upon the fulfillment of that order, he knew, hinged his political career.

Part of the Game

He gave his assurance, and, what is more, told his partymen, on the spur of the moment, that he would meet President Quezon in Japan in order to take the matter up with the President.

Just then, it should be added, the President was reported to have touched Honolulu, enroute to Manila. There was no turning back. When the time came for his departure, he compromised with his wife and bought a ticket only as far as Shanghai. Between Shanghai and Manila is over 1,200 nautical miles—a trip of four nights and four days, time enough for

and, likewise, eagerness to talk of local politics and politicians.

Every politician knows the secret of getting access nearest to the President's ear. Every politician also knows that getting to first base to that ear is no easy task to do. But the politician who can go as far as Japan, or Shanghai, or Hongkong, where the President does not listen to so many stories, is, more likely than not, in a better position to succeed in getting to first base.

While in Manila, the President sees an average of 50 per-

sons a day, hears fifty different stories.

Its Value In Votes

Aside from the real purpose of the trip, a politician enhances his prestige by travelling with the President. "In a district like mine," our narrator relates, "where the majority of the voters are Quezon worshippers, the mere story that I travelled with the President worked charm upon the people. I

Cont. Please
turn on the
next page

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

1937

1937

Sept 27

NEWS FROM MALACANAN

Pres. Quezon in answer to the question shot at him during weekly press conference said in part; "I don't believe in communism. I do not believe that it is a healthy system, and I will not permit any communist propaganda here. If they will go to jail and we shall let the courts decide it."

LOS SOLDADOS

Y Oficiales Del Ejército Filipino Están
Sujetos A Las Leyes Gene-
rales Del País

CUESTIÓN DE FIANZAS

El Oficial O Soldado Que No Pueda
Prestar Fianza, Será Entre-
gado Al Ejército

Su Excelencia, el presidente
Manuel L. Quezon, de la manco-
munidad, en una orden ejecutiva
expedida recientemente, habla so-
bre los reglamentos que proveen



President Quezon, followed by his personal aide-de-camp, coming down the gangplank after a prolonged trip. There are politicians who are only too eager to be able to accompany him in such trips or to meet him in foreign ports—and for a reason.

gained more votes in that trip than five successive speeches in five different towns."

Weeks before he sailed for abroad, he saw to it that his picture and the story of his departure were published by the vernacular papers.

The rest of the story is related by the politician himself:

That was not the first time I had gone abroad. But it was the first time I had travelled with President Quezon. I saw to it, therefore, that I was properly "Esquired" and outfitted for the voyage.

Suits to Order

In Hongkong I bought suits to order at prices that would make my wife shriek if I tell her the truth. We arrived in Shanghai

—there were half a dozen politicians who went ahead of us on a similar mission—three days before the arrival of the President's boat. As there was nothing much to do, we parked ourselves in a presentable hotel in the city, made some excursions to interesting places at daytime, to the night clubs after sundown. Some of those in the party tried making official calls in some government offices, succeeded only in trying to impress their hosts with their importance.

When the President's boat arrived, there was a scramble for a chance to see the President ahead of the rest. Exception should be made, however, of at least two who were so engrossed with their own private affairs and did not even know when the President arrived and left.

Time For Each One

President Quezon was obviously grateful over our manifestations of loyalty. Didn't we cross a stormy sea to meet him? For each one of us, he had a well-meant *Thank You!* To one in our group, he jokingly asked: "Did you also make money in that gold boom...?" He knew that each of us had at least things to whisper to him and as if divining our thoughts, he whispered: "I have enough time to talk to each one of you enroute."

And he did have time for each of us. But not as much as I expected. Before I left for Shanghai, I had hoped that I would be within the beck and call of the President during the entire trip, that I would have

all the time to discuss national questions with him, and furthermore, get him to agree on some of the measures I had planned. Also, I thought that when we arrived in Manila—and it was human of me to expect that—I would share with the official reception in his honor. In all of these, I was wrong.

Just Thirty Minutes

The President loves company more than most people do. He is never secretive, and, by nature, he loves to have people around him. But the President has his working hours. Even on long ocean journeys, he carries the worries of state with him and, besides, the bulging portfolio of state. Some of the intricate, puzzling problems of state were, I was told, solved by him in the middle of storm-tossed oceans.

There were moments when I could butt in, as some I know did, but even politicians are discreet.

My turn came at the lounge early one evening. Hongkong was far behind us and the boat

was ploughing the rough China Sea. The President was reading some cables when I entered, took a seat near him and tried to be of assistance. That was just the right occasion and I took advantage of it. The President apparently sensed what I had in mind so he said: "Go ahead. What is it?"

I had only half-explained myself when a swarm of the President's friends arrived. I knew my time was up. But there was still a tomorrow. And a tomorrow night.

As we neared Corregidor, I knew that it was futile. I had paid P893.00 for a 30-minute audience. Of course, in the discussion of national affairs, I had the advantage of being present. In such discussions, however, I never had the opportunity of presenting to the President the real purpose of my mission.

The day we arrived in Manila, I grabbed the newspapers and saw my name buried in the passenger list!

* * *

Subscriber's Name

Don Manuel S. Quezon

1937

Cont. of Sept. 27

Tribune Sept. 24, 1937

el arresto de oficiales y soldados del Ejército Filipino, en su calidad de Comandante-en-Jefe de dicho ejército. Dicha orden ejecutiva va dirigida a todos los jueces de paz y fiscales provinciales, y traducida libremente al castellano, dice así:

"1. Los oficiales y soldados del Ejército Filipino están sujetos a las leyes generales del país y a las ordenanzas de la ciudad o municipio en donde los mismos puedan estar, y pueden ser arrestados por ofensas cometidas en violación de las mismas.

"2. Cualquier oficial o soldado del Ejército Filipino acusado por infracción de las leyes penales de Filipinas o por violación de ordenanzas municipales o de la Ciudad, deberá ser arrestado por su comandante o por cualquier oficial que comande la barraca mas cercana, que llevara al ofensor ante el juez de paz o al que haya expedido su orden de arresto, y ser procesado de acuerdo con la ley.

"3. (9A) Cualquier oficial o soldado del Ejército Filipino que cometa algun crimen o cualquier delito punible, en presencia de un oficial comisionado o no comisionado o de un soldado, deberá ser arrestado y entregado dentro de seis horas al Juez.

(b) Si el crimen o la ofensa es cometido en presencia de las autoridades del ejército y de la policía, el arresto del ofensor deberá efectuar por las autoridades del ejército presentes, que lo entregaran al Juez de Paz.

(c) Si el crimen o la ofensa se comete en presencia de la Policía, esta autoridad efectuara su arresto y entregara al ofensor al puesto mas cercano del Ejército, o si no, a un juez de paz competente.

(d) Si el crimen o la ofensa se comete no en presencia de las autoridades de la Policía o del Ejército, el arresto se verificara por cualquiera de ambas autoridades.

"4. En caso de que el juez o el juez de paz presente acusación contra el citado oficial o soldado del ejército y este no puede presentar fianza para su libertad provisional, se entregara al reo a las autoridades del Ejército, para su custodia.

"5. Estos reglamentos no podran aplicarse a oficiales de reserva o soldados de reserva que no esten en servicio activo en el Ejército Filipino.

"6. Ningun suppoena dirigido a cualquier oficial, soldado o empleado civil del Ejército deberá cumplimentarse en cualquier puesto militar o campo de entrenamiento, o barraca sin que se entregue copia de dicha sub-poenal al Comandante del lugar."



HAPPY BIRTHDAY.—Miss Maria Aurora "Baby" Quezon, daughter of President and Mrs. Manuel Quezon, yesterday celebrated her 18th birthday with breakfast in the palace. (1) His Grace Archbishop Michael J. O'Doherty, Pres. Quezon and the celebrant (2) Father Edwin, Mrs. Quezon, Zenaida and Manolito Quezon (3) Don Leopoldo Kuhn, Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, Secretary and Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas, (4) Mrs. Quezon with Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Vice President Osmeña, Mrs. Victor Buencamino, Ramon Fernandez and Major Manuel...

Free Press Sept. 27, 1937

DECLARATION OF PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE

PRESIDENT Quezon's message to the convention which ratified the fusion of the anti and pro parties this week struck a high note in statesmanship. "As President of the Philippines I declare my independence from dictation by this political organization, and I publicly avow my loyalty to my office and

cont. in the next page

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon 1937 Sept. 27

Cont. Free Press Sept. 27, 1937

to my country above my loyalty to this party, and I further publicly avow my interest in the public service over and above the political fortune of the party in general or the members composing it in particular."

It will be a difficult pledge to carry out. Party leaders will, inevitably, bring their squabbles to President Quezon for decision, and those who have supported him in his political campaigns will expect favors in return. But President Quezon has shown that when he sets out to do something he usually succeeds. If he can divorce his exalted office from politics, the Philippines will be the benefactor.

Look Out Sept. 24, 1937

MGA HUNAHUNA

KINAHANGLAN GAYUD

SABOG natong mabati ning mga adlawang saway nga kasagaran sa atong mga batan on karon kulang na sa batasan. Ang atong mga tigulang lagmit moingon nga daku ang kalainan sa lihok sa ilang kabatan-on kanhi kon itanding ta sa atong mga gimok karon. Samtang sila kagahapon pu-no sa pagtahud, kita karon mobangga na la mang bisan sa tuod. Samtang sila kaniadto malinawon ug mauswagon nagpuyo, kita karon, ah, ang tibuk kalibutan diyotdiyot na lamang masamok, gutom ug kamatay di in ang tanan maisip tang silot kanato sa langit.

Kining tanan naggumikan dili sa unsa kon dili tungod sa bugtong hinungdan nga kadanghanan sa atong mga ginikanan ug mga anak ning mga adlaw wala nay pagkabana sa masubob ug hingpit nga pagtudlo ug pagbansay sa mga panudlo sa atong tinuohan. Dili pa kini mao Aduna pa gayuy ubang mga nasud ning kalibutan karon nga buot molikmo pagtuo sa USA ka DIOS.

Makalilisang uyamut kini Daw sa nagadungaw kita sa usa ka matitip kaayong pangpang sa dayon kadautan. Pipila lagi sa atong matuotuhon nagkanayon nga hayan duol na ang katapusan sa kalibutan.

Tungod niini wala kitay laing mahimo aron sa pagsumpo ning mangil-ad natong kahintang kay sa pagtudlo sa atong tinuohan. Wala ug wala na gayud kita ing laing kapaingnan kay sa pagpahamtang sa pagtudlo sa atong tinuohan sa atong mga anak ug mga kaigsoonan karon. Pailhon ta sila nga sa atong kapakyasan ug kadaugan ning yuta aduna kitay labing MAKAGAGAHUM nga angayan silbihan.

Busa modason kami ni Pres. Quezon sa iyang hunahuna ngakinahanglan ilhon ang pagtudlo sa tinuohan diha sa mga tungkaan sa lungsod. Kinahanglan ipahigayon gayud ang pagtudlo sa tinuohan sa atong mga tinun-an kabataan, kay kon ang atong mga undo ug inday karon hubo sa pagbaton sa bataan sa moralidad nga angayan batonan. kana naggumikan sa kakulang pagtudlo ug pagkat-on sa TINUOHAN.

Carretera De Primera Para El Barrio Vitas

Una carretera de primera clase pondrá en comunicación el barrio de Vitas, de Tondo, lugar escogido para el establecimiento del barrio obrero, será construida inmediatamente con los P25,000 asignados por el Presidente Quezon despues de haber efectuado una visita de inspeccion por la zona destruida por el incendio en Tondo y el barrio de Vitas.

Los vecinos de Tondo que se niegan a desalojar el terreno de la propiedad del gobierno donde tienen sus casas, porque consideran que el barrio de Vitas ofrece muy poca seguridad, se espera que se dejen convencer trasladar sus casas al mencionado barrio. debido a las seguridades dadas por el Presidente de que convertiria el barrio de Vitas en sitio ideal para sus necesidades.

La construccion de los "Tenement Houses" del gobierno para la ocupacion de las familias obreras, se acometera muy pronto despues de varios meses de dilacion. El Secretario del Trabajo, Ramon Torres declaro que el Presidente Quezon esta ansioso de ver construido el primer tenement house en Tondo. Igualmente proyectos se efectuaran en otros distritos muy poblados de Manila, tan pronto como se termine la construccion en Tondo.

La construccion del barrio obrero en Vitas se hara sobre una extension de 30,000 metros cuadrados de terrenos, proyecto que se acordó despues de la inspeccion hecha por el presidente.

1937

Galileo Sept. 27

PINATAWAD NA BILANGGO DAHIL SA SAKIT

Isang lubusang pagpapatawad at isang pagpapagaan sa hatol ng hukuman ang linagdaan kanginang umaga ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon. Ang pinalaya sa Kawanihan ng Bilbid pagkatapos na mabilanggong isang taon ay si Felipe Carreon na nahatulang magdusa ng apat na taon sa kasalanang "homicidio". Sa isang kasulatang iniharap ng manggagamot ng Bilbid ay pinatunayang paralatiko na si Carreon, kayá pi-
awad siya ng punong tagapaganap.

Sa kabilang dako, ang hatol na tig dalawang buwang pagkabilanggo at multang P200 ng pangulong Patricio ambao ng Haen, Nueva Ecija, at ng sarhento Jose Juan ng polizia sa tinurang bayan, ay babaaan ng pangulong Quezon. Ang dalawa ay hindi na na-

cont.

Please turn on the next page

Valiba Sept. 25, 1937

Valiba Sept. 28, 1937

Lilitising Madali Ang Mga Usapin Sa Bigaypala

Bunga ng hagupit ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa hukuman na ipinahayag sa lingguhang pakikipanayam sa mga mamamahayag, ang tatlong sangay ng pamahalaan ay nag-ukol ngayon ng malaking malasakit sa paggawa at makatarungang pagtingin sa mga anak-pawis. Sa loob ng maraming taon ay tila na sa "isang tabi" ang suliranin ng paggawa, dati-uwat dahil sa mahigpit na tuligsa ng punong tagapagpaganap—pagtutulsang pinansal naman ng ibang lipunan—ang mga pinuno ay nagkaroon ng pagpapahalaga sa kalagayan ng mga manggagawa.

Ganito ang nagkakaisang palagay kahapon ng mga lider ng paggawa na nagpupuri sa pangulong Quezon. Ipinalalagay nilang matatag ang paninindigan ng Pangulo at matuturing na siyang pinakadakilang tagumpay ng mga karaniwang mamamayan sapul nang pasinayaan ang Commonwealth.

Upang patunayan ang ganitong palagay ng mga anak-pawis ay binabanggit ang mga hakbang na ginagawa ngayon ng tatlong sangay ng pamahalaan. hindi lamang upang mapadali ang pagpapasiya sa mga suliranin nabibimbini, kundi makapagpatibay rin naman ng mga bagong batas o magsusog sa mga umiiral ngayon upang maiilunsod sa takbo ng panahon at maging patrubay ng pamahalaan sa darating na panahon.

Ang isa sa lalong maliwanag na katunayang may mabuting ibinunga ang hagupit ng pangulo ay ang pagtanggap kahapon ng kalihim Ramon Torres ng paggawa ng maraming liham buhat sa mga hukumang unang dulugan na nagmumungkahing gumawa ng kailalang pag-aayos ang kagawaran upang mailitis sa lalong maaga ang mga usapin sa paggawa na nabibitin. Sinasabing sa mga usaping iyan ay kabilang ang mga "inamag na", sapagkat bumibilang ng mga buwan at taon ang hindi napsisiyahan.

Iniatos ng kalihim Ramon Torres ng paggawa sa abogado Juan Lantim, puno ng dibision ng mga manananggol ng bayan ng kagawaran na atasan ang lahat ng manananggol na dalin ang pagpapasiya sa lahat ng usaping nabibimbini sa kanikanilang himpilan o pinagtalagahan.

Natalos ding lalong hihigpitan at pangangasiwaang mabuti ng

tanggapang sentral ng kagawaran ang mga manananggol ng bayan sa pamamagitan ng pagbibigay sa kaniila ng mga tagubilin sa utos upang maiwasang mangyari na ang mga usaping katulad ng sa namatay na manggagawang nawalan ng karapatang magtamo ng biyaya dahil sa paghaharap ng abogado ng bayan ng isang sakdal na mali o may kasiraan.

Pagsunod sa isang memorandum ng kalihim Torres may ilang araw na, ang mga manananggol ng bayan sa mga lalawigan ay nagsasagawa ng pagsisiyasat sa mga kuenta ng mga kontratista ukol sa bayad sa hormal ng kanilang mga manggagawa, sa layong malaman kung may mga katiwalian at paglabag sa batas ng mga kontratista ukol sa pagbabayad sa mga manggagawa.

Ang mga unang ulat ukol diyan ay tinanggap kahapon. Ang pinakamahalaga ay ang galing sa Lawag, Ilokos Norte, na nagsasabing isang pinunong lalawigan ang umaantala sa sahod ng 150 manggagawa sa mga gawaing bayan.

Ang sumusunod ay narapatang hindi nakababayad sa kanilang mga manggagawa: Roque T. Tabuena ng Albay na pinapanagot sa dalawang sakdal; Lorenzo Abrahamo ng Kurimaw, Ilokos Sur; Leon Fontanilla ng Bagyo; Golden Engineering and Survey to, Bentay, Ilokos Sur; Bernardino Works, Maynila; Trinidad O. Beni-Abelera, San Esteban, Ilokos Sur; Zacarias Guerrero, Lapus, Ilokos Sur; at C. Russell, Maynila.

Ang pagbabayad ng pabuya sa mga manggagawang nangasaktan o napinsalaan sa pagtupad ng kanilang gawain at sa mga tagapagmana ng mga anak-pawis na nagsasabi ay pinadadali ngayon. Kahapon lamang, maraming may karapatan sa pabuya ang dumulog sa tanggapan ni Gng. Nieves Baens del Rosario, puno ng dibision sa mga bigay-pala, upang singilin ang mga biyayang ito. Ginawa naman ang kaukulang pagbabayad nang walang ano mang pagkabalalam.

Napag-alaman na ang kagawaran ng obras publikas at pahatitiran ay tubulong sa kagawaran ng bisig sa paghahatiang sa kontratista sa gawaing bayan na matatagpuan hindi nagiging makatarungan sa kanilang mga manggagawa. Nabatid na nag-utos na ng pagsisiyasat ang kalihim Mariano Jesus Cuenco hinggil sa sinasabing pagsasabuwatan ng mga inheniero at kontratista na may kinalamayan sa pagkabalalam o hindi pagbabayad ng mga sahod sa mga anak-pawis.

Bukod sa mga hakbanging ginawa na ng hukuman at ng taga-

SASAKITIN SA PANAHON NI M. QUEZON

Ipinahaharap ng Pangulo ang alin mang hinakdál sa mga pinaglilingkurán

ISANG DELEGASION

Nakipagkita kangina upang ba-tiin ang Pangulo sa pagpuna sa hatol ng hukuman

Isang delegasion ng mga manggagawa at magbubukid sa Nueva Ecija ang nakipagkita kangina umaga sa Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa Malakanyang at inilahad ang kanilang pagbati at pakikilugod sa ginawi nitong pagpansin sa isang pasiya ng hukumang hindi niya naibigan dahil sa kawalan ng katarungan sa isang napahamak na manggagawa.

Ipinahayag ng Pangulong Quezon na kanyang pagsisikapang maisagawa ang lahat ng bagay na makabubuti sa mga manggagawa at magbubukid sa Pilipinas. Sa panahon ng kanyang panunungkulan ay itataguyod niya ang hangaring iyan sa kabutihan ng mga manggagawa sa kapuluan.

Itinagubilin niya sa mga nagsisibuh ng delegasion na ang ano mang puna o pansin o kaya'y mga hinakdal laban sa kangino mang pinaglilingkurán ay kinakailangang

cont.

Please turn on the next page

pagpaganap. ang batasan ay maghahanda rin ng kaukulang mga panukala upang maging batas. Ang kalihim Torres ng paggawa ay naglipat na sa Malakanyang ng mga panukala na nagpaparok ng pagbabago sa mga batas sa paggawa gaya rin naman ng mga bagong panukalang batas upang matagubilin ng pangasiwaan sa kapulungang pangbansa, sa pagtitipon nito sa karaniwang pulong na darating. Inilipat sa pangulong Quezon ang mga panukalang ito bago pa nangyari ang usapin ni Anastacio Lozano sa hukuman.

Bago rin nangyari ang panunuligsa sa hukuman sa panig ng Pangulo, ang kalihim Torres ng paggawa ay nag-ukol ng pansin sa isang kahatulan ng isang hukumang unang dulugan na itinuring na hindi naaailunsod sa saligang batas ang isang batas na nagpaparusa sa mga patrono sa hindi pagbabayad sa sahod sa kanilang mga manggagawa.

Ipinahayag ng kalihim Torres noon na ang hatol ng hukuman ay isang dagok sa paggawa sa Pilipinas na nagiging unang paksaing inasasailang alang ngayon ng pamahalaan.

27, 1937
cont. Valiba Sept.

bibilanggo at sa halip ay magmumulta ng P100 ang presidente munisipal at P50 ang sarhento ng polisia.

Nang manaog ang hatol sa usaping ito ay ipinatawag ng Pangulo ang nagsakdal at mga inusig at maliwanagang ang samhi ng lahat ay alitan lamang sa politika. Ipinalalagay ng Pangulo na hindi na kailangang magdusa pa ang presidente at sarhento na wala namang kasalanan kundi ang pagdarán sa isang tulay na pribado, kaya ipinasiya na alalin ang pagkabilanggo at papagmuhatin na lamang. Inayos din ng Pangulo ang alitan ng dalawang panig na may kinalamayan sa takbo ng politika sa Haen.

Subscriber's Name

Rus Manuel S. Quezon

1937

Sept. 25

La Vanguardia

Herald Sept. 28, 1937

No Ha Venido Para Dimitir, Sale Para EE.UU. En Octubre

**El Presidente También Anuncia Su Marcha A Los
Estados Unidos Para Después De Las Elec-
ciones Presidenciales Alla**

"El Comisionado Residente Quintin Paredes saldrá para Washington el mes venidero porque no fue llamado para dimitir ni ha venido para presentar su dimisión. Vino tan solo para presentar personalmente su informe sobre su labor en América, como suplemento a su informe oficial." Esto fue lo que el Presidente Quezon anunció esta mañana en su conferencia semanal con los "chicos" de la Prensa en Malacañang.

"Las noticias de que viene para dimitir son infundadas,—dijo el Presidente,—ya aunque hubiera venido para dimitir lo hubiera interpretado como un modo de sondear mi opinión de su trabajo en Estados Unidos."

Añadió que el Comisionado Paredes no necesita hacer esto porque esta rindiendo servicios magníficos. Anunció que mejorará su oficina y personal en Washington y hasta intentará aumentarle de salario.

En cuanto a su proyectado viaje a América, el Presidente Quezon dijo que lo hará después de las elecciones presidenciales para estar a tiempo allá para asistir a la inauguración del presidente aunque es posible que lo haga en febrero del año venidero.

Comentando la noticia de que las malas impresiones creadas en América de Filipinas se deben a in-

formes maliciosamente erróneos despachados desde aquí, el Presidente dijo que ha preguntado al Comisionado Paredes si dichos informes vinieron de corresponsales en Manila de agencias informativas pero que el Comisionado contestó que no. Estas informaciones incorrectas eran al efecto de que el sistema educacional ha sido destruido y que el gobierno de la Mancomunidad es prodigo en sus gastos.

"Creo que estos informes han sido enviados por medio de correspondencia particular a Estados Unidos y es difícil hallar su procedencia,—dijo el Presidente. Dijo que es imposible poner fin a esta actividad porque no tenemos aquí este privilegio exclusivo. Añadió que estas personas responsables de tales atrocidades tienen su propio modo de ver las cosas y que no debemos indignarnos por ello ni debemos tratar de pararlo porque no lo conseguiremos.

"No creo que es serio,—dijo el Presidente,—pero lo que es serio es la mala información acerca de los efectos en las condiciones económicas de Filipinas y Estados Unidos." Explicó que esta clase de información errónea afecta tanto a Filipinas como a Estados Unidos pero que nosotros estamos en posición de corregirla suministrando

IMPEACHMENT MOVE HALTED

**Assemblyman Aquino Says
There Is Absolutely No
Ground**

The movement to impeach President Manuel L. Quezon for his recent statement on the Cuevo-Barredo case was halted this morning when Assemblyman Benigno S. Aquino, who last Saturday made a most critical comment on the president's action, this morning issued a statement saying that "there is completely no ground to impeach the chief executive."

Although Assemblyman Aquino, as a practicing lawyer, considered the statement of the chief executive as one that would undermine the confidence of the public in the judiciary, he explained that the Quezon statement was made with honest intentions. In criticizing the chief executive for his statement, Assemblyman Aquino said that he did so as a lawyer and not as a politician.

The Aquino statement reads:

"I was asked if President Quezon can be impeached by the National Assembly for his statement on the Cuevo-Barredo case, my answer would be in the negative, because in accordance with article L chapter IX, of the Phil-

cont.

Please turn on
the next
page

1937
cont. Talib Sept. 28

paratingin sa kanyá at sa pama-
magitan ng batás at ng kagawaran
ng paggawa ay kanilang luluna-
san.

Ipinahayág ng mga namumuno
sa delegasion ang kanilang pakiki-
isa sa pagbati sa pangulong Que-
zon sa ginawáng pagmamalasakit
sa kabutihan ng mga manggaga-
wa at tuloy hinahangád nilang ang
pagmamalasakit na iyan ng pa-
ngulo ay magpatuloy hanggang sa
dumating ang araw ng katubusan
ng bayang manggagawa.

Ipinangako ng pangulong Que-
zon na hindi magbabago ang ka-
niyang paninindigan sa pagtataga-
yod sa mga simulaing makabubut-
sa mga manggagawa at magbubu-
kid sa Pilipinas, sapagka't sa pa-
mamagitan niyan ay makalalasap
ng ganáp na katarungan at kagin-
hawahan ang madlang anak-pawis.

Herald Sept. 24, 1937



SO IT SEEMS

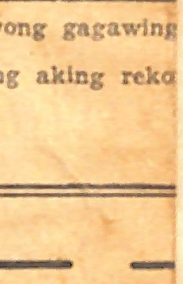
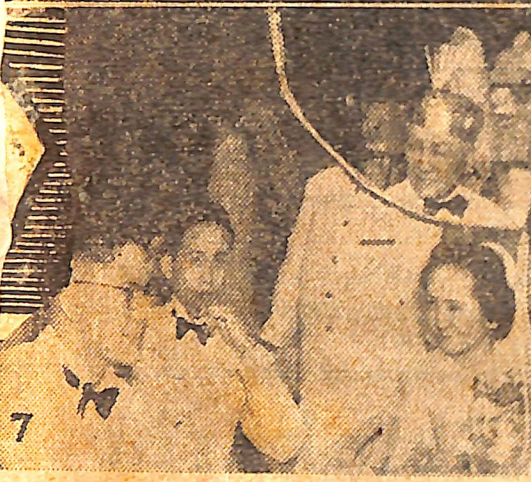
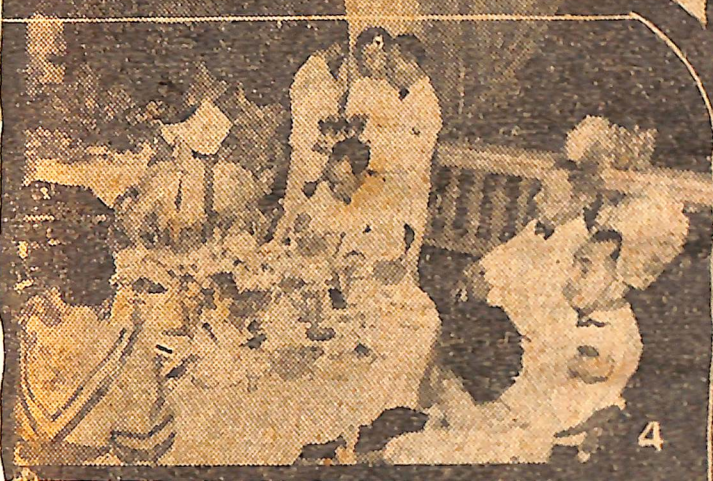
by Salvador P. Lopez

WALKING SLOWLY—The critical situation created by the statements of President Quezon yesterday on a case involving compensation to the heir of a workingman killed in the line of duty so closely parallels the crisis in the United States involving the judiciary that it is extremely difficult for any man of liberal temper to take an exception to the President's attitude.

The crisis created by President Roosevelt was in a sense more profound in character than our local version of it. It is natural, therefore, for those who applauded the attempt of President Roosevelt to reorganize the judiciary in order to compel the courts to recognize present-day economic facts to commend in a similar manner the sincere desire of President Quezon to achieve a similar reform in the Philippines.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

1937
Talibon Sept. 24



Makikita sa itaas ang ilan sa maririkit na tagpo sa sayawang idinaos kagabi sa Melakanyang, sa kaarawan anak ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon. (1) Samantalang hinihiwa ang "birthday cake" ni Baby, na ang na sa gawing ama at sa gawing kaliwa ay ang naging Alkalde R. J. Fernandez, isa sa ninong sa binyag ng may kaarawang si i Quezon, ang Pangulo at si Zenaida, samantalang nagsasayaw silang magama. (3) Ang maybahay ng Pangulong Quezon, ang pangulong Osmeña, samantalang nagsasayaw. Masdan ang mga suot nila sa ulo. (4) Ang hapag ng pangulong Quezon, pangalawang kalihim Melencio, G. Fernandez, pangulong Quezon, (masdan ang suot sa ulo), Gng. Recto. (5) Si Gng. Quezon na nakunan ng larawan samantalang nag hahagis ng bola sa kanyang anak na si Non kainen na kinabibilangan ng Kalihim Quirino, Gng. Basilio Valdes, Gng. Jose Fabella, Gng. Elpidio Quirino, Jacobo na pawang nakasuot ng mga sarisaring kagayakan sa ulo. (7) Dalawa sa umaalho sa may kaarawang si Baby, si vid Imperial, kanan. (8) Ang pangalawang pangulong Osmeña, Gng. Jacobo Zobel at Gng. Arsenio Luz. Ang mga kabataan na kinabibilangan nina Mlle. Elizabeth de Canette Mong, Miss Lois MacMurray, Louise McNutt, Nei dakong likuran, Lourdes Alunan at Amada de Leon.

hanan ay sinu
marilag", pakli
pang may ga
a pang iyan
kasama sa pa
yon nina Gem
ga", tugon ni
nais na sabih

ayong gagawing
ng aking reko

Cent. Herald Sept. 28, 1937

Sept. 1, 1937
Tigmanale

ippine Constitution, although the statement of the chief executive might in certain respects constitute a violation of the constitution, it must be proven first that such a constitutional violation was done maliciously.
"My honest and sincere opinion is that nobody would accuse the President of the Philippines that he had acted maliciously on the case."

Members of the commission on impeachment also declared that they could find no ground to impeach the chief executive. They expressed, however, that the statement of the chief executive might affect public confidence in the courts of justice, but no one of them would come out openly and criticize the chief executive.

MANILA, Agosto 31, —Gilambusan ni Presidente Quezon ang buhat sa pila ka punoan nga maura usay itudlo sa katungdanan ang ilang kabanayan, pinaagi sa usa ka orden ehikutiba gipatimangnoan sa Pamuno ang tanang punoan sa paghunong sa nepostismo, kun sa pagdili kanila sa pagtudlo sa mga sakop sa ilang bay.

Tribune Sept. 25, 1937

Why Drag In Democracy?

It develops now that the sacred name of Democracy has been invoked in the effort to prove that in some way

President Quezon has violated democratic tenets by a characteristically frank appraisal of a judicial decision.

What the whole argument boils down to is that Mr. Quezon, aroused by a de-

cision which in his opinion denied elementary justice, commented rather acidly on a 16th century frame of the judicial mind. Exactly so President Franklin D. Roosevelt commented on a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as forcing the nation back into the "horse-and buggy" age.

It is difficult to see precisely where any attack on Democracy and democratic institutions can be found in an expression of views which are based on a common-sense conception of justice.

Has President Quezon attempted to impose his will on any of the judges concerned? Obviously not. Has he intimated that he would seek the resignation of any judge whose decision displeased him, however unjust, in his estimation, that decision might be? There is no record of any such intimation.

What, then, has Mr. Quezon done?

He has exercised the right of every citizen to speak his mind on a matter of vital importance to all citizens. Is there anything in the principles of Democracy that forbids criticism of the courts? And if, unwittingly but in the best of faith, Mr. Quezon uttered his criticism while the subject was pending decision, and thus broke a precept of procedure, is it not nevertheless true that the minor infraction is eclipsed by his service in upholding a major principle? Does a man commit a crime by breaking the window of a bank to stop the murder of the cashier?

So much has been said about his encroachment on the principle of separation of powers in the government. Is it encroachment for an official of one department to criticize the acts of another department? If so, what becomes of the real spirit of Democracy, which in its essence is freedom to criticize any and every part of the government? When a judge criticizes the act of a legislature, is that a violation of the principle of separation of powers? And if a member of the judiciary can do it, what kind of a Democracy is it that denies this right to a member of another department?

And if it is argued that it is a judicial function, prescribed by law, to interpret and therefore by implication to criticize acts of the legislature, does it follow that only that state is a Democracy in which the right to criticize any department of the government, or the act of any official of a department, is a right that is valid only when specifically granted by statute and that may be withdrawn by statute?

It may not be amiss in this connection to invite attention to the fact that of all the professions that of the law is the most backward. Every other profession looks ahead. Medicine, engineering, teaching—all look forward to new discoveries in the sciences which they practice. All strive for the undiscovered fact which will raise their standards, improve their mechanics, render them better fitted to serve humanity. The law alone looks to the rear—to precedent—and the older the precedent, the better. The law alone ignores the truth that what might have served the purpose in the reign of Philip II may not necessarily serve under the regime of the First National Assembly of the Philippine Commonwealth. And the law alone insists on the unquestioning adulation of old gods, gods whose feet may be of disintegrating clay.

Precedents are splendid things. They are signposts on the road of human progress. But that road changes as it progresses, and the signposts of a century ago are not always a sure guide to the traveler of today. Nor is the rutted mud road of the past adequate for the eight-cylinder, four-wheel-brake motor car of today.

CONDECORACION A UN BOY SCOUT SE RECOMIENDA

Es el joven que lucho con
un ladron armado que
le disparo tiros

Aurelio Belizon, de 19 años, el "boy scout" perteneciente a la tropa No. 12 de Binondo, que en la tarde del 24 de los corrientes cooperó eficazmente en el arresto del ladrón Quirico Mendoza, y se expuso al peligro de muerte cuando el ladrón, que estaba armado con un revolver, disparó un tiro contra el y contra el policía Pedro Marquez, de la estación de Meisic, sera recomendado para ser condecorado con la medalla del honor, dispuesta en la Orden Ejecutiva No. 251, del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon.

Ahora que han terminado las investigaciones del acto valeroso del "boy scout" Belizon y del policía Pedro Marquez se ha sabido que estos dos se salvaron de la muerte cuando les disparó el ladrón, porque dos de las balas con que estaba cargado el revolver de éste no estallaron por ser tal vez viejas y porque no eran para revolveres sino para pistolas automaticas. Se ha encontrado que el revolver estaba cargado con cuatro balas, todas ellas para pistola automatica. Dos de ellas se dispararon, pero otras dos, no.

Segun los testigos Belizon fue el primero en luchar contra el ladrón cuando éste no pudo dar razon de la procedencia del bolso de mano que portaba. El ladrón empujó a Belizon y tuvo tiempo de desenfundar su revolver. Al ver el arma Belizon titubeó, pero despues decidió abalanzarse sobre el ladrón que le disparó dos tiros sucesivos, pero las balas no estallaron. Este fallo de las balas dio tiempo a Belizon para acercarse y coger al ladrón de la mano. El siguiente disparo dio contra una pared. Cuando llegó el policía Marquez y vio que el ladrón le apuntaba, se echo sobre el consiguiendo darle un puñetazo en la mano que portaba el arma; al dispararse esta por segunda vez, el tiro fue hacia arriba.

Belizon ya mostró su valor cívico al intervenir en el robo de que fue víctima otra joven, la Srta. Leticia Tizon en la Avenida P. Burgos mientras se inauguraba el nuevo Puente Quezon.

La orden ejecutiva No. 251, conforme a la cual se quiere premiar a Belizon dispone:

"No se expedirá la medalla a ninguna persona sino despues de tres años de la fecha del acto que justifique la concesion y mientras no se haya otorgado una declaracion o informe oficial en que se consigne claramente el acto heroico o el servicio meritorio, promoviendo o recomendando el reconocimiento."

Cont.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Talibaca Sept. 25, 1937

Dumalaw kangina sa Tundo ang Pres. Quezon



Larawang kuha kanginang umaga nang ang Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng Pilipinas ay dumalaw sa pook ng nasunugan sa Tundo at sa pook na binabalak na pagtayaran ng mga "tenement house" na kasama ang alkalde Juan Posadas ng ciudad. Ang larawang ito'y kuha sa may lupa ng pamahalaan sa Sunog Apog sa Bitas, Tundo na siyang pinagbabalakang pagtayaran ng mga bahay ukol sa mga manggagawa. Kabilang sa mga na sa larawan ang alkalde Juan Posadas, Kalihim Ramon Torres ng kagawaran ng paggawa; Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, komandante Jalandoni, Kapitan Fernando Fores, pinuno ng mga tiktik sa ciudad; Pangalawang kalihim Faustino Aguilar ng Paggawa; Dr. Juan Nolasco, Angel Marin at iba pa.

1937

Mabuhay Sept. 25

Naging Tila Isang Munting Siudad Ng Luningning Ang Palasio Noong Huebes Ng Gabi

Ang halamanan ng Malakan-
yang na nakaharap sa ilog Pasig
na natatanglawan ng liwanag ng
buan ay naghandog ng isang
makulay na tanawin dahil sa pi-
ging at sayawang inihandog ng
Pang-ulo at Gng. Quezon kay Ma-
ria Aurora, sa pagsapit ng kani-
yang ika-18 kaarawan, noong Hue-
bes ng gabi.

Sa pagkakataong ito, ang hala-
manan ng Malakanyang ay nahi-
yasan ng mga ilaw-dagitab na may
iba-ibang kulay at naging tila
isang maliit na karnabal. Sa ma-
lalaking praso ng yelo na nakata-
bi sa mga haliging konkreto ay
nagsabit ang maraming kumpol ng
ubas, peras, mansanas at narang-
hita. Ang orkesta ni Tirso ay ha-
los naliligiran ng yelo samantalang
ipinaririnig ang mga tugtuging la-
ling nakakikiliti sa mga paa. Ang
lalong-lalong nakapagpatingkad sa
tanawin ay ang mga lobo at pum-
pon ng bulaklak na nakahanay sa
paligid ng pinagsasayawan.

Ang bawa't panauhing dumating
ay binigyan ng sombrero ng papel,
mga lasong may iba-ibang kulay at

karnet. Sa pagitan ng mga tug-
tugin, na hindi lamang sa kabata-
ang nagkakatipon labis na naka-
akit kungdi gayon din sa kanilang
mga magulang,, ang lahat ay nag-
pasasa sa masasarap na bungang
kahoy at iba pang pagkaing kasi-
ya-siya. Nang ika-18 ng gabi ay
inilabas ang "birthday cake" na
handog sa kaarawan ni Maria Au-
rora sa gitna ng malaking pagbu-
bunyi. Sa sandaling yaon ang
umulan ng mga bolang papel na
may lamang bulak, at si Gng. Que-
zon ay nag'ng abala sa pagpapa-
putok sa mga lobo.

Si komandante Manuel Nieto
ang naging tagapagbunsod ng
walang kahulilip na kagalakan.
Nagkaroon din ng sari-saring pala-
ro at dito'y kabilang ang *Lost Shoe
Dance* na pinagtagumpayan ni Bb.
Matilde Zobel, Nena Nieto at Ma-
nuel Nieto, Jr., ang palaro sa pag-
sisindi ng sigarilyo ay linahukan
ng "Casados," gayon din ang sa-
yaw "Corbata."

Ang Mataas na Komisionado at
Mrs. Paul V. McNutt at embaha-
dor at Mrs. John Van A. MacMur-
ray ay may kahulihan na nang du-

1937

Cont. La Jang. Sept. 28

mos dentro del termino de dos
años despues de su ejecucion o
accion entendiendose que los ac-
tos de heroismo y servicios meri-
torios efectuados con anterioridad
a la expedicion de esta orden, pe-
ro despues de la inauguracion del
Gobierno de la Mancomunidad,
podran recomendarse para su re-
conocimiento y la correspondiente
fedalla dentro del termino de tres
años desde la fecha de esta or-
den.

"No se dará la Medalla a nin-
guna persona que haya sido des-
pachada deshonrosamente del ser-
vicio militar o civil o de cualquier
puesto de confianza de responsa-
bilidad en el Gobierno."

matin. Si Mrs. McNutt ay naging
kaakit-akit sa kaniyang kasuutang
panggabi na walang likod na na-
haharuan ng mga kulay na puti,
bughaw at granate, samantalang
si Mrs. MacMurray ay nakasuot
naman ng matingkad na bughaw
na "chiffon."

Si Maria Aurora ay nakasuot ng
puting "crepe" na tinabas sa ban-
tog na Molyneux sa Paris; saman-
talang si Nena Fabella ay naka-
damit ng puting satin.

Ang nagdulot ng kaaliwan sa
mga panauhian ay ang "Surprise
Rhumba" na sinayaw ng mga kai-
bigan ni Maria Aurora sa pang-
u-

Cont. Please
turn in the
next page

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name *Pres. Manuel L. Quezon* 1937*Magdaraos Sept. 25, 1937**cont. Magdaraos Sept. 25*

Magdaraos Uli Ng Tanging Pulong Ang Asamblea Mula Bukas

Pagtupad sa paanyaya ng pangulong Quezon at sa layong mapagpatibay ng mga batas na makasusugpo sa panghuhuthot at ibang pang hakbang na makatatangkilik sa kapakanan ng mga mamamayan, ang Asamblea Nasionl ay muling magdaraos ng tanging pulong buhat bukas, sa pangungulo ni espiker Jose Yulo.

Inasahang bukod sa mga nakabiting panukala at ilang naipadala na kamakailan, ang Pangulo ay malamang magpadala ng mga bagong kalatas na nagtatagubilin ng mahahalagang batas na dapat pagtibayin sa tanging sesion.

Sa mga pagpapasiyahan sa tanging pulong ay kabilang ang panukalang nagkakaloob ng kapangyarihan sa Pangulo upang makagawa ng hakbang sa ikasusugpo ng panghuhuthot, nagkakaloob ng kapangyarihan sa Pangulo upang mapangasiwaan ang mga palingkurang bayan kailan ma't hinihingi ng pangyayari, susog sa batas sa walong oras, sakaling iurong ang panukalang nagkakaloob din ng karapatan sa Punong Tagapagpaganap upang mapigil ang pagiral ng batas sa walong oras hanggang sa taong papasok, sanhi sa kasalukuyang digmaan sa Europa.

Sa panayam bukas ng umaga ng mga Kinatawan ng Pangbansang Komisyon ng Paggawa sa pamumuno ni kalihim Jose Avelino at ng mga kinatawan ng mga Samahan ng mga Mangangalakal na ipinaganyaya ni espiker Jose

Yulo ay maghaharap ng isang panukala si diputado Enrique Magalona, na magsusugpo sa batas sa walong oras na paggawa, at ang ibig pairalin ay ang paggawa ng 48 oras sa loob ng isang linggo.

Ipinahiwatig ni Magalona na siyang pangulo sa lupon sa paggawa at imigrasion ng Asamblea, na kung sa panayam ay magkaayos ang mga kinatawan ng magkabilang panig ay kanyang inuurong ang bill na nagkakaloob ng kapangyarihan sa Pangulo upang mapigil ang bisa ng walong oras, at kanyang ipapalit ang paggawa sa loob ng 48 oras sa isang linggo.

President Quezon No Longer Dancing

It was noticed by almost everyone at last night's Malacañan dinner danzant that President Quezon, after dancing with his daughter, Maria Aurora, and later with Mrs. Quezon, sat out the whole evening with his guests.

It is reported that the President has lost his fondness for dancing and will no longer be seen tripping the light fantastic except on very rare occasions.

ngulo ni Nena Fabella. Ang mga lumahok sa sayaw na ito ay sina: Nena Fabella at Manny de Leon; Tropy Ocampo at Johnny Fabella; Remedios Chuidian at Jimmy Jalbuena; Gloria Topacio at Tito Villalon; Helen Dosser at Ramon Pamin-tuan; Chona Recto at Leon Hontiveros; Betty Magalona at Peping Fabella; Susan Magalona at Vicente Roxas.

EP Nelson Sept. 26, 1937

QUEZON VE LA ZONA QUEMADA



Fotografia tomada ayer mañana cuando el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon fue a inspeccionar la zona incendiada en Tondo y ordeno inmediatamente la construccion de un barrio obrero. El Presidente fue acompañado por el Alcalde Juan Posadas, el Comandante Jalandoni, su ayudante; y el Secretario Torres.

Tribune Sept. 24, 1937

President Quezon's criticism of one class of judge—not, be it noted, of the judiciary of the Philippines—has brought the anticipated reaction. As he himself expected, he is being accused of “profaning the sacred temple of justice, interfering with the independence of the judiciary,” and of other misdemean-

ors of a like nature.

The anticipated reaction, likewise, comes from the quarters anticipated. It is fairly clear that much of the legal profession is against the President in this matter, and naturally so. The opposite reaction, which, perhaps, is as powerful, is not so prominent, as it can only come from a great many people who are not as vocal. Those people draft no carefully-planned commentaries, replete with sage citations. They may not even talk, except among themselves. But they feel as strongly about the President's views, and it is an incontrovertible fact that there are a great many of them. They are the people who did not in the vast majority of cases go beyond the primary grades. They are the people who live from day to day on extremely low wages. They are the people who

cont. The next page

depend for their lives on those wages. They are the people who are most inclined to wonder why, when one public man arises to protect them in securing those wages, so many other fine, wise, educated people condemn him for it.

Now, to the point of this condemnation. Is the President blamed because he took the side of a poor laborer against a wealthy employer in the matter of a decision which appeared to him to lack humanity?

The answer is, No. The President is criticized and condemned because of the manner in which he attacked the situation.

Therefore it appears that it is not the basic issue of human rights that is at stake in all this criticism, but the procedure. The implication is that the President could have given his views on the matter in private, but that it was wholly improper, practically subversive, of him to state those views publicly. It is maintained therefore, that a little more circumspection, or, to use a blunter term, a little more hypocrisy, should have been practised to attain the end sought—which was a decent, social orientation of the judicial mind in the final analysis.

A great deal has been made of the fact that the President's statement was improper because it might operate to influence the minds of the justices who still have the case in point under advisement. About the only answer that can be made to this stand is that it tacitly admits that there can be no independent judiciary in the Philippines, under any circumstances.

An honest and upright judge, an independent judge, holds himself completely independent of anything but his own convictions; and no matter what the President says, the country should have confidence that the Supreme Court will rule according to its convictions. If there is a fear that anything, even a public statement by the Chief Executive, might influence the honorable justices, then there is no confidence in the court. We believe that the honorable justices are not so easily influenced. We believe that whatever the President may say about a given case will not affect their decision in that case.

The charge is made that the President, by his statement, has brought about a diminution of the public's confidence in the courts. But it is hardly a secret that the great mass of the people, the laborers, the tenants, the poor, have always regarded the courts with a degree of suspicion precisely because it has been the impression, however ill-founded, that they functioned only to protect the rich. If the President, who demands respect for the courts, takes the stand that he is for a judiciary that will hold paramount human rights, the rights of the common man to live decently, to be assured of his wages, to be protected in his work; and if the judiciary sincerely strives to adopt this modern outlook on its duties, how can the confidence of the people in the courts be otherwise than strengthened? If certain judges have the attitude condemned by the President, and the public lacks confidence in the courts because of such judges, then, is not that lack of confidence at least in part justified? Is it not better to mistrust an unsatisfactory judge than to believe in him blindly because he wears the robe, and thus to aid in the perpetuation of a system that definitely belongs with the dead past?

There is only one way of curing an evil, and that is, to bring the evil into the open. There is only one way of focusing the public mind on a wrong, and that is to present the wrong to the public in all its features. This the President has done.

Iurong Na Ng Guro Ang Usapin Sa Pension

Ang kahilingang 'mandamus' na iniharap sa Ktt. Hukuman ni Petra Baltazar, gurong namamahinga, labaa sa Service Insurance Board ng pamahalaan upang subukin ang bisa ng batas sa pagtutuos ng mga pondo sa pensyon ng mga guro at ng mga ibang kapakanan ng pamahalaan, ay malamang iurong ng nagharap ng kahilingan o pawalang-halaga ng Ktt. Hukuman, ayon sa nabatid.

Dahil sa pagpapatigay ng bagong batas na nagbabalik sa mga pensyon matapos na iyan ay lagdaan ng pang-ulong Quezon, ang suliraning napapaloob sa kahilingang nabanggit ay hindi na kailangang pagpasiyahan sapagka't ang suliraning iyan ay nilutas na ng bagong batas na umilral.

Quezon Is Sincere

By ELISEO G. TAROY
Balic-Balic, Manila

The attack of President Quezon upon certain judges who decided the claim of poor Cuevo against rich Barredo last Wednesday at his weekly conference, exploded like bombshell in Shanghai and rocked the entire city of Manila. In lambasting them, President Quezon may be wrong and again may be right. But of one thing we are very sure: To President Quezon, the value of human life is the highest thought. To him, nothing seems to be more precious, more worthy of protection and preservation than human life itself. That is why, if our illustrious President is hasty and impulsive, it is because he wanted to bring social justice not only to our educated class who knows more about the technicalities of law but also to the poor, ignorant class. In other words, he hereby wanted to bring humanism into our midst.

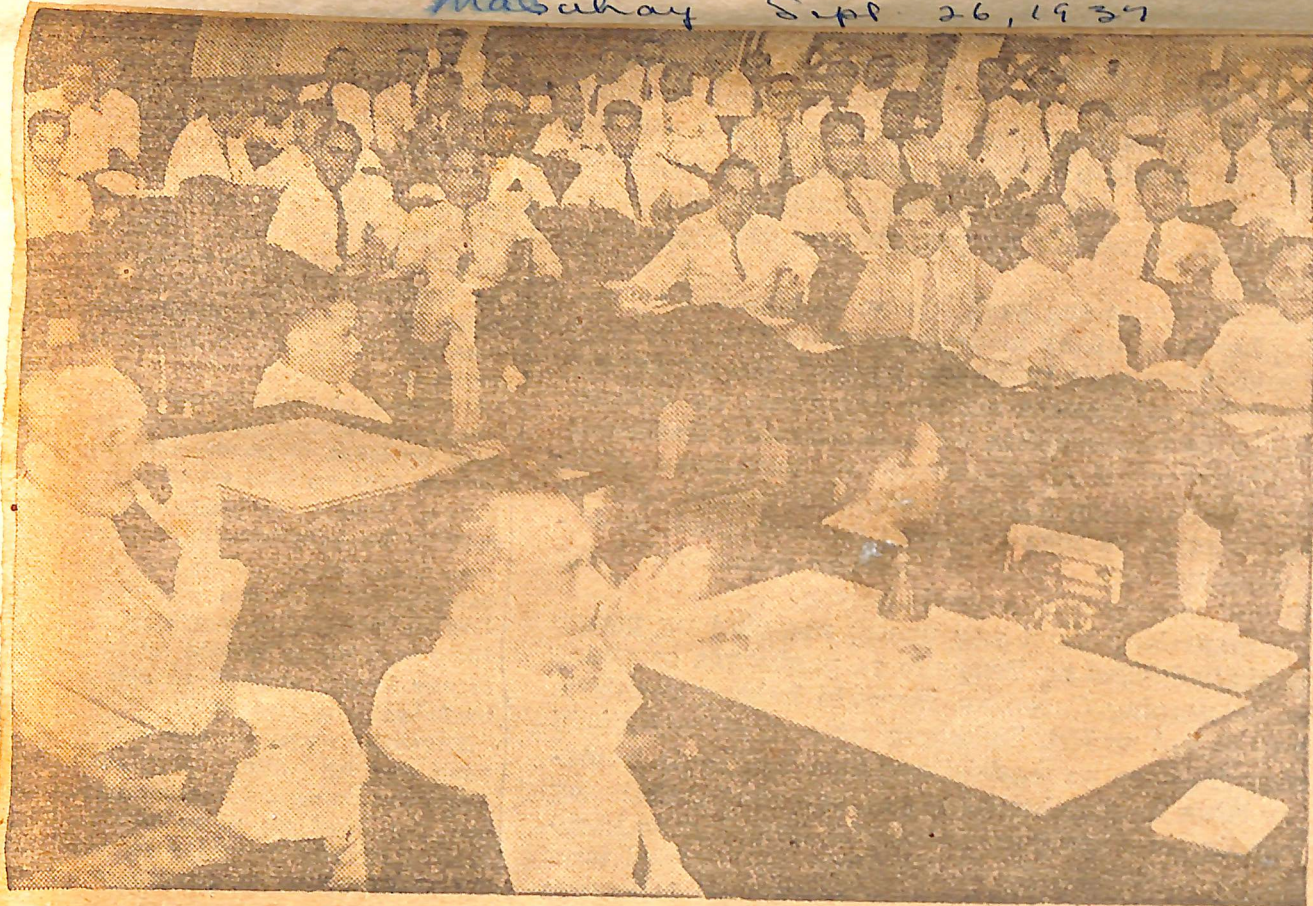
Some of us have differed as to the soundness of his attack and the worth of his views, but no one who knows him could doubt his sincerity or challenge his purity of purpose in lambasting our judiciary. Some may not accept his pronouncement because it may have been in error. But there is one rule President Quezon followed which is not a mistake. In the performance of his official duty as President of the Commonwealth he thinks only of his people and of the justice of a cause by following the star of principle regardless of his own fate. President Quezon, however, always offered a constructive, workable and sound remedy for what he criticized.

The inspiration to do real justice to the masses in public life and to

succeed in that purpose is the grandest goal that one can cherish in a life's work. How well President Quezon exemplified this in his life.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Mabuhay Sept. 26, 1937



NAGPULONG ANG MGA LIDER NG PUSION.—Sa pagtatapon ng mga Marles ng direktorio ng Partido Nacionalista na pinaangguluhan ni presidente Quezon, ay makikita ang mga mataas na puno ng lapiang kinabibilangan ng mga kalihim kagawaran, mangbabatas, gobernador at mga konsehal ng Maynila. Mula sa kaliwa, espiker Gil Montilla, pang-ulong Quezon, at pangalawang pang-ulong Osmeña na natago sa larawan.

Mabuhay Sept. 26, 1937

HINAMON NI MLG ANG MGA KRITIKO

Kasing-tapang ng kaniyang hagupit sa hatol ng hukuman sa usaping Cuevo-Barredo, lantarang pinamukhaan kagabi ng pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon ang mga nagsisituligsa sa kaniyang paninindigan sa tinurang suliranin, at hinamong usigin siya sa Asamblea Nacional at ano man ang maging pasiya ay kaniyang kilalanin na siyang tunay na kalooban ng bayan hinggil sa mga tungkulin ng Punong Tagapagpaganap. Ipinagtapat ng Patnugot-bansa na "hindi ko ibig maging pangulo ng isang bayan na ang pagkakilala sa mga tungkulin ng puno ng pamahalaan ay ang umupo nang tahimik at magsusi ng bibig, samantalang ang ibang sangang pamahalaan ay nalalaman niyang nagkakamali."

Bulletin Sept. 28, 1937

While the subject of the judiciary is up for public discussion it should be timely for responsible officials to give serious consideration to elimination of those abuses which result in the defeat of justice through its delay. In many instances the courts fail

to serve their purpose because they permit postponements and other forms of delays to make litigation needlessly expensive in time and in money. In some instances the trial judges undoubtedly are helpless because of the clumsiness of procedure, but much of

cont. Please turn to the next page

1
Cont. Bulletin 1937 Sept. 28

the justice-defeating delay can be eliminated.

If the people who must look to the courts for the administering of justice are to respect these courts they must be made to understand that the goal is not only ultimate justice but prompt decision in its favor. This applies in both civil and criminal branches. It applies to plaintiff and defendant, accuser and accused. It applies to all who do enter or may have occasion to enter the court room or to be concerned in the decisions handed down there.

It requires no extra legal procedure, neither extra modern nor extra strict interpretation of the letter and the spirit of the laws, to make courts efficient and prompt in administering justice. It requires only a conscientious attitude toward the oath of office and a combination of the willingness and the ability to work hard.

If President Quezon or any other interested official wishes to contribute to the building of a public respect for and confidence in the court system we should suggest that a fruitful field in which to work would be that of court procedure or the branch of it which relates to causes of and excuses for delaying justice. We are certain that an investigation conducted with the specific purpose of keying the court schedules to the very fastest tempo consistent with fairness and thoroughness should produce results. The work done in this connection need not be controversial; it affords very little opportunity to be sensational; but, it can be made fruitful and effective for social justice, abstract justice and the common garden-variety of justice which concerns the ordinary man in his daily routine.

1937
El Doble Sept. 29

Una recepcion y te esta tarde a la primera dama

Esta tarde, a las 4:30 tendran lugar en el "Settlement House" la recepcion y te que la Junta Directiva de la Asociacion de Damas Filipinas ofrecen a su Presidenta Honoraria, Doña Aurora A. de Quezon. Ademas de las socias de la institucion, que ascienden a 150, acudiran a la fiesta prominentes damas y señoritas de la capital, por lo que se espera una inmensa concu-

rrencia y de las mas representativas.

Un programa selecto y original, preparado por Doña Eulalia de Liongson, amenizara la reunion. Forman la actual Junta Directiva de la Asociacion de Damas las siguientes señoras: Gloria B. de Tuason (presidenta), Salud

Icasiano, Consuelo T. de Velarde, Angela P. de Lavadia, Andrea M. de Abreu, Basilisa de Domingo, Natividad L. de Albert, Natividad Almeda-Lopez, Loreto S. de Arambu-

lo, Francisca de Benitez, Dolores de Buencamino, Blandina de Hilado, Mercedes V. de Hilario, Anacoreta de Kahn,

DAMDAMIN at PAG-IBIG

SA PAGBUBULAYBULAY Ni CARLOS B. ZAMORA

DAMDAMING MAKATAO

Ang mga pinunong bayan at mga mamamayan ay namangha naag gimbalin ng pangulong Quezon ang sinapupunan ng hukuman at tuligsain niya ang kapasiyahan ng hukom Emilio Mapa sa usapin ni Lozano, isang manggagawang nasawi sa tulay ng Ayala noong kasalukuyang ginagawa pa ito.



Hindi kung kaya ipinagmamalasakit ng ating mahal na Pangu'o ang nasabing manggagawa ay sapagka't ang kaniyang autong blg. 1 ang kauna-unahang nagdaan sa nabanggit na tulay nang pasinayaan ito, kundi sa matuwid na ang ating mga hukom sa siglong 20 ay pinananatili pa rin ang mga patakarang pinal ng mga hukom noong siglong 16 na ipinatutupad ang kautusan ng batas ng "al pie de la letra" ng walaag munti mang "damdaming makatao."

Ang hukumang walang budhing makatao na gaya nang inilarawan ni Victor Hugo sa kanyang "Les Miserables" ay siyang sinasabuyan ngayon ng tuligsa ng ating lider.

Hindi lamang ito ang ginawi ng pangulo sa kaniyang pagbabalik-loob sa bayan na nagpapakilalang kapiling niya ang maliliit, kundi marami nang pagkakataon.

"Hindi lamang "katarungan ng batas" ang dapat maging paman-tungan ng ating mga hukuman, kundi pati "katarungang pang-sangkatauhan" at "katarungang panglipunan".

Ang ginawi ng pangulo, bagama't nag'ag mariing dagok sa mga hukom at sa mga Barredo, ay tumanggáp ng lubos na papuri sa mga lipunang manggagawa at sa mga "tao" ng pamahalaan, lalo na sa mga pinuno ng iba't ibang kagawaran.

Nakapagtataka ang lahi ng tao! Ang gawing ito ng mga hukuman, ay matagal na marahil napag-ukulan ng pansin ng mga mabababag uri ng mga mamamayan, lalo na yaong hindi maabot na ganap ng lilim ng pagkalinga ng batas dahil sa kaliitan at kakapusan sa buhay.

Nguni't ang "karaingang" ito ng maliliit ay parang piping bun-

tong-hiningá lamang na tanging "kalawakan lamang ag papawirin" ang nakaririnig.

Ngayong ang pangulo na ang tumuligsa—bagama't sumusunod lamang sa itinatadhana ng batas ang matuwid na kapasiyahan ng hukom—ay katakot-takot na papuri na ang tinaanggáp ng pangulo na lalo pang "nagpatapang" sa kaniyang gintong simulain.

Bilang bunga nito ay tumanggáp ng mga kasulatan ng pagbibitiw ang Malacañang buhat sa mga hukom na "nafdamdami" sa mapapait na pahayag ng pangulo. (Itomarahil ebig dakilang bati ng mga hukom sa pagsapit ng iká 43 taong karaan ng Kalihim Jose Yulo ng Katarungan kahapon).

Bagama't nasa masusing pagsusuri pa ng Ktt. Hukuman ang suliraning naging paksa ngayon sa sinapupunan ng mga hukuman, ang kapasiyahan ng hukumang dulugan ukol sa pagkasawi ng isang manggagawa sa tulay ng Ayala ay nanatiling "status quo", bagama't nabagbág ang kalooban ng tagapangasiwa ng Ma'ate Construction na nangangakong magbahandog ng sariling bigay-pala sa ina ng nasawi, maging ano man ang kahihinatnan ng suliranin.

Sa kabilaag dako, ang ginawi ng pangulo ay hindi minatamis ng lipunan ng mga manananggól sa katuwirang "sinsay sa matuwid". Ipinahayag n'la na ang pangulong Quezon ay nagkamali na sa suliranin ng suprahio, batas sa pagsubok at pension ng mga guro. Ngayon ay gumawa ng napakalakog pagkakamali ang pangulo.

Nang mga nakaraang buwan ay ipinahayag ng mahistrado Jose P. Laurel na "ang hukuman ay hindi maáaring udyutan o pakialaman ng sangay na tagapagpaganap o tagapagbatas". Aywan ko kung panghihimasok ito ng politika sa sinapupunan ng hukuman.

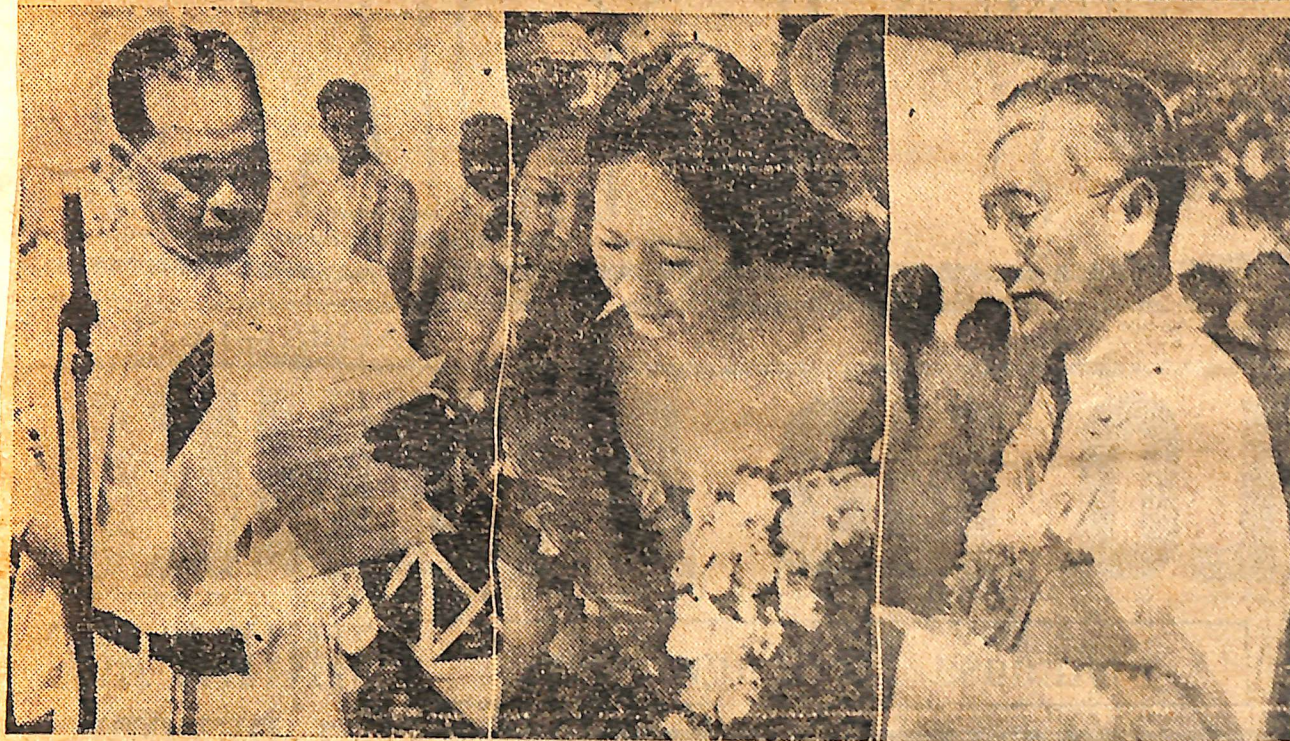
Gayon pa man, nagkamali man o hindi ang pangulo; may matuwid man o wala ang hukuman; ay dapat ipagkapuri ng bayan ang pangulong Quezon, pagka't siya'y nakagawi ng isang banal na tungkulin sa sangkatauhan, sa paglingap niya sa kapakanan ng maliliit, hindi lamang sa isang nasawing manggagawa sa tulay ng Ayala, kundi sa lahat ng manggagawang maáaring magkaroon ng kawangking kapalaran.

1
cont. Please turn on the next page

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

mabuhay Sept. 28, 1937

Unang Bato Ng Paaralan Sa Binyang



Sa paglalagay ng unang bato ng paaralang bayan sa Binyang, Laguna na idinaos kahapon at dinahon ng mga kilalang mamamayan. Makikita sa larawan si Gng. Aurora A. Quezon na siyang naglagay ng unang bato, at ang pangalawang pangulong Sergio Osmeña na siyang naging panauhing pangdangal at pangunahing mananalumpati sa palatuntunang idinaos. Katabi nina Gng. Quezon at pangalawang pangulong Osmeña ang pangulong bayan ng Binyang, Laguna.

Tablita Sept. 27, 1937

Inaasahan ang kabataan sa paglilingkod sa bayan

Kasama ang pangalawang pangulong Sergio Osmeña, si Gng. Aurora A. ni Quezon ay nagtungo kahapon ng umaga sa Binyang, Laguna, at ilinagay ang unang bato ng bagong gusali ng paaralan na itatayo sa nasabing bayan. Dumalo rin ang mga iba pang pinuno ng lalawigan.

Sa pagka kalihim ng pagtuturo, ang pangalawang pangulong Osmeña ay bumigkas ng maikling talumpati at binati ang mga pinuno't mamamayan sa Binyang dahil sa pagtatayo ng isang bagong paaralan. Sa Binyang unang nag-aral ang bayaning si Dr. Jose Rizal bago lumuwas sa Maynila.

Sa maikling talumpati ng pangalawang pangulong Osmeña ay ipinahayag ang pag-asang ang kabataan ng bansa ay maghahandang mabuti, ng kanilang isipan at pangangatawan, upang makapaglilingkod sa tinubuang lupa sa ano mang panahong kailangan sila. Pinuri niya ang balangkas at palatuntunan sa pagtuturo na itinatao sa Pilipinas ng pamahalaang amerikano at ang mabuting ibinunga nito. Nabanggit niya ang kaluwagan ngayon sa pag-aaral, ang pagkakaroon ng mga paaralan kahit sa malalayong liblib na nayon at ang maliit na gugulin upang matuto, kung ihahambing sa panahon ng kapangyarihang kastila.

Alinsunod sa Kgg. Osmeña, sinikap ng pamahalaan na ang lahat ng batang magkaroong ng mga lalaboy-laboy sa lansangan sa kakulang ng puwang na mapaglilagayan sa kanila. Sinabi niyang sa mga paaralan ng pamahalaan ay pantay-pantay ang pagkakataon ng lahat ng kabataan upag matuto, maging marunong at maging handang lalo upang maglilingkod sa tinubuang lupa.

Maraming litaw sa Laguna ang sumaksi sa palatuntunang ito sa paglalagay ng unang bato sa ipatatayong paaralan, na diyan ay nangunguna ang mga pinuno ng lalawigan.

Alinsunod sa Kgg. Osmeña, sinikap ng pamahalaan na ang lahat ng batang magkaroong ng mga lalaboy-laboy sa lansangan sa kakulang ng puwang na mapaglilagayan sa kanila. Sinabi niyang sa mga paaralan ng pamahalaan ay pantay-pantay ang pagkakataon ng lahat ng kabataan upag matuto, maging marunong at maging handang lalo upang maglilingkod sa tinubuang lupa.

Elizalde reitera su gratitud al Presidente Quezon

Al cumplir su tercer año en el cargo, el Comisionado Residente Joaquín M. Elizalde en un cable que envió ayer al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon reitera su gratitud al Jefe Ejecutivo por la confianza que ha demostrado en su labor y por su nombramiento como miembro del gabinete y del Consejo de Estado.

El cable del Sr. Elizalde dice lo siguiente: "Acabo de recibir su telegrama y le agradezco muy de veras su confianza en mi."

El cable del Sr. Elizalde dice lo siguiente: "Acabo de recibir su telegrama y le agradezco muy de veras su confianza en mi."

El cable del Sr. Elizalde dice lo siguiente: "Acabo de recibir su telegrama y le agradezco muy de veras su confianza en mi."

1937

mabuhay Sept. 29

Panauhing Pangdangal Si Gng. Quezon

May isang daang tanyag na kababaihan ng pinaanyayahan na sa pagtanggap at sala-salong ibahandog ng Asosiyasyon de Damas Filipinas sa karangalan ni Gng. Manuel L. Quezon, na gaganapin sa Settlement House ngayon, Ika-29 ng Septiembre.

Magkakaroon ng isang maikling palatuntunang bubooing ng sumusunod na bilang: "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life" ni Vicente A. Dizon; "Il Baccio" ni Bb. Maria Llamas Cavastini; "Los Millones de Arlequin" ni Ignacio P. Santos; at "Paso al Amor" na bibigkasin ni Bb. Natty Francisco.

Ang nangasiwa sa pagtitipon ay sina: Gng. Gloria B. Tuazon, Gng. Cipriano Unson, Gng. Jose Abreu, Gng. Victor Buencamino, Gng. Jose Hilario, Gng. B. Domingo, hukom Na'ividad Almada Lopez, Gng. Jose Zulueta, Gng. Francisco Unson at Gng. Loreto Arambulo.

La Vanguardia Sept. 29, 1937

Elizalde reitera su gratitud al Presidente Quezon

Al cumplir su tercer año en el cargo, el Comisionado Residente Joaquín M. Elizalde en un cable que envió ayer al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon reitera su gratitud al Jefe Ejecutivo por la confianza que ha demostrado en su labor y por su nombramiento como miembro del gabinete y del Consejo de Estado.

El cable del Sr. Elizalde dice lo siguiente: "Acabo de recibir su telegrama y le agradezco muy de veras su confianza en mi."

El cable del Sr. Elizalde dice lo siguiente: "Acabo de recibir su telegrama y le agradezco muy de veras su confianza en mi."

El cable del Sr. Elizalde dice lo siguiente: "Acabo de recibir su telegrama y le agradezco muy de veras su confianza en mi."

Cont. EP 29 Sept. 1937

Eulalia de Liongson, Carmen de Hoeseon, Rosario de Roensch, Leonor D. de Unson, Guida H. de Llamas, Soledad R. de Zulueta.

1937
Talibon Sept. 30

El Debate Sept. 29, 1937

IBABAHAGI SA LOTERIA ANG MANGGAGAWA

Sasakitin ng Pangulong Quezon na matulungan ang mga walang hanap-buhay

ISANG KAPASIYAHAN

Pinagtibay sa isang pulong ng mga walang gawain upang maipadala sa Pangulo

Na, ang isa o ang ilang nakakabahagi ng pamahalaan sa loteria ay iukol sa mga manggagawang walang hanapbuhay at may sakit, at saka susuriin ang kahilingan sa pagdaragdag ng sahod ng mga tabakero ay siyang mahahalagang pahayag na ginawa ng pangulong Quezon sa kinatawan ng mga manggagawang nakipanyam sa pinunong tagapagpaganap kanginang tanghali.

Ipinahayag din ng pangulo na kanyang kinapanayam na ang bukom Zulueta at ang tagapaningil Yatco ukol sa pagdaragdag ng sahod ng mga tabakero, at saka sinabi niyang salungat siya sa pagkakaroon ng mga sasakyang pangakal ang pamahalaan.

Liniwanag pa rin ng pangulo ang pag-aayos sa gagawin sa 200,000 metrong parisukat na lupa sa Tundo na iukol sa mga manggagawin, at gayon din naman ang paghingi niyang gagawin sa paglalagda ng isang balak na batas na makapipilit sa mga may sasakyang dagat na pagbayaran ng tumpak at sa kaukulang araw ang mga naglilingkod sa bapor.

Pagpapatibay sa isang batas na nagtatakda ng makatwirang pinakamababang sahod sa mga manggagawa sa mga samahan sa lokal, pagawaan at iba pang tanggapang partikular, pagtatalaga sa mga walang hanapbuhay at sa mga lalong nangangailangang dukha sa mga gawaing bayan o pag-aayos ng mga lansangan, dike at tulay na sinira ng bagyo at bahá, pagsaklaw sa mga manggagawang panglalawigan at bayan ng kautusang tagapagpaganap ng pangulo na P1.25 isang araw ang kabilang sa mga kahilingang kalakip sa kapasiyahang pinagtibay ng Lupon Pangbansa ng mga walang hanapbuhay sa pulong na idinaos noong ka ng Agosto sa pangungulo ni Gng. Asuncion A. Perez, pangulo ng Lupon. Ang kapasiyahan ay ipinadala sa pangulong Quezon at hinihinging pahalagahan.

Ang suliranin ng walang hanapbuhay ay isang bagay na kailangang lunasan ng pamahalaan, sang-ayon sa lupon at ang paglak, ng bilang ng mga krimen, pagla-

bág sa batas, paghihikahos at sakit ay nagbubuhay sa kawalang pinagkakakitaan ng lalong maraming mamamayan.

Quezon Es El Hombre Mas Perfectamente Moral

Por PEDRO R. ANTONIO

El presidente Manuel L. Quezon ha reconocido su error cuando dijo que no sabia de que el asunto del obrero Anastacio Lozano y "Barredo y Cia." se hallaba pendiente de fallo en la Corte Suprema.

Cualquiera que haya estudiado el derecho sabe muy bien de que la independencia de la Judicatura debe ser respetada. ¿Pero cometic el Presidente Quezon ese error voluntariamente? ¿Otro en defensa de la Justicia? ¿Cumplio con su deber como Jefe Ejecutivo de la Mancomunidad de Filipinas? ¿Cual fue el movíl que le indujo a criticar el fallo de la mayoría de los jueces que estudiaron el citado asunto?

No somos sabios ni infalibles. No creemos en la infalibilidad del hombre. Ni queremos ser sabihondos. Pero queremos decir que antes de juzgar precipitadamente la actitud del Presidente Quezon debemos considerar las preguntas arriba mencionadas. Y si realmente los criticos del Jefe Ejecutivo de Filipinas, desean ventilar la cuestion ante la Asamblea Nacional o al Pueblo Elector, aceptense el reto lanzado por el lider de Filipinas.

Aqui esta el reto:

A mis criticos, a aquellos que declaran que el Jefe Ejecutivo no puede expresar publicamente su condenacion de una decision de los juzgados que el considera injusta porque eso es una intrusion en la independencia de la judicatura, mi respuesta es, que si los criticos estan en lo justo en su teoria—lo que yo se que no estan—si estuviesen en lo cierto, digo, entonces no quisiera ser Jefe Ejecutivo por que la presidencia seria un precio demasiado elevado que pagar por cualquier hombre para enmudecer a la vista de una injusticia atroz.

Para aquellos que creen que he infringido los deberes de mi oficina cuando critiqué la decision del Juzgado de Manila y la decision confrmatoria de la Corte de Apelaciones (segunda division) en el caso de Barredo, mi consejo es que vayan y pidan un juicio de residencia contra mi ante la Asamblea Nacional. Y si la Asamblea Nacional me condena, aceptaria el veredicto como la expresion del concepto que tiene el pueblo filipino de los deberes del Jefe Ejecutivo. En tal caso diria sin vacilar que no quiero ser presidente de un pueblo cuyo concepto de los deberes del jefe del gobierno es sentarme y mantenerme quieto cuando las otras ramificaciones del Gobierno, en su opinion, hacen mal."

Alli esta nuestro verdadero hombre, el hombre que expresa con coraje su conviccion. Para mi, es muy aplicable al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon lo que dijo el notable filosofo famoso orador y gran escritor Emilio Castelar en uno de sus libros: "¿Cual es el hombre mas perfectamente moral? El que causa toda su vida entera, arreglandola a las leyes de su razon, a la voz de su conciencia. El hombre que admite lo que no cree justo, que obra lo que no cree bueno, es inmoral, y su vida pasa como pesareso ensueno. ¿Cual es el hombre mas perfectamente social? El que puede producir, causar toda su vida en la sociedad. Todo cuanto el hombre pueda hacer por si, debe hacerlo, sin abandonar de ninguna suerte su voluntad y su conciencia a otro hombre. Y esta es una ley de alta moral; porque el hombre es el responsable de todas sus acciones, y si no es libre, no es justo exigirle responsabilidad."

Sa harap ng ganyang panganib ay hindi tayo maaring makaiwas sa kagusutan na katulad ng sa Mehiko at sa kasalukuyang nangyayari sa Espanya kung hindi hanap ng paraan ang pamahalaan upang malunasan ang di kasiyahan dahil sa kawalang hanapbuhay, sakit at pagdadahop, anang kapasiyahan.

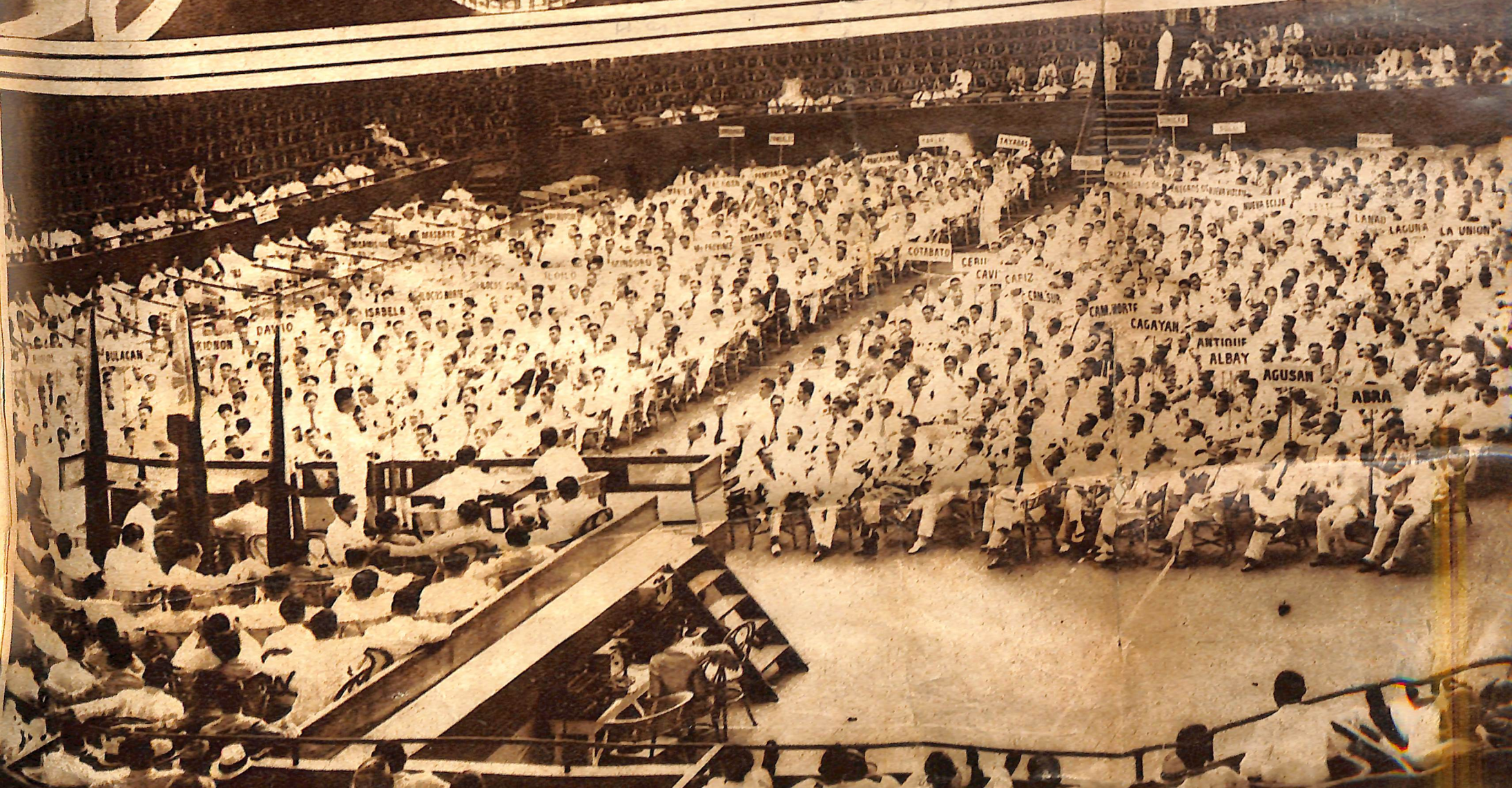
Yayamang inihayag ng pangulo ang kaniyang politika na pangalagaan ang mga karapatan at biyaya ng mahihirap na mamamayan, lalo na ng mga manggagawa, umaasang ang lupon na sasakitin niyang maisakatuparan ang mga kahilingang siyang nilalaman ng kapasiyahan.

Sa kapasiyahan ay hinihiling ang walang bayad na pagpaparaal sa primaria sa lahat ng bata at magtayo ng maraming paaralan sa mga bayan at nayon, upang sa ganyan ay magkaroon ng hanapbuhay ang mga gurong sesante at nang may magawa namán ang mga manggagawang walang ha-

Cent. La Vanguard Sept. 29-37

razon por su generoso encomio y por mi nombramiento al gabinete y al Consejo de Estado del cual me siento altamente honrado. Deseo reiterarle en este dia mi gratitud a Vd. por su confianza y ayuda en la labor que estoy tratando de desempeñar. Solo deseo que mis servicios continuen siendo utiles y prometo de nuevo mi lealtad inquebrantable a Vd. como gran caudillo de nuestro pais. Recuerdos y mis mejores deseos porque disfrute de buena salud."—Elizalde.

Ang pulong ng lupon ay dinaluhan ng mga samahang pangbayan, manggagawa na may iba't ibang uri at pananalig at paninindigan. Ang lahat ay nagkakaisang kailangang lunasan ng pamahalaan ang kasalukuyang kawalan ng hanapbuhay nang mawala ang di kasiyahan ng mga tao. Kalihim ng la-

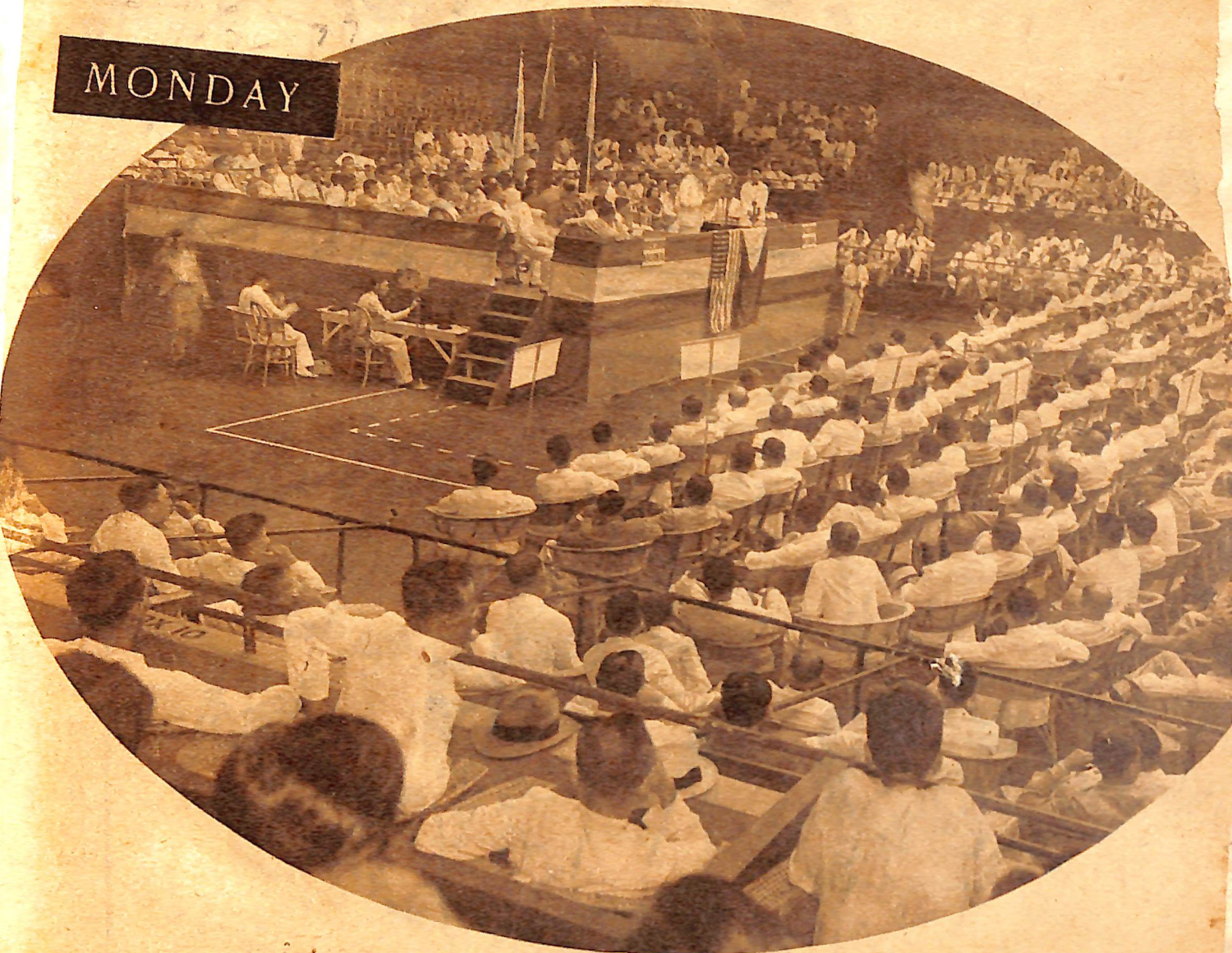


Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Sunday Tribune Sept. 26, 1937

THIS WEEK

MONDAY



AT THE JOINT NATIONAL convention held at the Rizal Tennis Stadium, the fusion of the coalesced parties was ratified and the Nacionalista Party was reorganized... Speaker Montilla was elected virtual head of the new party, President Quezon having divorced himself from party politics...

Tigmanubela

MAGAHUSA ANG MGA OPOSISYON

Magpundok Ubos Sa Frente Popular Batok Sa Nasyonalista

(Tinuyo Alang sa Tigmantala)
MANILA, Sept. 28,—Nagadigo ug lihiya sa pamunoan ni Presidente Quezon, si Presidente Manuel de la Fuente sa hunta munisipal sa Manila nagpahayag nga ang tanang pundok sa oposisyon sa tibuok kapupudan maghiusa ubos sa bandila sa Frente Popular sa walay kinahanglan nga ang matag usa ka pundok bungkagon. Ang mga Demokrata sa Manila mobutang ug kaugalingong tikit alang sa pagka kagawad sa siyudad. Niini

Sept. 28, 1937

maoy pangulo si Presidente de la Fuente.

Gitukhoan sa kadaghanan nga ang oposisyon nga linangkob sa Frente Popular ug sa ubang pundok makakabig sa mga mamumuo. Sa siyudad sa Manila ang kinabagan sa mga Demokrata supak kaayo sa pusyon.

Mga dagkung kanyon sa Frente Popular mopanaw sa tibuok kapupudan aron pagtukod ug mga komite sa lalawigan sa pundok, sumala sa sultisulti sulod sa ilang kuwartel heneral.

Si Presidente Manuel de la Fuente wala gayud "maluha" ni Hawas Perfecto. Sa paghimo sa kombensyon sa Partido Nasyonalista wala gani siya motambong. Gitudlo niya nga gisaad nga sa koalisyon usa ka Pro ang itudlo nga alkalde sa Manila apan kini wala tanana. Sa kagamhanan usab ang mga Pro kanunay nga i-wit. Sa gabinete, matud niya, usaray Pro ug kini mao si Sekretaryo Omeña sa Instruksiyon Publiko.

1937
Malubay Sept. 29

Ilang Suliraning Pinag-usapan Ng Gabinete

Mahahalagang suliranin ang pinag-usapan sa pulong kahapon ng Gabinete, sa pangungulo ni presidente Quezon. Sa mga bagay mababaggit ay kabilang ang kalatas ng Punong Tagapagpaganap sa paghubukas ng Asamblea Nasional sa ika-16 ng Oktubre.

Ipinatalastas ug Pangulo sa mga kalihim kagawaran na ang mga tagubilin nila sa Asamblea Nasional, na ibig mapalakip sa kalatas ay kailangang iharap agad, pagka't kakaunting panahon na lamang ang malalabi upang maihanda ang tinurang mensahe.

Upang mapadali ang paghaha-

Cont. Please turn on next page

Phil. Herald magazine Sept. 30, 1937

THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONALISTA Party directorate at the Assembly session hall listening to President Quezon's reiteration that "as President of the Philippines I declare my independence from dictation by this political organization...and I publicly avow my loyalty to my office and to my country above my loyalty to this party..."

Mabuhay Sept. 30, 1937

MAKILSA TAYO SA KILUSAN

San Juan, Rizal.— Isang mala king parada ng mga mangagawa ang idaraos sa Maynila sa mga unang araw ng buang papasok, upang patibayan ang pagkatig at pasasalamat ng mga maliliit sa glnawang hakbang ng pang-gulong Quezon sa usaping Cuevo vs. Barredo.

Ang bagay na ito'y mahalaga pagka't diyan natin maipatatapos na kung talagang pinahahalagahan natin ang ginagawang pagtatangol at pagtangkilik ng Pang-ulo ng Pilipinas sa mga maralita at mahi-

nang mamamayan.

Pati mga mangagawa o samahan ng mga maliliit sa mga bayang malapit sa Maynila at maaring dumalo ang kailangan sumanib sa malaking pamahayag na gaganapin sa Maynila.

Ipakikilala nating hindi sayang ang ginagawang pagsasakit ng Pang-ulo, sa kapakanan ng mga maliliit, sa pamamagitan ng pagdalo sa tinurang pamahayag na tatapusin sa Malakanyang.

Rosauro de Jesus.

rap, isang lupon ang itinatag at ito ang siyang tatanggap sa mga tagubilin ng mga kalihim-kagawaran. Ang tinurang lupon na siyang mangangasiwa at maghaharap ng mga tagubilin ay binuboo ng pangalawang pang-ulong Osmeña, kalihim Quirino at kalihim Vargas.

*Sept. 29, 1937
cont. Mabuhay*

Roads For Mindanao; Not Railway System

Seventy Million for Nationwide Road Program; Electric Railway in Moroland Unwise

Manila, Sept. 30—President Quezon revealed here today that he is studying the feasibility of a four-year road building program on an islandwide scale, appropriating 70 million pesos for the project. The program replaces the former plan of connecting Mindanao provinces with a network of electric railways. Money for the project will be taken from the coconut oil funds.

The president said that investigations conducted on the Mindanao railway system disclosed that such a program would be unwarranted due to the insufficiency of freight which could be transported along the railway lines. If carried out, the money to be thus spent would be wasted without any guarantee of recovering it, the president further said.

President Quezon also stated that even the joint U.S.-P.I. preparatory committee considered the Mindanao railway system project as an unwise expenditure.

Mabuhay Sept. 29, 1937

MGA DAAN SA PANDAKAN NA IDINARAING

Kahilom, Pandaken.—Napilitar kaming manawagan sa mga kinauukulan tungkol sa bagay na ito. Totoong nakapipinsala sa mga nagsisipag-aral ang nabanggit na daan, sapagka't ang kadalasa'y magsaktán ang mga báta sa pagyayaot dito sa kanilang paaralan at kung may abutin ng karamdaman't tumawag ng manggagamot ay hindi na mabigyan ng lunas ang may-sakit, dáhil sa pagkaábalá ng saksakyan, bunga ng napakasama ng daan. *Mag. 9-29-37*

Sa isang pakikipanayam sa isang konsehal ay naipagunítá ang malabis na kasiraan ng daan sa Kahilom, at ang néging matuwild ng mágilas na konsehal ay parusa yaon sa mga naninirahan doon, sapagka't hindi siya nagtagumpáy

sa nakaraang halalán. At kung ito'y talagang totoo, maibibilang namin na ito'y isang paghihigang ting napakaimbi, at nauukol lamang sa mga ginoong maiikli ang kaisipá't dahop sa kaalamán.

Ang pang-ulong Quezon'y gumagawa nang hindi sa kapakinabangan ng kaniyang sarili ni hindi sa kapakanan ng kaniyang pang-tatin kung hindi sa kabutihan ng lahat ng mamamayan.

Kami'y dumaraing sapagka't kami'y nabibilang sa mga tagapag-abuloy ding katulad ng iba, sa mga gawain ng Siudad ng Maynila. Lubos ang aming pag-asa na ang mga kareingan namin ay diringgin ng mga kinauukulang panununo.—LUCIO K. LICERIO

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Herald Sept. 29, 1937

Quezon Outstanding Issue In Bitter Ilocos Norte Politics

Fight Resolves Itself Into Who's With MLQ

Special to the DMHM

LAOAG, Ilocos Norte, Sept. 26 (by mail).—Whether he likes it or not, President Quezon is the political issue in this province noted for its bitter, even violent, elections.

Three candidates for governor, together with their own third members, have so far presented themselves. Governor Espiritu is running for re-election as a Nationalist party candidate, and his claim is that he has the backing of President Quezon.

Ex-Representative Medina, with Antonio Foronda as third member, is running for governor also as an "opposition fusionist" who will probably obtain the support of ex-Governor Mandac and his Popular Fronters.

Mrs. Juliana Edralin, active clubwoman and suffragette, is the third candidate. She expects the support of the women making their political debut, and her political machine is based at Sarrat, her hometown.

According to the followers of Governor Espiritu, the Medina faction is making an issue of the

last special election in the second district in which soldiers with fixed bayonets guarded the polling booths, and the central government generally rooted for Arzadon. This was the election to choose a successor to Nalundasan who was assassinated.

Followers of Ex-Representative Medina, on the other hand, allege that, in spite of President Quezon's announcement that he was divorcing himself from politics in order to comply with the spirit of the Constitution, Espiritu men claim their candidate has been hand-picked by the President from among a string of fusion candidates, and boast that if anyone else but Espiritu is elected the winner will be prosecuted for fraud.

Mrs. Edralin has not formulated her issues, but is understood to be intent on raiding both male camps to win the election. Even her followers, however, fear that the belief President Quezon is interested in the result of the election will influence many voters.

Herald Sept. 24, 1937

LIVELY AFFAIR A NIGHT ON MARIA

The terrace of the Malacañan Palace facing the moonlit Pasig was a perfect setting for the dinner-dance last evening which President and Mrs. Manuel Quezon gave in honor of their daughter, Maria Aurora, who celebrated her eighteenth birthday yesterday. The party was a gay and informal one from beginning to end.

For the occasion, the Malacañan grounds were dotted with multicolored lights and the terrace itself decorated with a winter carnival motif, was one of the features of the evening. Suspended in great big blocks of ice and placed close to the concrete posts were ruby grapes, pears, apples, and oranges. These, and the ones placed in the walled garden caught the multicolored lights and the effect was truly beautiful. Tirso's orchestra was partially enclosed in such a wall of ice while it played the gayest and most toe-tickling tunes. Balloons, and big boxes of flowers set on the sides of the dance floor added to the colorful evening.

cent.

Please turn on the next page

Malibu Sept. 30, 1937

Humihiñgi ng "New Deal" sa manggagawa



Ang pangkat ng mga manggagawang kumakatawan sa Pangbansang Lupon ng mga Walang Hanap-buhay na dumalaw kangina sa pangulong Quezon sa Malakanyang upang iharap ang kapasityahan sa paglunas sa desempleo at ng lalong tangkilik ng pamahalaan sa mga anak-pawis. Ang delegasyon ay pinangungulihan ni Gng. Asuncion Perez na makikita sa larawan. Makikita sa larawan ang pangulo sa mantalang binabasa ang kapasityahan.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

24-37
Herald Sept

Herald Sept. 29, 1937

Growth Of Opposition Retarded By Fusion, Claims Memorial

Young Philippines Present Views To Quezon

The birth in the Philippines of a militant, vigorous opposition party as a consequence of the fusion of the two coalesced parties into the Nationalist Party is doubted by the Young Philippines, a semi-civic-political organization of young public-spirited people, according to a memorial submitted this noon to President Manuel L. Quezon.

It extols the Chief Executive for having accomplished the fusion and for his statements to the effect that he was inspired by the idea that a dominant or vigilant oppositionist group would emerge as a result of the fusion. The Young Philippines, nevertheless, points out basic fundamentals tending to show why such an opposition group cannot be realized simply because of the fusion. There are other readjustments or fundamentals that must be realized if a genuine opposition party is ever to be created in this country.

"We desire now to set forth the conditions that may frustrate your plans," the memorial states. "The present state of affairs bears a remarkable resemblance to that obtaining in the early years of American occupation in the Philippines. We have now as we had then, practically one majority party receiving government recognition, enjoying unlimited patronage, with its men occupying all government positions, having the power if it wills so, to threaten and coerce the electorate to perpetuate it in power. Everywhere any kind of opposition is feared and shunned by the masses as futile or subversive of the government.

"The popular concept is that the Nationalist Party is not only the majority party in the government, but that it is synonymous with that government itself, and to join an opposition party is to deprive the individual patronage and the locality of government appropriation for public works or any other

public undertakings. In short, for a province or municipality to vote for the opposition would be to set back or impair its progress and development.

"By extending the scope of the libel and sedition laws, the Nationalist Party has entrenched itself not only against abuse but also against criticism, in the same way that in the first years of the century the Partido Federal made itself supreme by pronouncing advocacy of independence as an act of sedition and instituting libel suits against nationalist newspapers, with the farther drawback in the present case in that while in 1904, a party with a limited means could run a newspaper and propagate its ideas, now no opposition could ever succeed in counteracting the propaganda of the majority party which has at its beck and call all the conveniences of the radio, the newspapers with great circulation and loud speakers to intensify the fiery speeches of platform orators.

"Provincial autonomy has been greatly curtailed to such an extent that provincial officials became mere subordinates of the secretary of the interior. Moreover, the majority party being synonymous with the government itself has the instrumentalities of the government at its disposal, government officers are its chief propagandist, all without expense from the party funds. Add to this the further fact that by its power of patronage the Nacionalista Party has drained the country of all able and brilliant men, some of whom should be in the opposition and by constitutional provision and the new election law barred ambitious men below the age of 30 years, in whose ranks the opposition could draw its leaders, from the National Assembly and the provincial governments.

"Add finally, that as a result of all these, the leadership of the opposition was left to has-beens, irresponsible radicals, and purveyors of hatred and ill-will, and Your Excellency will readily understand how perhaps your desire for a well-balanced two-party system will remain unfulfilled for many years to come."

By EUGENIO E. SANTOS

IT pays to be well behaved. Members of the National Assembly found that out during the legislative body's 11-day special session which ended last Thursday night, September 8.

For their good behavior, the assemblymen were one and all given a reward by President Manuel L. Quezon, in the form of a P5,000,000 schoolhouse bill.

Minus the verbal pyrotechnics which characterized the legislative body's special sessions in the past, the 11-day session just ended saw the enactment of seven important bills into laws of paramount significance to the nation. This legislative

Major Manuel Nieto, who was master of ceremonies for the evening, was the instigator of all the fun. Games for the evening were the Lost Shoe dance and contest which was won by Miss Matilde Zobel, Nena Nieto and Manuel Nieto, jr., the cigarette-lighting race with the "Casados" participating, and the "Corbata" dance. Miniatures of Miss Quezon's birthday cake served in round chunks of ice refreshed the guests between the games. And, the Palace bar, adjacent to the terrace helped, too.

High Commissioner and Mrs.

Paul V. McNutt and Ambassador and Mrs. John Van A. MacMurray came rather late to join their daughters who were very much at home with the members of the younger set. Mrs. McNutt was stunning in a backless white evening gown with dark blue and purple contrast, while Mrs. MacMurray was in a dark blue chiffon.

Miss Quezon, herself was in white lace with a small cape and hood, a creation of the well-known Molyneux from Paris; while her friend, Nena Fabella, wore a Valera creation of silver satin print with a butcher-boy net to top the simple bodice.

Lois MacMurray cut a charming picture in a deep orange mestiza dress while Louise McNutt chose a pink gown cut along simple lines.

An interesting number during the evening was the "Surprise Rhumba" danced by the "pals" of Miss Quezon, headed by Nena Fabella. Participants in the number were:

Nena Fabella and Manny de Leon;

Tropy Ocampo with Johnny Fabella;

Remedios Chuidian and Jimmy Jalbuena;

Gloria Topacio and Tito Villalon;

Helen Dossier and Ramon P.

mintuan;

Chona Recto and Leon Hontiveros;

Betty Magalona and Peping Fabella;

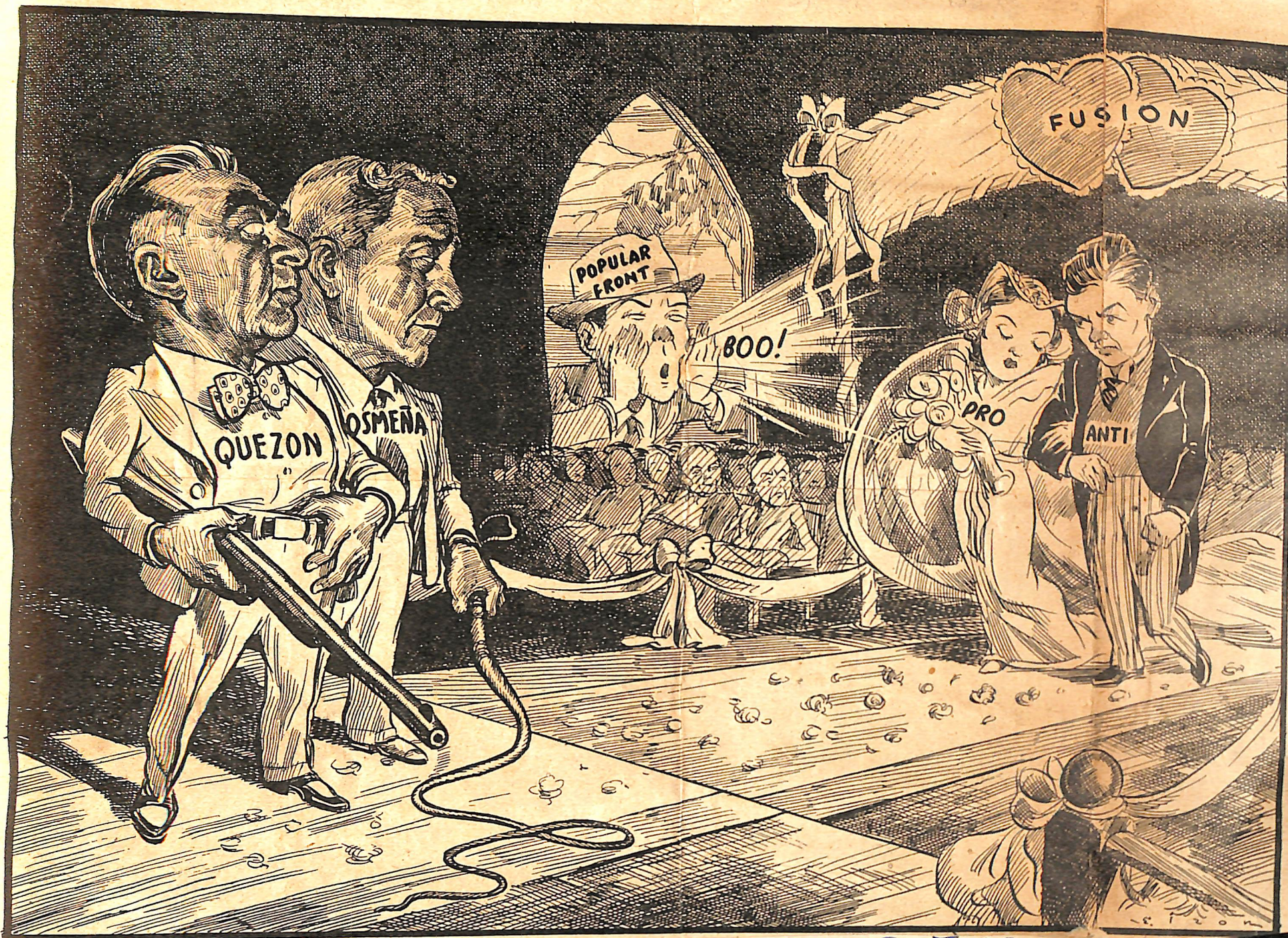
Susan Magalona and Vicente Roxas.

Other prizes were presented to different contest winners. For the cigarette contest, Mrs. Jorge Vargas and Dr. Antonio Vazquez were awarded first prize. The second prize was given to Mrs. Manuel Roxas and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña. Consolation prizes were presented to Mrs. Jose Yulo and Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, Dr. Jose Fabella and Miss Tessy Ladao were awarded a prize for the necktie contest, while Matilde Zobel and Lourdes Nieto received awards for the Lost Shoe game.

Sept. 23, 1937
Monday Mail

Please turn on the next page

MARRIED AT LAST!—¡CASADOS AL FIN!



They're to be married at last!

After dwelling together in more or less harmony for two years, the coalesced anti and pro factions of the Nacionalista-Consolidado party will be fused next week into the Nacionalista party.

It's no secret that a good many of the antis didn't view the permanent fusion of the coalesced parties with very hearty cheers. According to newspaper reports, at a caucus last week only five of 66 anti assemblymen were openly in favor of immediate fusion, while 28 of those present wanted to fuse after the provincial and municipal elections in December. But President Quezon has a persuasive way about him, so the antis decided that discretion was the better part of valor. If any pros opposed the fusion, Vice-President Osmena took care of them.

Well, a lot of shot-gun marriages have turned out for the best. Certainly the fusion of the two parties will give a strong, capable majority all the power they need to govern the country efficiently and well.

And what of the jilted suitor, the Popular Front? He can go right ahead and form a minority party and do all the damage he can. It probably won't amount to much.

Sept. 23-37
② cont. Mon. mail

efficiency, characterized by too much work and less talk, was achieved due to lack of time. And legislators, accustomed to their traditional *palabras*, known as half-hour speeches, had to come down to brass tacks and do a real work.

The election bill entitles the women to vote with a *peseta* registration fee. The registration certificate will contain not only the woman voter's general identification, but also her age.

The election measure would bar Philippine army officials and enlisted men from voting. Now, for instance, Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo Lim has won the right to vote and he voted, upon, but her husband, General Vicente Lim, has no such right under the new law. Life is

cont.
Please turn on the next page

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

cent. men. mail Sept. 23, 1937

like the wheel of a cart—some times you are up, sometimes you are down. This time, the army of officers' wives are up as far as their political rights are concerned.

The new law has put teeth to the penal provisions of the elec-

tion statute. Heavy fines and imprisonment will be imposed upon town heads and municipal councilors who refuse to appoint election inspectors on time. Election inspectors committing frauds will suffer heavier penalties than in the past. Voters will have to thumb-mark the stubs of their ballots, thus minimizing as much as possible the possibilities of frauds.

The pension restoration bill, a boon to the retired teachers, constabulary men and health service officials, was another distinctive piece of legislation. These pensioners, many of whom had already given up hope of getting their money back, will soon receive pension checks. For the Commonwealth will release around P1,000,000 to pay back the deposits and interests gained by the old pensioners who had religiously contributed to the old pension funds.

Under this new bill, the depositors will collect what they had deposited, plus the interest and premiums to which they were entitled. The government, under this measure, entered into a contract with the annuitants and, therefore, it has no business to withdraw from such a contract. Public confidence in the government will be restored as a result of this measure.

High Commissioner Paul Vories McNutt considers the pension bill as "a fine, courageous and statesmanlike action on the part of President Manuel L. Quezon and the members of the National Assembly."

The fifth accomplishment of the chamber members was the bill increasing the penalty for *jueteng*. This kind of game, according to President Quezon himself, is an organized fraud intended to defraud the people, especially the common taos. The enforcement of this new measure will not only curb *jueteng* from its very roots and save the poor people from its tentacles, but will also effect a change in the social system of the masses.

The seventh achievement was the creation of the new sugar of-



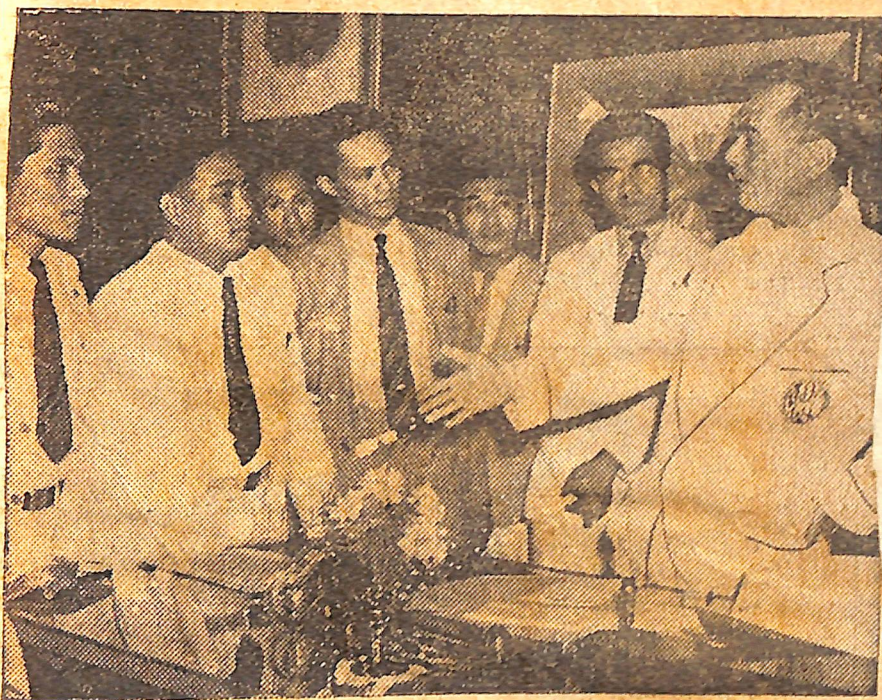
BEING AN ARMY man, Gen. Vicente Lim, unlike his wife, can not exercise the privilege of the ballot.

office for which an appropriation of P200,000 was approved by the legislature. Rafael Alunan, president of the Philippine sugar association, is reported to be the one President Quezon would select to head this new office. The creation of this office was imperative because of the closing of the United States sugar office under the High Commissioner as a result of the approval of a new sugar law in the United States.

The new office will take charge of allocating the sugar quota to be exported to the United States. Some P20,000,000 of benefit payments will now go direct to the Commonwealth and no longer to the planters. This new office will necessarily draft ways and means to have this huge fund go back to the industry, either in the improvement of the living conditions of the sugar cane laborers or the further development of the industry, or both.

The eighth accomplishment of the chamber is the resolution ratifying the results of the plebiscite on woman suffrage held last April 30. Secretary Elpidio Quirino of the department of interior, certified to the special legislative committee in charge of certifying plebiscite results, that "even if the complaints regarding irregularities committed in connection with the plebiscite were substantially proven, still they would not alter the results."

Fusion Considerada Como Obstaculo A La Oposicion



Miembros de la organizacion Young Philippines fotografiados oyendo al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon.

El nacimiento en Filipinas de un partido de oposicion, muy vigoroso y militante, como consecuencia de fusion de los dos partidos coaligados en el Partido Nacionalista, es redoblado por la Young Philippines, una organizacion semi-civico-politica de la gente joven, de acuerdo con un memorial presentado al mediodia de ayer al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon.

La Young Philippines apunta bases fundamentales tendientes a demostrar lo que un grupo de la oposicion no podria realizar simplemente con motivo de la fusion.

El memorial indica que existen otros puntos fundamentales y reajustes que deberan realizar en caso de crearse un partido de oposicion original en este pais.

El Debate Sept. 28, 1937

Subscriber's Name Pres Manuel S. Quezon

El Heraldo Sept. 23, 1937

Tribune Sept. 30-37

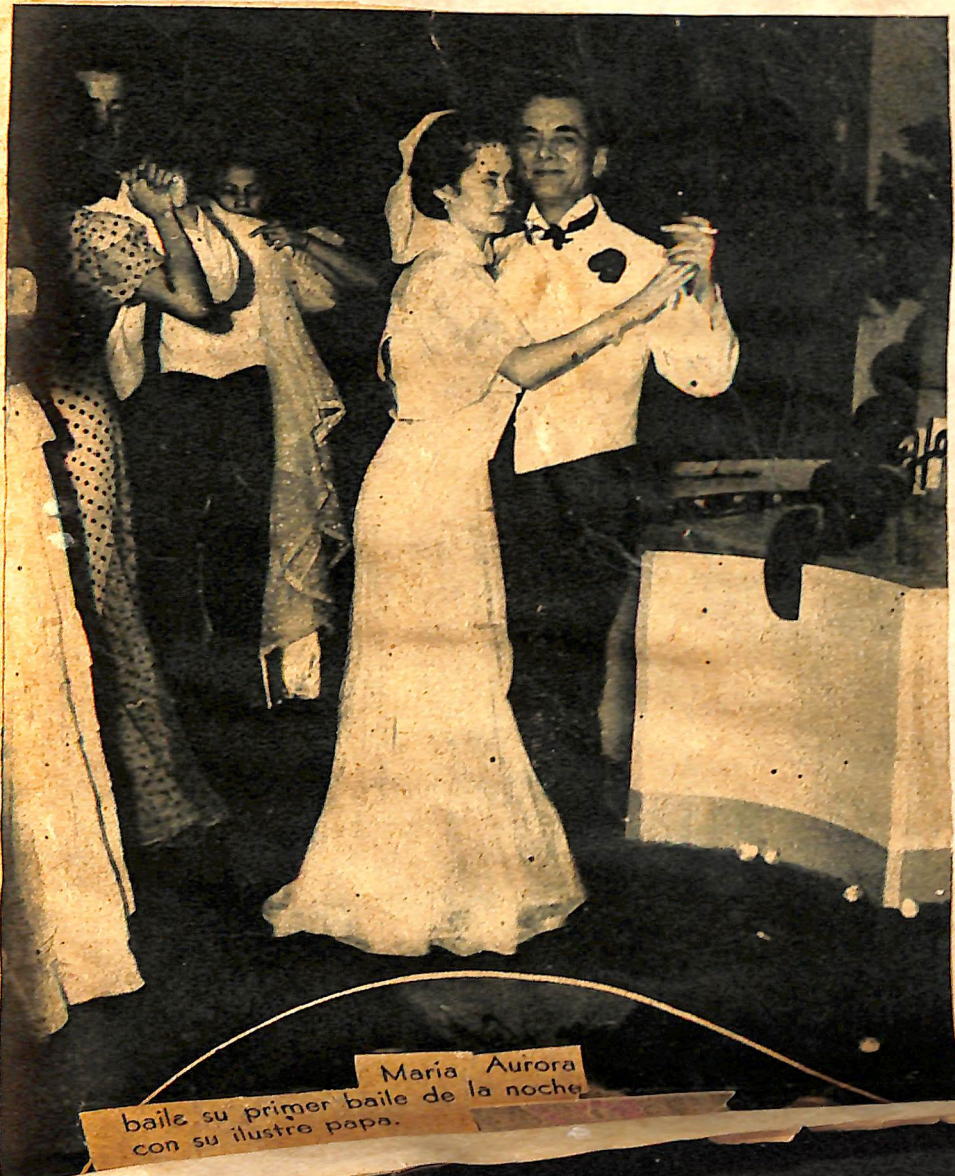


PRESIDENT QUEZON characterized jueteng as "an organized fraud intended to defraud the people," and accordingly recommended the passage of the jueteng bill.

• In pequeño entrega a Maria Aurora su primer regalo de cumpleaños estando aun en la capilla del Palacio donde se dijo una misa por la mañana.

El Heraldo Sept. 23, 1937

El Heraldo Sept. 1937



• A la izquierda, Maria Aurora bailando con Nonna Quezon.

Maria Aurora baile su primer baile de la noche con su ilustre papa.

Subscriber's Name Jose Manuel S. Quezon
 Free Press Sept 28, 1937

INDEPENDENCE M

The months-old McNutt-Woodring tale is up again, despite the stout denial of the Secretary of War that he is going to the Philippines or that he is leaving the War Department at all. A front-page copyrighted story on the subject in the *Washington Herald*, which started all the talk again after a few days of welcome grace, stated:

"Harry H. Woodring has resigned, or will resign shortly from the cabinet, and will be replaced... by Paul V. McNutt... it was rumored in high official circles* last night," said the *Herald*. "Woodring, the reports said, will replace McNutt as United States High Commissioner to the Philippines... White House announcement of the 'trade' is not entirely unexpected, and at the moment is considered highly expedient."

Woodring Will Retire

The *Herald's* reasons for the change are that Mr. McNutt, who had been promised the War secretaryship, felt that he was sidetracked when he was sent 10,000 miles away, and now that "it is imperative that Quezon and the Philippines retain their friendship for the U. S.," it is time to make the promise good to Commissioner McNutt, who "has angered Quezon no end." Furthermore "it is believed that Woodring can work in close cooperation with his friend and former associate, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, now building a powerful, well-equipped army in the islands."

The truth is that there is no reason for Mr. Quezon or his field marshal to come into the picture at all. Mr. Woodring is expected to retire soon but Mr. McNutt will not succeed him. The Indianan will hold the Manila post until such time as he is ready to appear on the political stage to the best advantage of his candidacy for president.

When Mr. Woodring was made secretary, after acting as one for many months, Franklin D. Roosevelt mentioned the fact that it had become a custom with presidents to promote the assistant secretary of war to secretary when vacancies occurred. Apparently Mr. Woodring now believes that he has been secretary long enough. "It is known that Secretary Woodring has let President Roosevelt know he will retire from the cabinet 'shortly,' but no time has been set," writes J. Russell Young, the *Washington Star's* star political writer. "The general belief in administration circles is that when Secretary Woodring steps out the President will elevate Col. Louis Johnson, whom he recently appointed assistant secretary of war."

McNutt and Woodring Will NOT Trade Jobs —
 H. C. Is Strong 1940 Candidate — Quezon
 Not Responsible for \$50,000,000 Windfall—He Does Things All Right

By JAMES G. WINGO

FREE PRESS Correspondent in Washington

Naturally, Mr. McNutt, who is an avowed candidate for the 1940 nomination, can not be taken into the cabinet because that would place President Roosevelt in the position of putting his stamp of approval on a candidate at this early date. For a president who wants to hold his men together until his last day of office, it would be preposterous to show favor to any of the candidates.

Furthermore, as it has been pointed out previously in this column, Mr. McNutt would not consent to being pulled out of the Philippines until he believes that he has sufficient evidence of ample success in Quezonland. A recent failure is a heavy liability to any candidate.

* * *

Mr. McNutt's future is a fertile field for speculation just now because of the recent indorsement of his presidential candidacy in 1940 by the two senators from his state. His political ally, Sherman Minton, says of the Indiana idol: "He's a natural. He gave Indiana the best administration Indiana ever had. He has acquaintances all over the U. S.... He's a great campaigner, too. There isn't a better one in the country. His views are substantially the views of the New Deal."

Not to be outdone in the praise for magnificent Mr. McNutt, the other Hoosier senator, Frederick Van Nuys, whom the McNutt machine is out to remove at the next election, declared: "Paul McNutt would make an ideal candidate and an ideal president, and I would be glad to 'go right down the line' with him in 1940.... He would be a perfect candidate from a geographical standpoint and he has the training and ability to make a great president."

McNutt Presidential Boom

With President Roosevelt reputedly averse to a third term,* the McNutt presidential boom promptly puffed up. Senator Minton, who is a Roosevelt man in any kind of weather, also declared the President would not be a candidate for a third term. He also discouraged tittle-tattle about Mr. McNutt being sent to Manila "to keep him out of the 1940 campaign," and declared that the Indiana idol would be back here "in plenty of time."



SECRETARY OF WAR WOODRING
 Mr. McNutt won't fill his place.

In the American Institute of Public Opinion poll, however, Candidate McNutt's standing fell from No. 4 (last April) to No. 8, below that of Postmaster General James A. Farley (No. 1 since December), Vice President John N. Garner, who dramatically came from an extended fishing trip in Texas to help bury President Roosevelt's court change proposal (jumping from No. 5 to No. 2), Pennsylvania's Gov. George H. Earle, who first came out for a Roosevelt third term, Senate Majority Floor Leader Alben Barkley, Michigan's Gov. Frank Murphy (who slipped from No. 3 to No. 5), New York's Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Labor Leader John L. Lewis. But Mr. McNutt is one of the four candidates who dominate a region. Dr. George Gallup, who conducts the poll, says: "Former Governor McNutt of Indiana, though he ranks eighth in the national balloting, leads the field in his home section—the East Central area. Political observers have reported that he is making a strong bid for the support of the Young Democratic clubs." The other region dominators are Garner, Farley and Earle.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Free Press Sept. 28, 1937

Apostle OF MALACAÑANG



The governments of today are founded on the bromides of yesterday. Most dictators have risen to power on the ancient truism that everybody wants something for nothing. Most of them are staying in power on the equally ancient truth that the pen is mightier than the sword. Side by side with their generals, the dictators have put the spellbinders, the scribblers and the shouters, loud apostles of their gospels converting the political infidel.

The Italians are kept happy with odes on imperial Rome, the Russians munch black bread cheerfully for the sake of the world revolution, the Germans listen to raucous Catilinarians on Jews and lost colonies and stay in line. Even in the U.S. the importance of ideas is recognized: a party press-agent writes the policy-making speeches of senators and governors, thousands of mimeographed releases feed the daily press with the correct diet, the government has gone on the stage and screen.

Sweetness and Light

In the Philippines this vital mission of putting the right ideas in people's heads is entrusted to the National Information board, and Mauro Mendez is its prophet-in-chief. By written word and word of mouth this brisk bright apostle of Malacañang spreads a gospel of sweetness and light.

A former editor, his most familiar weapon is a newspaper: *Mga Balitang Pangbayan*, roughly *News for the Peo-*

By LEON Ma. GUERRERO, JR.

FREE PRESS Staff Member

ple. Its first, and so far only, issue, that of July 10, 1937, featured on its front page a story on the National Relief board, a defense of President Manuel Quezon's purchase of the *Casiana*, and an account of the President's travels.

The purpose of the small eight-page tabloid was apparent from the choice of articles. Chief popular arguments of the Sakdals and other political pagans in the Philippines have been alleged extravagances in the government. Apostle Mendez' *Balitang* skillfully refuted them in the guise of news: the travels of Quezon brought the Philippines recognition and honor abroad (Headline: KAPURIHAN NG PILIPINAS: Honor for the Philippines). The Presidential yacht is really a coastguard cutter, one of five needed to patrol the extensive coastline of the Philippines and its 7,083 islands (Headline: KAILANGAN ANG CASIANA: The *Casiana* Is Needed). And finally, if the government is extravagant, it is so only in the interests of the people (Headlines: ANG LUPON SA SAKLOLO, The National Relief Board; and P40,000,000 IBIBILI NG MGA ASIENDA, P40,000,000 Will Be Used to Buy the Large Estates).

Conditions in the Philippines are such however that even propaganda is welcome in the remote barrios where government-slanted news is better than no news, and where a supervised knowledge is better than ignorance. Few of Manila's mushroom magazines and

newspapers penetrate to the provinces; fewer can be understood by the *tao* or can give him information on the doings in his country and the world at large.

The gnarled farmer greedily spelling out the frayed pages of a stray Tagalog fiction weekly while he rides down to his fields on his carabao, his gabby father squatting by the roadside mango tree or in the village store, were a virgin field for information ignored until the radicals flooded the country with subversive periodicals and pamphlets. They were received and read with such alarming enthusiasm that there could be only one explanation for it: anything to read was welcome, any news was correct news, and if the reading matter and the news happened to be Reddish, that was just too bad for the government because it was going to be believed.

Resourceful Mendez

Promptly the government went into competition with the Sakdals. Commonwealth Act No. 93, later amended by Act No. 185, was passed last year creating a National Information board, to take charge of "all the information, publicity, and propaganda work of the government," and "authorized to adopt such methods or avail itself of such means as the radio, the press, and community assemblies, as it may deem necessary to properly inform the people of the activities, accomplishments and policies of the government, and the

cont.
Please turn on
the next page



NANG PAGTIBAYIN ANG PUSION.—Kuha sa pagtitipon ng mga dipuladong anti at pro sa tanggapan ni espiker Gil Montilla kahapon ng hapon, na pinanguluhan ng pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon at dinaluhan ng may mga 54 na mangbabatas. Sa kaukus na ito pinagtibay ang pagsasanib ng dalawang malaking lapiang politiko sa Pilipinas. Makikita ang pang-ulong Quezon, na siyang nangungulo at kahalap niya, mula sa kaliwa, sina espiker Gil Montilla pangalawang pang-ulong Sergio Osmeña, diputado Marcelo Adduru, ~~Nicasio Rafols~~, Teodoro Camacho, Gregorio Perfecto, at iba pa.

Cont. Free Press Sept. 28, 1937

by establish a closer relation between the government and the people."

Nominal heads of the board were the secretaries of the interior, labor, and agriculture and commerce, who forthwith set out on evangelical missions throughout the provinces. But the brunt of the work fell on Mauro Mendez, manager of the board. First Filipino graduate of the strict Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia university, Mendez had served first as proof-reader on the old *Herald*, as staff member and later editor of the *Tribune*, and then as editor in chief of the DMHM publications. To his new job, Editor Mendez brought the speed and resourcefulness of the city desk.

He did not have the fast presses of a metropolitan daily: the government bureau of printing machines and men were used to the leisurely painstaking publication of official gazettes, school circulars, bills and laws. But he made up for it with a carefully selected staff of trained newsmen, who tapped out his stories in English, "written down" to the masses, for translation into the the different dialects by a corps of Malacañang experts.

Government Bible

Besides the *Balitang Pangbayan* Mendez put out pamphlets on the different laws, breaking them down into question-and-answer form, the traditional catechisms of missionaries. The *Aklat ng Mamamayan* (Citizen's Handbook) was a more ambitious effort. A 64-page booklet printed on glossy paper, with a cover by the DMHM chief artist, the *Aklat* contained 16 full-length articles, profusely illustrated, spiced with short boxed items of general information. It has been translated into three dialects.

Simple and substantial, the *Aklat* is a government Bible. It describes the citizen's rights and duties, the worth of work and the beauties of a prosperous peace such as the Philippines enjoys, the riches of Mindanao, the police "sentinels of peace," national defense, public defenders, the civil service, the tenancy law, the usury law, small industries, etc., etc.

Nor was radio neglected, the modern equivalent of the apostolic "tongues of the Holy Ghost." The government subsidizes Radio Manila, the only local station powerful enough to cover the commonwealth, and Apostle Mendez found it eager to please its paymaster. From the 800-odd municipal government radios* in the islands now pours forth twice a day a government "information period" in English and Spanish. Weekly a literary-musical program features patriotic playlets on the lives of national heroes, chats with the people by government officials. On occasion a special program in dialect is aimed at regional heresies. When Iloilo was torn with strikes recently, Mendez put on Speaker Gil Montilla to talk in Ilongo on the virtues of industrial peace. Recently Mendez staged a special radiocast in Moro on general cooperation with the government.

New Means of Propaganda

But extensive as the NIB's work is already, Mendez sees a long apostolic road stretching before him, leading into richer realms and greater kingdoms. Borrowing from American and Russian government-sponsored films, he plans cinemas showing the panoramic and business beauties of the Philippines for consumption abroad, and the benefits of farm and industrial

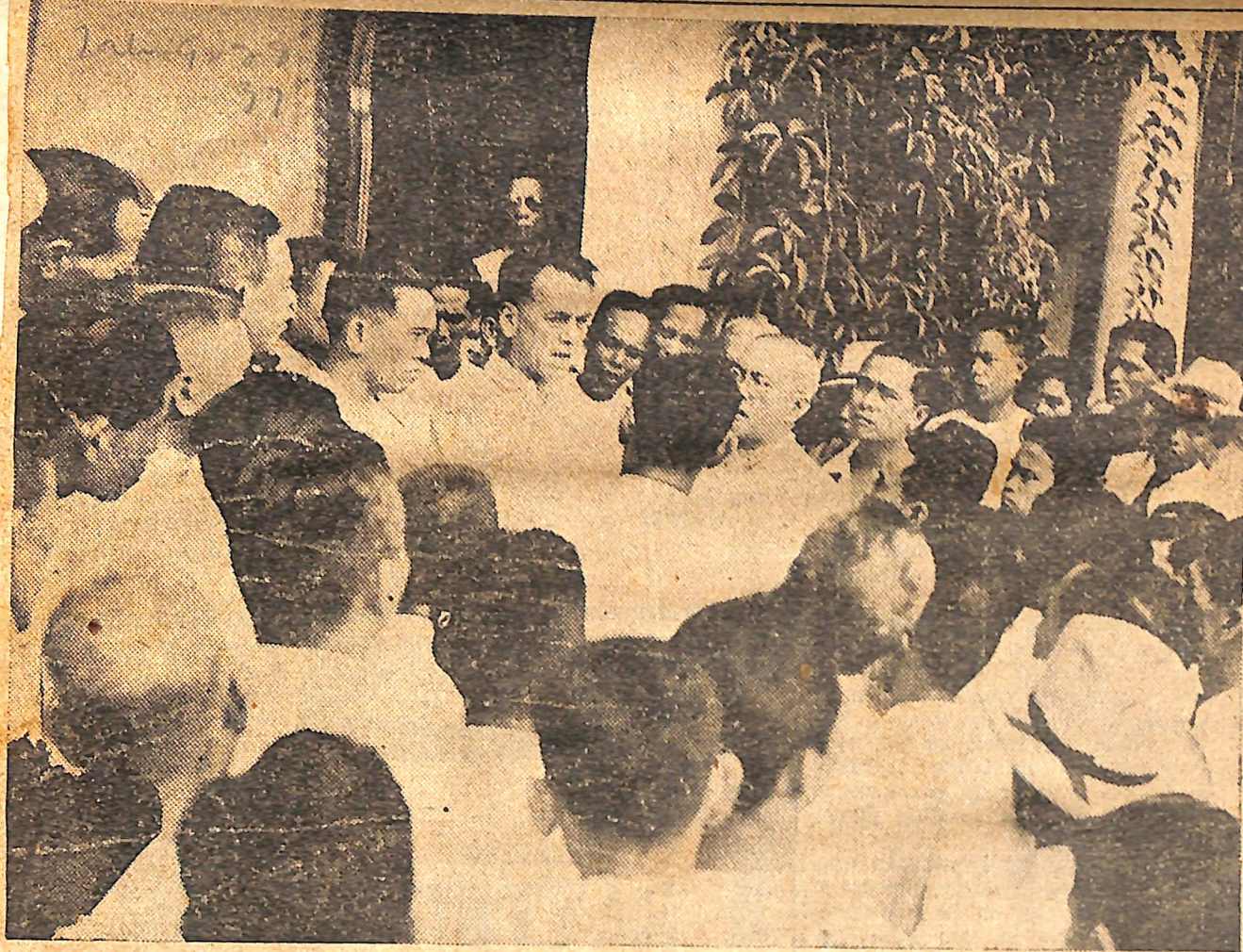
peace for consumption at home. Borrowing from German textbooks, he plans to make local editions more

nationalistic. Philippine arithmetic books, for example, use such point-less examples as the one about Maria buying a mango for five centavos; so how many can she buy for 15 centavos? The Germans are more "patriotic." Nazi moppets must figure out how many bombs a German bomber can drop on Moscow in three hours if it can drop 25 in one.

Borrowing unconsciously from Italian government "opera on wheels," Malacañang's apostle plans also a government troupe of actors to go on the road and play the provinces with a repertoire of patriotic dramas, displacing the merry melodrama of the *moro-moro*. Thus, presumably, the handsome hero would be a contented tenant, rescuing the beautiful heroine from a gang of murderous Sakdals with the help of stalwart G-Men.

Young, ambitious, full of ideas, Mendez perhaps remembers that Count Ciano, Italy's foreign minister, started minister of propaganda, and that Ribbentrop, the German minister of propaganda, is No. 3 Nazi. The Philippine press remembers that too and asks itself jokingly how long it will be before it will route copy through the NIB for the censor's blue pencil.

But propaganda in the Philippines is far from the censor stage. Malacañang's apostle must concentrate on information before he can think of deformation; he can ignore the city press while he blankets the provinces. Apostleship is a long way from the Inquisition.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. QuezonDate Vol. 1 Sept. 28, 1937**DUMULOG SA PANGULONG QUEZON**

Makikita sa larawan ang bahagi ng humigit kumulang sa 200 kasapi ng AHAK (Ang Hangad ay Katatimikan), isang samahang panglalawigan ng mga mamamayan at magbubukid sa Nueva Ecija, na dumulog sa Pangulong Quezon kanginang tanghali sa Malakanyang at hiningi na pagkalooban sila ng gawain upang may maipang-dgdong buhay sa kanilang sarili at sa kanilang kaanak. Sinamahan ang pangkat na ito ng gobernador Aurelio Cecilio at diputado Felipe Buencamino. Ang samahan ay pinangunguluhan ni Ignacio Cabatuando at may tanggapan sa Kabanatungan.

El Sol Sept. 27, 1937

Un Reto De Quezon

El Presidente De Filipinas Desafia A Sus Criticos, Invitandoles A Que Instituyan Un Juicio De Residencia Contra El Ante La Asamblea Nacional

Desafiando a los que le critican, el Presidente de Filipinas Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, expidió la siguiente declaración formal a la prensa de Manila el sábado por la tarde:

"A mis criticones, a los que hicieron el aserto de que el Jefe Ejecutivo no deberá expresar públicamente su condena a una decisión del Juzgado que él considera injusta, porque tal acción constituiría una intromisión en la independencia de la Judicatura, mi contestación es que si dichos criticones míos tienen la razón en sus teorías,—y yo sé que no la tienen—si tuvieran la razón, repito, yo diría que entences no quisiera ser Jefe Ejecutivo, por que la presi-



Hon. Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
dencia sería un precio de nado grande para que un hom

infringido los deberes de mi oficina cuando critiqué la decisión de la Corte de Primera Instancia de Manila y la confirmatoria de la Corte de Apelaciones (segunda división), en el caso de Barredo, mi consejo a dichos criticones, es que vayan a instituir un juicio de residencia en contra mía ante la Asamblea Nacional. Y si la Asamblea Nacional me condenará, aceptaría el veredicto como la expresión del concepto del pueblo filipino, con respecto a los deberes del Jefe Ejecutivo. En caso, contrario sin ningún titubeo, que no quiero ser el Presidente de un pueblo cuyo concepto de los deberes del jefe del gobierno es quedarse sentado y quieto aun cuando los otros ramos del gobierno, en su opinión, están haciendo mal".

Sept. 28-37

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

El Debate

Alcald Sept. 28, 1937

SERA TRASLADADA A LAGUNA LA U.P.

Lejos De La Ciudad Sera
Mejor Para Los Estudian-
tes, Dice Quezon

El traslado de la Universidad de Filipinas a Los Baños o a un lugar fuera de Manila, sera realizado decididamente por el Gobierno, segun anuncio ayer tarde el Presidente, Manuel L. Quezon, hablando con los periodistas.

El presidente Quezon dijo que recomendara a la Asamblea Nacional el traslado de la Universidad oficial, porque cree que esta institucion docente debe estar fuera de la ciudad, en bien de los estudios, la aplicacion y la vida de los profesores y alumnos.

Exponiendo las razones del traslado, el Presidente Quezon declaro que la alta institucion docente del Gobierno debe estar fuera de la ciudad, pues la vida misma que guardarian los profesores y estudiantes, si estuviera la universidad alejada de la ciudad, seria mas tranquila, y ellos se dedicarian mejor a los estudios e investigaciones cientificas, vivirian en una atmosfera academica, mientras que estando en Manila, la vida de sociedad les distrae mucha parte del tiempo y parece que pierden el espiritu de los estudios e investigaciones cientificas.

Alejada la universidad de una ciudad como Manila y estando en Los Baños u otros lugar cercano, la salud, los estudios academicos y hasta el caracter de los estudiantes mejorarian, segun el Presidente. Añadió que en los Estados Unidos, y aun en China, las universidades estan alejadas de las grandes urbes.

El Presidente dijo que el traslado de la universidad a un sitio fuera de Manila es una cosa decidida y sera realizada a toda costa. Indico que favorecia como nuevo sitio el pueblo de los Baños, aunque se esta estudiando tambien la conveniencia de otros lugares. En Manila, sin embargo, se quedara alguno que otro colegio.

Refiriendose a una razon expuesta en contra del traslado de la Universidad de Filipinas a un sitio fuera de Manila, consistente que muchos estudiantes de la U.P. son alumnos que se ganan la vida y pagan sus estudios trabajando al mismo tiempo fuera, en empresas particulares o en oficinas del Gobierno, el Presidente dijo que esta razon no es muy fuerte, y para ello, se ha propuesto la siguiente solucion: para aquellos estudiantes

Editorial

The Man in the Street Speaks

THE replies of the Man in the Street to the question: "What do you think of the President's criticisms of the judiciary?" are surprising in that they are indicative of how poorly informed the average man is on public affairs.

For three days previous, Manila newspapers had been carrying headlines on the subject. Then a Herald reporter approached a number of common people, a cocher, a housewife, a taxi driver, a seamstress, etc., and to almost everyone of them the reporter had to explain the facts of the case giving rise to the attack on the judiciary before he could reply to the question.

It is significant that all those so questioned came out in favor of the President, or to be more correct, expressed themselves as greatly outraged by the refusal of the defendant employer to pay the widowed mother of the deceased laborer adequate compensation for the death of her son.

This is plain common sense and was to be expected, especially as the Man in the Street cannot possibly have any other opinion on a case in which the right of one of his own class has, in his own eyes, been overthrown by the decision of a court.

It is equally significant, however, that the great majority of those who read newspapers and who are more or less well informed on public questions are critical of any move that would undermine the principle of the separation of powers and weaken the power of the courts.

At the same time, they feel, as strongly as the President himself does, that the interpretation of our laws should be so humanized that justice can be secured to all, regardless of station. Were they given the opportunity, however, to choose the means of humanizing the administration of justice, they would undoubtedly favor the amendment of existing laws in accordance with 20th century social ideas coupled with a statesmanlike invitation extended by the Chief Executive to the judiciary to cooperate in the task of improving the lot of the under-privileged classes.

This is not to place the opinion of the better informed classes over those of the common people, but to show that while both groups agree on the necessity of establishing here a new conception of justice in terms of the needs of the masses, the latter should not be expected to relate the end thus indicated to such means as will safeguard our democratic institutions.

Education of the common people is a fine thing for a republic, and those who are wise have learned long ago not to underestimate the intelligence of the people nor to overestimate their knowledge. For it little matters how poorly informed the people may be. They have an unfailing sense of right and wrong. And any government which expects to endure must be built upon those principles which all, even the most illiterate and ignorant, instinctively understand and believe in.

que tienen que depender de su trabajo para estudiar, si sus registros academicos y su caracter demuestran que son merecedores y que realmente deben ser alentados e inducidos a proseguir los estudios, para seguir la profesion que han escogido, el Gobierno les concedera becas. Sin embargo aquellos que no demuestren aptitudes suficientes, el Presiden-

te dijo que sera mejor que se dediquen a otros trabajos "para aumentar el numero de productores y no de consumidores."

El gobierno, cuando escoja el sitio en donde se establezca la Universidad de Filipinas, construira ademas de los edificios propios de la universidad, los dormitorios y otros edificios para alojar a los estudiantes.

Subscriber's Name *Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon*

Phil. Herald Magazine

Sept 30, 1937

Präsident Quezon in Berlin, 6.-8. VII. 1937

Sobor Manuel Quezon ist bekanntlich der erste Präsident der Commonwealth der Philippinen, der am 15. November 1935 in Manila gewählt wurde. Am 1. Januar 1936, an dem Tag, an dem die Unabhängigkeit der Philippinen von den Vereinigten Staaten erklärt wurde, trat er in sein Amt ein. Er ist ein Mann von großer Energie und Entschlossenheit, der die Entwicklung der Philippinen zu einer unabhängigen Nation zu seinem Ziel hat. Er hat eine Reihe von wichtigen Entscheidungen getroffen, die die Zukunft des Landes betreffen. Er hat die Beziehungen zu den Vereinigten Staaten verbessert und die Wirtschaft des Landes gefördert. Er hat auch die Bildung und die Kultur des Landes gefördert. Er ist ein Mann, der die Zukunft der Philippinen in seine Hand genommen hat und der sie mit großer Verantwortung zu gestalten sucht.

Seine Reise nach Europa war eine wichtige Angelegenheit für die Philippinen. Er hat die Gelegenheit genutzt, um die Beziehungen zu den europäischen Ländern zu verbessern und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit der Philippinen zu gewinnen. Er hat auch die Möglichkeit genutzt, um die Weltöffentlichkeit über die Situation in den Philippinen zu informieren und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit zu gewinnen. Er hat eine Reihe von Gesprächen mit europäischen Führern geführt und die Unterstützung für die Philippinen gewonnen. Er hat auch die Möglichkeit genutzt, um die Weltöffentlichkeit über die Situation in den Philippinen zu informieren und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit zu gewinnen.

Seine Reise nach Europa war eine wichtige Angelegenheit für die Philippinen. Er hat die Gelegenheit genutzt, um die Beziehungen zu den europäischen Ländern zu verbessern und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit der Philippinen zu gewinnen. Er hat auch die Möglichkeit genutzt, um die Weltöffentlichkeit über die Situation in den Philippinen zu informieren und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit zu gewinnen. Er hat eine Reihe von Gesprächen mit europäischen Führern geführt und die Unterstützung für die Philippinen gewonnen. Er hat auch die Möglichkeit genutzt, um die Weltöffentlichkeit über die Situation in den Philippinen zu informieren und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit zu gewinnen.

WHEN QUEZON WAS IN GERMANY: This is an account of President Quezon's stay in Berlin, as published in the "Ostasiatische Rundschau" for July 16, 1937.

Präsident Quezon's Visit to Berlin, 6.-8. VII. 1937

Präsident Quezon hat eine wichtige Reise nach Europa unternommen. Er hat die Gelegenheit genutzt, um die Beziehungen zu den europäischen Ländern zu verbessern und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit der Philippinen zu gewinnen. Er hat auch die Möglichkeit genutzt, um die Weltöffentlichkeit über die Situation in den Philippinen zu informieren und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit zu gewinnen. Er hat eine Reihe von Gesprächen mit europäischen Führern geführt und die Unterstützung für die Philippinen gewonnen. Er hat auch die Möglichkeit genutzt, um die Weltöffentlichkeit über die Situation in den Philippinen zu informieren und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit zu gewinnen.



Präsident Quezon

Präsident Quezon hat eine wichtige Reise nach Europa unternommen. Er hat die Gelegenheit genutzt, um die Beziehungen zu den europäischen Ländern zu verbessern und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit der Philippinen zu gewinnen. Er hat auch die Möglichkeit genutzt, um die Weltöffentlichkeit über die Situation in den Philippinen zu informieren und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit zu gewinnen. Er hat eine Reihe von Gesprächen mit europäischen Führern geführt und die Unterstützung für die Philippinen gewonnen. Er hat auch die Möglichkeit genutzt, um die Weltöffentlichkeit über die Situation in den Philippinen zu informieren und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit zu gewinnen.

Präsident Quezon hat eine wichtige Reise nach Europa unternommen. Er hat die Gelegenheit genutzt, um die Beziehungen zu den europäischen Ländern zu verbessern und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit der Philippinen zu gewinnen. Er hat auch die Möglichkeit genutzt, um die Weltöffentlichkeit über die Situation in den Philippinen zu informieren und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit zu gewinnen. Er hat eine Reihe von Gesprächen mit europäischen Führern geführt und die Unterstützung für die Philippinen gewonnen. Er hat auch die Möglichkeit genutzt, um die Weltöffentlichkeit über die Situation in den Philippinen zu informieren und die Unterstützung für die Unabhängigkeit zu gewinnen.

Subscriber's Name

Herald Oct. 1, 1937

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

1937

La Vanguardia Oct. 1,



SO IT SEEMS

by Salvador P. Lopez

MOPPING UP—The National Information Board never has yet had such a wonderful break as the one it enjoys today as a result of the strongly pro-labor outburst of the President.

For with one magnificent gesture, President Quezon has "sold" the government to the masses, and all that is left for the NIB to do is to make the sale of record and to strengthen the mutual faith necessary to make the compact effective and permanent.

Thus, we are told that various radical groups, the left as well as the right wings of various labor organizations, are planning a demonstration to endorse the stand taken by President Quezon and to present other proposals that will further advance the cause of the working class.

When you consider the entire controversy from a longer perspective, forgetting the larger issues involved, the thing that really stands out of the whole mess is the unerring instinct for showmanship of the President, his splendid sense of timing such that every flourish, every gesture delivers upon the mind of the spectator the full impact of his sincere conviction.

What results is bewildering, breath-taking drama—yet drama of such natural sequence and power that you are disarmed by the skill of the actor, and remember only that the dramatic character of the incident arose from the very nature of the conflict itself rather than from any intent of the protagonist.

Recall, for example, that only a week or so previous to the incident, President Quezon had called a number of Sakdals from San Juan who were arrested for illegal possession of dynamite and for an alleged plan to bomb Malacañan. At the meeting, he freely "gave it" to them, giving them fair warning that they would be punished to the limit in case of conviction.

As precautionary measure, he announced that henceforth he will refuse to pardon political offenders who must, because they have abused the executive clemency, serve their full term in prison.

Then, a week later, he "gives it" to the judiciary—and presto! the tide of mass opinion turns upon itself. Labor groups, radical as well as conservative, vie with each other in paying homage to the President. Socialists, Communists, and Sakdals join the chorus in praise of "our" President.

President Quezon has disarmed even his most virulent enemies. He can sleep in peace, his nights are restful. Think what load has been taken off the chest of those whose duty it is to protect the President and to keep him in health!

In the political field, he has virtually knocked the props from the under the opposition, stolen their thunder, so to speak, and reduced them to the extremity of criticizing and attacking him on general principles—which of course the masses cannot understand, or if they do, care little for.

Thus, for a while at least, the field is clear of the enemy, and those who would criticize anyhow—on general principles—are compelled to adopt the technique of snipers.

And here is where the NIB should come in most handily—to "mop up," as the war tacticians say, the wide sector blasted of foes by the President, and securing through systematic follow-up the areas thus gained.

"PASALUBONG" DE QUEZON A TODOS LOS DIPUTADOS

Proximamente al mediodía de hoy se distribuyeron, entre los Miembros de la Asamblea Nacional delicados presentes del Presidente del Commonwealth para todos y cada una de ellos. Consistían en prendas personales tales como pañuelos para caballeros, juegos de corbata y pañoleta, llevando cada cual una tarjeta personal del Presidente en la que están impresos el nombre y el apellido del donante, sin el obligado título de "Presidente."

Los miembros de la Asamblea Nacional aprecian de corazón el obsequio de que se han hecho a los beneficiarios. Primero, por que viene del Presidente Quezon y, como tal, es estimado como recuerdo delicado. Segundo, se recibió inmediatamente despues, y no antes de las pasadas sesiones extraordinarias. "Así—comentaba un legislador—se despeja toda posible suspicacia de que el regalo es incentivo para la aprobación de legislaciones recomendadas por el Jefe Ejecutivo a la Asamblea Nacional en dichas sesiones especiales."

De cualquiera manera que sea, el presente del Presidente a los Legisladores viene a ser un a modo de "souvenir" del último viaje del mismo por América y Europa. Llevan la marca de fábrica, en unos: de Estados Unidos, y en otros, la de Londres, París, Berlín y otras ciudades progresivas.

Herald Oct. 1, 1937

EXPECT LARGE CROWD AT STUDENT MEETING

Student orators from various Manila universities and colleges will discuss the recent Quezon criticisms of the judiciary in a mammoth student mass meeting and rally at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Botanical gardens.

A resolution embodying the students' stand on the controversy will be passed.

Scheduled to address the rally are Roberto S. Benedicto, Leopoldo Abellera, and Carmen L. Planas, U. P.; Amado A. Munda and Nicolas del Rosario, F.E.U.; Venancio S. Duque and Josefin J. Burgos, N. U.; Nicolas V. Villaruz and Severino Ferraris, U.M.; Mariano Trinidad, Philaw; Leon O. Ty, Filipino Students Federation; Mariano Bactat, Ilocano Youth league; Cipriano G. Garaton, Vis-Min-Su Students' Federation; and Perpetuo Ferrer, National Youth league. Inocencio V. Ferrer, Philaw, is to act as master of ceremonies.

A delegation of student leaders will call on President Quezon on Monday and deliver a copy of the students' resolution.

Oct. 1, 1937
 Commerce
 Subscriber's Name Pes. Manuel L. Quezon
 Herald Oct. 1, 1937
 Mabuhay Del.

PASAY OPPOSES ANNEXATION PLAN

Resolution Against Scheme Sent To President Quezon

The Pasay Municipal council has passed a resolution protesting against the plan of the national government to extend the boundaries of Manila to the suburban towns of Rizal.

Copies of the resolution have been sent to President Quezon, the national assembly, Governor Francisco Sevilla of Rizal and officials of neighboring municipalities.

The annexation of Pasay to Manila, the resolution claimed, will force families of meager earnings to move to more remote municipalities, as they will find it impossible to meet the increased living expenses. Real estate property taxes in Manila are higher than those in Pasay, the resolution said.

Pasay municipal officials recalled that President Quezon himself, a few years ago, in opposing the Laurel bill for the fusion of Pasay with Manila, declared that the plan would overburden the Pasay residents financially.

One of the reasons behind the proposal of the national government to annex Pasay to Manila was the alleged failure of the Pasay authorities to cope with the vice situation in the town. Sponsors of the plan believed that by fusing Pasay with Manila, city police will be able to rid the town of gambling and robbers.

Pasay municipal officials asserted, however, that the town has been governing itself efficiently since the advent of the civil government. The Pasay police are as efficient as that of Manila, Moises San Juan, municipal president, claimed.

It was stated that the finances of the municipality are stable. To show their capacity regarding maintenance of public schools, Pasay officials cited how they averted this year's crisis in the municipality, without the customary insular aid, by reverting five per cent of the local reserve funds for the construction of school buildings and salaries of additional teachers.

Property owners, businessmen, lawyers, doctors, dentists and laborers in Pasay have grouped themselves into a civic league to work against the annexation of Pasay to Manila. A group of Pasay residents want the incorporation of Pasay, Parañaque and Las Piñas into a city, instead of fusing Pasay with Manila.

Residents of Caloocan and San Juan are, likewise, against the plan to incorporate these municipalities to Manila, the Commerce was told.

LARGE CROWD TO HEAR PRESIDENT

Capacity Audience Expected For Quezon Talk Tomorrow

The U.S.T. gymnasium will be packed to capacity when President Manuel L. Quezon addresses the members of the faculty and student body of the University of Santo Tomas at 4:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Invitations were sent to leading government officials, ranking faculty members of various colleges and universities this morning, and it is believed that the gymnasium will not be enough to accommodate the great number of students and outsiders who will flock to hear the President answer his critics of his recent criticisms on the Cuevo case decision.

Reverend Father Rector Silvestre Sancho, when seen this morning, declared that the convoca-

tion is only for the students of the university including those invited, but if outsiders desire to hear the President, the grounds will be available for them. He said that a loudspeaker will be set outside the gymnasium for those who can not be admitted.

The speech will be broadcast over the station KZRM. The introduction will be made by Father Rector Sancho.



Pinarangalan Si Gng. Quezon Sa Bahay-ampunan

Ang Settlement House ay pinagtipunan ng maraming panauhing nabibilang sa mga tanyag na kababaihan sa ciudad nang maghantog ng isang pagtanggap at salosalo ang Asociacion de Damas Filipinas sa karangalan ni Gng. Manuel L. Quezon na siyang pangulong pangdangal ng samahan, noong Mierkoles ng hapon. Kasama ng pinarangalang tumanggap sa mga panauhin sina Gng. Manuel N. Tuason, Gng. Herminio Velarde at Gng. Jose Abreu.

Si Gng. Quezon at ang iba pang mga panauhin ay inililbot sa gusali ng samahan at maminsan-minsan silang humihinto sa tabi ng mga batang inaampon ng samahan na nang mga sandaling iyon ay nakabihis para sa pagkakataong iyon.

Nagkaroon din ng isang maikling palatuntunang binuo ng tugtugin ni Vicente Alvarez Dizon: "El Bacio", inawit ni Maruja Llamas; at sinaliwan sa piano ni Carman Llamas; "Los Millones de Arlequin" ni Ignacio P. Santos; at bu migkas si Bb. Natividad Narciso na inihandog sa panauhing pangdangal. Si Gng. Quezon ay bumigkas ng isang maikling talumpati sa pagtatapos ng palatuntunan at pinasalamatan niya ang mga kababaihang kasapi sa samahan dahil sa inihandog nilang larawan niyang sariling naguguhit sa olei.

Kabilang sa mga dumalo sina: Gng. Jose Zulueta, Gng. Elpidio Quirino, Gng. Pedro Vera, Gng. Vicente Aldanese, Gng. Nieves B. Tuazon, Gng. Adolfo Roench, Gng. B. Liangson, Gng. Jose Fabella, Gng. C. Lavadia, Gng. Mariano Albert at marami pa.

International Tea For Mrs. Quezon

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, honorary president of the Y. W. C. A. since its early beginning will be the honoree at an International Tea given by the Y.W.C.A. at its headquarters, 573 Isaac Peral, at five o'clock, Monday, October 4.

Fourteen nationality groups — American, Chinese, Dutch, English, French, German, Swiss, British Indian, Japanese, Philippines, Czechoslovakian, Siamese, and Spanish are participating to make this a delightful and colorful social function.

Guests, decorations, costumes, refreshments and program will carry out the international idea.

The receiving line will be composed of Mrs. Quezon, Mrs. Flora A. Ylagan, Mrs. C. I. Cookes, Mrs. W. R. Babcock, Mrs. Isaac Barza, and Mrs. G. Rustia.

Refreshment tables are in charge of leading women of the various nationality groups.

All members and friends of the Y.W.C.A. are invited.

Quezon to Institute Social Justice Laws

(By United Press)

Manila, Oct. 2—Social legislation is expected to form the bulk of legislative program to be taken up in the National Assembly when that body convenes on October 16 in regular session.

It is understood President Quezon has already conferred with various groups of assemblymen discussing a number of bills designed to institute a social justice program in the Philippines.

1937

Look Out Oct. 1

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

La Vanguardia Oct. 1, 1937

Leyteños Urged To Have Confidence In Quezon

Finance Secretary Talks To Presidents

Uphold the dignity of the government, support its policies and have confidence in President Manuel Quezon who has the welfare of the masses at heart, Antonio de las Alas, secretary of finance, declared in his speech at the Leyte Park Saturday morning on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Metropolitan Waterworks.

According to Secretary Alas, the construction of the local water system was primarily due to the cooperation of President Quezon to local officials. He said that the project is initiated by the government in this province to give work to the poor. He stated that this would at least give the masses a temporary relief.

Other speakers of the occasion were Assemblyman Dominador Tan of this province, Secretary Jesus Cuenco, of public works and communications, and Under secretary Vicente de la Cruz, of public works and communications. All of them were unanimous in their praise for the greatness of Leyte and the hospitality of its people.

Assemblyman Tan spoke on the significance of the ceremonies. He said that the laying of the cornerstone of the local waterworks marks a new era in the sanitary condition of Leyte.

Secretary Cuenco spoke in the dialect. He explained government and citizenship. He declared that it is the duty of every civic spirited citizen to pay his taxes because without which the government cannot carry on its work.

During the program the message of President Quezon was read by Secretary Alas. The message was translated into the dialect by Undersecretary Vicente de la Cruz. In this message President Quezon praised the Leyteños for the rapid progress of their province.

After the speeches, the cornerstone of the waterworks was laid jointly by Secretary Alas and Secretary Cuenco, after which the crowd which gathered around to witness the ceremonies and hear the speeches dispersed.

In the afternoon Secretary Alas had a conference with municipal officials of this province. He congratulated local officials for their cooperation, efficiency, and financial well being of Leyte. He said that Leyteños are more cognizant of the needs of the Philippines by providing for the 5% agricultural lands.

Hay mucha oposicion al traslado de la U. de F.

La reiteración por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon de su determinación de trasladar la Universidad de Filipinas a un sitio fuera de la ciudad fué objeto de variados comentarios ayer en los círculos universitarios.

La opinión prevaleciente, sin embargo, es en favor de un sitio que esté tan solo fuera de los linderos de la ciudad y que esté a media hora en auto de Manila. El traslado a un sitio provincial como Los Baños, lejos del centro metropolitano no es mirado con favor por muchos miembros de la facultad, ex-alumnos y estudiantes.

Con todo, no se ha expresado ningún comentario oficial sobre el plan del Presidente, absteniéndose el Rector Bocobo de hablar sobre el asunto. El Presidente de la Universidad se negó asimismo a decir cuando propondrá el nombramiento de un comité compuesto de representantes de la junta de regentes, los ex-alumnos y la facultad, para estudiar todos los ángulos de la cuestión.

Entretanto, el Vice-Presidente Sergio Osmeña, que preside la junta de regentes está haciendo su propia investigación personal sobre el propuesto traslado de la universidad.

La declaración del Presidente Quezon de que los trabajos de in-

vestigación científica quedarían mejor alentados si la Universidad se trasladase lejos del centro metropolitano fué refutada con la alegación de que muchas famosas universidades del mundo como Sorbona, Columbia, Harvard, Oxford y la de Londres, están situadas en el centro de grandes urbes.

Se admitió también como cierta la declaración del Presidente Quezon de que el colegio de agricultura de Los Baños está haciendo mejores trabajos de investigación científica que las unidades de la Universidad en Manila. Sin embargo se dijo que esto obedece a la falta de libros de texto en la agricultura tropical al paso que en derecho, medicina, economía, ingeniería y otras profesiones, no puede hacerse mucho trabajo de investigación científica original.

No hallo aceptación la declaración del Presidente de que el traslado de la Universidad alejará a los estudiantes de los peligros que hay en los centros metropolitanos. Se dijo que dondequiera se establezca una universidad, no hay manera de librar a sus estudiantes de tentaciones. Inclusive en Los Baños, el problema no ha quedado del todo resuelto, porque existen cabarets que están a corta distancia del colegio, dicen.

1937

Tribune Oct. 1

PANGASINAN SET FOR QUEZON VISIT

Local Officials to Fete Presidential Party—Quezon, Roxas Scheduled to Speak

Special to the TRIBUNE
Dagupan, Pangasinan, Oct. 1. President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon are definitely decided to visit Pangasinan on October 14, according to Governor Servillano de la Cruz, who yesterday arrived here from Manila. The President's party will include the members of his cabinet and their wives, and possibly some assemblymen. The party will arrive at 4 p. m. in Dagupan on a special train from Manila.

Delegations of provincial and municipal officials will meet the presidential party at the Dagupan railroad station. Immediately upon their arrival, the guests will be entertained at a "merienda" at the municipal building by the people of Dagupan headed by members of the Degupan women's club and the Pangasinan Federation of women's clubs. President Quezon and Secretary Roxas are expected to address the people at

ep 6 Oct. 1, 1937

Tirona En Peligro Hoy De Ser Acusado

La fiscalía de la ciudad de Manila está ahora estudiando un párrafo del discurso pronunciado la otra noche por el ex-senador Emiliano Tria Tirona, en el mitin monstruo del partido Frente Popular. Se cree por los partidarios del Presidente Quezon que dicho párrafo es sedicioso, puesto que el Sr. Tirona incitaba a las masas a una revolución. No se sabe aun si la fiscalía tomará acción o no.

the Degupan plaza immediately after their arrival.

Everything is in readiness for the arriving officials, according to Governor Cruz. Dr. Constantino Limjoco, district health officer, has just finished an inspection of the different health divisions in the province.—Orias.

Oct. 2-27 Subscriber's Name Pres Manuel S. Quezon
Tigmanalala
mabubay Oct. 1, 1937

Sumala Kang Hawas Rupisan Sa Iyang Pahayag Sa Mga Babaye

BALAOB SA PILIAY

Dili Na Pabayron Pagusab Hangtud Sa 12 Ka Tuig, May Laing Sensus

Si Hawas Nicomedes Rupisan sa ikaupat nga purok sa Pangasinan nagpahayag nga sayop ang gituhoan sa kadaghanan nga ang mga babaye u lalaki kinahanglan gayud mobayad ug 20 sentabos inig palista nila aron makabotar sa piliay sa Disyembre 14 ning tuiga. Matud ni Hawas Rupisan ngadto sa mga babaying pumipili pabayron.

Ang bagong balaod sa piliay nga gitimanan ni Presidente Quezon nagpahayad lamang niadtong mga babaye nga dili makapakita sa ilang "peña de bautismo," apan kadtong may ikapakita dili usab kinahanglan nga mobayad pa. Mahitungod sa mga lalaking pumipili, maoray pabayron sa 20 sentabos kadtong walay sidula ning tuiga, kun sa maging tuig, kun wala ba gayud alang sidula ingon man kadtong may ikapakita nga "partida de bautismo" sa hunta sa mga inspektor sa kolehiyo elektoral diin sila buut mobotar. Sa ingon nianang kahimtanga gikinahanglan gayud ang 20 sentabos alang sa silyo dokmentaryo nga itapot sa apidabit nga panumpaon sa pumipili.

Ang bagong balaod sa piliay nagbuat nga ang mga pumipili, babaye siya kun lalaki, kinahanglan mobayad ug 20 sentabos inig palista niya sa talaan sa mga pumipili. Kini nakalibog sa ulo ug mao hinungdan nga gitunav ni Hawas Rupisan. Dili usab hincon ma siguro kon kanang mga katarungan nga gipagula ni Hawas Rupisan mao ba gayud ang matuod nga hubad sa sinultihan sa balaod alang sa hukmanan.

Ang 20 sentabos nga bayranan dili buhis. Kini gamiton alang sa mga tunggaan nga kanunay magatubang ug kalisua matag tuig. Gipaabut nga gikan ning bagong paagi sa panatid ang salapi alang sa mga tunggaan modaku ug katibangan pagsubad ang sulat na tuig-tuig. Sa 12 ka tuig, kun tulo ka piliay, dili na maghayad ang pumipili nga makabayad unya sa Oktubre. Tapus ang 12 ka tuig, kun hunan moagi ang tulo ka piliay may laing sensus na usab nga kuhaon, sumala sa bagong balaod sa piliay.

DAAN AT TULAY

MAGLULUNSAD ang pamahalaan ng apat na taong palatuntunan sa mga lansangang-bayan at tulay na paglalaanan ng P70,000,000, alinsunod sa isang panukalang inihayag ng pang-ulong Quezon. Lansangan sa kabayanan, sa nayon, lansangang maglalagos sa mga bundok at kagubatan, lansangang magkakabit sa baybayin sa Dagat Tsina at dalampasigan sa Karagatang Pasipiko, maglalapit sa tangos ng Kagayan at sa hulo ng Laguna't Batangan, magbubuklod na muli sa nagkalayong Sinukuan at Makiling; sa maikling kataga, ang boong Kapuluán ay lalatagan ng mga lansangang mahahaba, mahuluwang, malilinis at matitibay.

Ang sino mang magmamalas sa mga wasák-wasák na daan sa ciudad ng Maynila ay maaaring magkaroon ng larawan sa isapan ng malungkot na kalagayan ng mga lansangang pangbansa at pangpook sa boong Kapuluán, maliban sa ilang nagtatamo ng kasiyá-siyang pangangalaga. Ang katayuang ito na alangan sa ipinagmamalakí nating standard sa kabuhayan at kabihasay sadyang nagbibigáy-katwiran sa balak ng Punong Tagapagpaganap hinggil sa malalakíng gawaing-bayan.

Sa alin mang pook ay ang daan ang pang-unang kailangan. Dapat ilapit ang mga bukirin sa pamilihan sa pamamagitan ng mahuhusay na daan upang mailuwas ang mga ani sa kaukulang panahon. Ang bayang tiwalág, sagana man sa kaniyang sarili, ay hindi ganong magtatamasá ng mga biyaya ng kaunlaran hanggang hindi siya inaabót ng matutuling sasakyan. Ang pang-unang suliranin ng Mindanaw hangga ngayon ay ang kakulangan sa mabubuting daan. Pagka natuhog na ng lansangan ang mga kasukalan, bundok at gubat sa tinurang pulo, ay ito ang magsisilbing susi upang sa himala ng pagsasaka at ng industrialisasyon ay mangabungkal at pakinabangan ang nangakatiwangwang niyang likás na kayamanan. Sa gayon ay daragsa ang mga bagong bisig at bagong dugo sa tinurang lupang-pangako mula sa mga dakong tagtuyót sa hila-ga, at ang malakás na hukbong ito ng mga mamamayang masisipag at nangangarap sa ganda ng kinabukasan ay siyang magtataboy ng panunulisan at kamangmangan na ngayoy nakapangyayari pa sa malawak na bahagi ng Kamorohan.

Ang bawa't daang mabuksan ay nangangailangan naman ng patuloy na pangangalaga. Ang mga pamahalaang pangpurok ay dapat maging matapat sa panagutang ito, kung ibig magkaroon ng totohanang bisa ang mga pagsisikap ng pamahalaang insular sa nasabing palatuntunan.

Sa pagbubunsod ng mga gawain ay inaakala naming mabibigyang kaganapan na rin ang adhikang magpagawa ng mga lansangang semento, kahi't ang pang-unang daan sa bawa't lalawigan man lamang, gayon din ang sa mga ciudad at kabesera. Ang pamahalaan ay may sariling industria ng semento na may kasapatang tumustos sa kaniyang pangangailangan.

Ang palatuntunang ito ay may kambal na biyang maihahandog kapagkaraka: madudulutan ng gawain ang libo-libong walang hanap-buhay at mapasisigla ang lahat ng uri ng kilusang ekonomiko.

Nagtitiwala kaming ang malaking panukalang inihayag ng Pang-ulo ay hindi niya sarili, kungdi itataguyod ng bawa't kagawad ng Asamblea at ng boong bayan na rin.

Oct. 2, 1937

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

at Manila Oct. 1, 1937

NANGANDAM NA ARON MAKASUKAD

Mga Pro Kanhi Sa Ika 5 Nga Purok Naghulat Sa Tubag Sa Manila

Ang mga kanhi Pro sa dakung bugno sa Hos-Kating sa ikalimang purok manukad karon pagayo ug mao na lamay gihulat ang pagbuut ni Pres. Quezon. Kining kahimtanga mitunga sa dihang mipasaka sa iyang sertipiko sa pagka pilionon si Konsehal Leandro Tojong alang sa pagka diputado sa ikalimang purok.

Sa napulo ka lungsod nga duna ang ikalimang purok, ang mibarug sa linya ni Dr. Tojong nagpaabut na lamang unsay hunahuna sa labawng pangulo sa pundok. Apan samtang naghulat sila gianam usab nila pagligon ang ilang mga panalipdanan aron kon mahitabo man ugaling nga dunay kombati, basta nakasukad na silang daan.

Kon si Dr. Tojong mopadayon man gayud paglansad, mahitabo na usab nga si Diputado Igil Cuenco kinahanglan mopagula ug jaghang kuwarta sanglit nakatitaw na man siya kang Dr. Tojong ug kini mipakita nga dili katiawan. Sa bugno sa 1934 nagtungang silang duha sa napulo ka lungsod sa ikalimang purok.

Si Dr. Tojong nagpahayag nga siya napugos sa pagitsa sa iyang kalo tungud sa kahimtang sa politika sa ikaduhang purok diin ang mga Cuenco nagpakita sa ilang wala pagtahud sa pagka kandidato opisyal ni Dodong Abellana. Apan mipuna hinoon siya pagingon nga kon ugaling piiton man siya sa kadagkuan sa pundok, andam siya pagtahud niini.

Mga higala ni Dr. Tojong ning siyudad nagpahayag nga andam sila pagsulong sa ikalimang purok kon ugaling ang "fighting councilor" moitsa man gayud sa iyang kalo.

Venus Oct. 2, 1937

Diad Filipinas

Say Moyongna Young Philippines ed Manila angipatnag iray memorial ed si Presidente Quezon ya angipaliwawaan day pankaulocolan na partido politico ya mirasig o misimbang ed bisbig na Partido Nacionalista ya wala natan ya mamebenben na administraciyo gobierno ta sicutoy nakakolan ya mapilit ed petepeteg ya gobierno tico.

El Ejecutivo Les Concede Perdon Condicional Para Que Puedan Dejar De Presentarse Periodicamente A La Policia

El Presidente Quezon concedió ayer un indulto condicional a 14 comunistas que se encuentran ahora en libertad bajo "parole". El Presidente les concedió este indulto para eximirlos de la obligación de presentarse periódicamente a la policía y de la prohibición de viajar.

Los que fueron indultados son Crisanto Evangelista, Dominador Ambrosio, Urbano Arcega, Mariano Balgos, Guillermo Capadocia, Felipe Cruz, Máximo Gutiérrez, Juan Lagman, Francisco Rafael, Dominador Reyes, Enrique Torrente, Catalino Monroy, Baldomero Navarro y José Ventura.

Evangelista, uno de los indultados, está gravemente enfermo y muy necesitado de un tratamiento médico en el extranjero.

El Presidente Quezon nombó también ayer al Dr. Nicomedes Labarte como funcionario de sanidad interino de la ciudad de Manila.

—ooo—

Bulletin Oct. 2, 1937

Shanghai Visitors Are Welcome At Tea

Visitors from Shanghai who have been interested in the Y. W. C. A. here and in other parts of the world and who would like to attend the International Tea to be given in honor of Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon on Monday afternoon, October 4, may receive their invitations if they call at the Y. W. C. A.,—telephones 5-65-36 or 5-66-94.

Free Press Oct. 2, 1937

MÁS BIEN QUE MAL

CON la batahola creada por los comentarios del Presidente Quezon sobre el caso Cuevo-Barredo, parece que se dejó pasar por alto un hecho muy esencial. En Filipinas un magistrado sirve de juez y al mismo tiempo de jurado; hace apreciaciones de hechos y de la ley. La cuestión principal en el caso Cuevo-Barredo fué la de si Lozano perdió la vida en el cumplimiento de su deber, o si no estaba obligado a seguir las órdenes del capataz que le gritó que se arrojase al Pasig para recobrar un madero. Un juez de la corte de primera instancia y cuatro de la corte de apelaciones, sostuvieron que el obrero arriesgó su vida innecesariamente; otro juez de la corte de apelaciones y el Presidente de Filipinas, creyeron que el capataz fué el culpable, y el contratista debió reparar en lo posible el error de su capataz.

En los Estados Unidos, cuando un jurado comete lo que al parecer es un grave error en sus apreciaciones de hechos, el juez no titubea en criticarlo. Pero en Filipinas, donde los jueces deciden tanto en cuanto a los hechos como en cuanto a la ley, el criticar lo que parece un error debe quedarse para los ramos ejecutivo o legislativo del gobierno, para la prensa o para los ciudadanos de espíritu cívico.

Claro está que lo que antecede no quiere decir que deba haber críticas de las decisiones de casos en apelación, o comentarios perjudiciales sobre casos pendientes. Por medio del desacato los tribunales tienen amplios poderes para protegerse contra la crítica maliciosa, injusta y promiscua de sus actos.

Como el mismo Presidente Quezon lo reconoció, es de lamentar que él no supiese que el caso Cuevo-Barredo estaba en apelación ante la corte suprema. Pero nadie que conozca a los miembros de dicho alto tribunal y su integridad e independencia, podrá creer, ni por un momento, que aquellos decidan el caso en otra forma que no sea por la de sus propios méritos.

Aparte de todos los argumentos legalísticos que resultaron de la explosión del Presidente Quezon contra las decisiones del tipo de las del "siglo dieciseis," creemos que sólo queda por resolver una cuestión básica: la de si ha sido perjudicial o benéfico el resultado de todo esto. En último análisis, creemos que la bomba del Presidente Quezon producirá mucho más bien que mal.

1937

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald Oct. 2, 1937

QUEZON FLAYS MINORITY MEN

Reveals 4 Big Projects For Manila At City Hall Program

In the course of a pre-election address at the laying of the cornerstone of Manila's P1,100,000 city hall, President Quezon disclosed four major projects for the national capital which he says will be undertaken during his administration.

The projects are the construction of two large bridges over the Pasig, one a draw bridge and the other a railroad bridge; construction of a north waterfront at the Tondo region bordering the bay and the erection of piers; and reclamation of the Tondo foreshore lands, a project long suspended due to the lack of funds.

About 4,000 spectators attended the laying of the cornerstone and listened to the president give the Popular Front and city minority men a severe lashing for their "silly vote-getting political maneuvers."

Under overcast skies, the cornerstone was finally laid after the ceremony had been postponed from September 17 due to inclement weather. High government officials including cabinet members, consular representatives and prominent citizens turned out for one of Manila's most memorable occasions.

The program opened with an overture by the Philippine Army, then followed an address by Mayor Juan Posadas; a selection, "Forget Me Not," played by the Army band; speech by Councilor Mateo Herrera, newly elected president of the board; chorus by city high school students; and the address by the president.

President Quezon's speech took political significance when he answered charges directed against him, calling down the minority for "unsound political issues." Speaking in Tagalog, he earned much applause and evoked many a laugh as he ridiculed the arguments of the opposition.

"As long as I am President, he said, 'Manila will never have an elective mayor.' This announcement blasts one of the platforms of the minority which is trying to capitalize it as a political issue in the present campaign. He said an elective mayor is not practical, nor is it considered good government in most big cities in America.

"What can an elective mayor do which the appointive mayor cannot do?" the President asked. "This is another of those political platforms which is just a vote-getting stunt."

The President admitted that in the platform of the coalition an elective mayor was mentioned, but according to him, "the platform did not make any promises." It is so vaguely phrased that it really does not mean anything, the President explained.



ALL SET FOR QUEZON'S ADDRESS—Photo shows Rev. Fr. Silvestre Sancho, rector of Sto. Tomas University, trying out the platform, the loud speaker and the radio "mike" for President Quezon's address this afternoon at 4:30 in the university's gymnasium. A record crowd is expected to attend, consisting not only of the faculty members and students of the institution, but invited people as well. KZRM is broadcasting the speech not only for the benefit of those who cannot go to Sto. Tomas but of the provincial audiences. President Quezon is expected to reply to those who have taken him to task for criticizing a court decision, "16th century" judges, and pro-wealth lawyers.

President Quezon took a slap at Councilors Manuel de la Fuente, who refused to attend the ceremonies, and Jose Advineula, when he said members of the opposition in their frantic efforts to raise an issue as an electioneering stunt make promises, such as an elective mayor, which they know are beyond their power and control.

"What we need is less political 'habla,' more constructive issues," the President said.

Earlier in his speech when he announced the public works projects to be undertaken in the city, he said, in the construction of the two proposed bridges, "I hope the contractor will not tell one of his men to jump after a piece of log again. The 'Barredo-Cuevo' case is unfortunate," according to the President. "If any laborer should die because of accident I will see to

it that the contractor pays."

"I understand that the minority of Manila wants to make me one of their issues," President Quezon said. "I do not understand what their idea is because I am not a candidate for the municipal board. As President, I must keep away from active politics and I do not give a hoot who will be elected. All I want is cooperation. I have given orders not to permit civil service employees to take part in politics and my object is to insure a clean government."

He turned his guns on oppositionists who use the Casiana, the new palace car, the remodelled Malacañan and "other such infantile" ideas as a political issue.

"Sure, I have the Casiana," he indignantly said, "But this is necessary. Governor General Wood and other governors general had the Apo. Why shouldn't I have the Casiana? Do the people want their President to hire a banca or a casco when I go out on sea trips?"

President Quezon admitted he has expensive cars, and when he goes out of the palace he is preceded by motorcycle cops. "If I can't have a car for myself, do the people want me to go in a carromata?" he asked. He cited the fact that in the United States he was furnished with motorcycle cops, and there is no reason why "I in my own country can't have one too." He explained, however, that these privileges he has, not as Manuel Quezon but as President of the Philippines.

The President praised Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto and called him as "one of the hardest workers in the Assembly." He said he will fight to enlarge the city boundary line, ask for the beautification of Manila, because "I want Manila to be the Pearl of the Orient not only in words but also in fact."

Subscriber's Name *Pres. Manuel S. Quezon*
Herald Oct. 3, 1937
 At the 17th Milestone

National Review Oct. 3, 1937

25 Years

WE HAVE a Javanese visitor in our midst. The other day he gave a program of Javanese dances at the University of the Philippines. He is due to sail for India shortly to teach Indonesian culture at the Tagore University. The Javanese also nourish the dream of national self-determination in their breasts, we learn from him.

President Quezon will be curious to hear how his proposal to cut the transition period short and advance complete independence to 1938 or 1939 was reported in Java through the only news agency, a Dutch organisation, operating in that colony. Seems that the news agency took liberties with the Quezon proposal, reporting that it actually asks for the extension of the transition period for additional period of twenty five years. "See?" the Dutch officials told the Javanese nationalists. "There's the Philippines, much more advanced politically than you, and it asks for twenty-five years more." The Javanese were puzzled and unconvinced and wrote Manila for verification.

Beauty of this inspired distortion lies in the possibility that the Dutch news agency may, in time, be borne out by events as seen through its crystal ball.

* * *

Magmanlah Oct. 2, 1937

10,000 Ka Pilipinhon Kahatagan Ug Buhat

Si Ray Hurley, sa buhatan sa sensus sa Tinipong Bansa migikan na sa miaging Lunis paingon sa Manila. Si Hurley gihulaman ni Pres. Quezon aron maoy mangao sa pagkuha sa sensus sa kagamhanan sa mankomunidad. Dili lamang kay ang mga tawo ra maoy ku. Man ug sensus, hangtud usab ang mga balay sa patigayon, mga kabtangan, ubp. Si Hurley giubanan sa iyang asawa ug anak.

Si Hurley nagpahayag nga ang mga paaging Amerikanhon sa pagkuha sa sensus maoy sundon. Nagpahayag usab siya nga mga 1000 kapin kun kulang ka mga Pilipinhon kahatagan ug buhat inighimo sa sensus sa K.P.

TODAY'S special issue of *The Herald* marks this newspaper's 17th milestone. Anniversaries are useful if only because they serve to mark a point where a man or a newspaper may pause in humble contemplation of the past and in solemn wonder of the future. This we shall do today, but not in any spirit of boastfulness; we do it to remind the people that we have kept and will continue to keep faith with them.

President Quezon, in a letter spontaneously written to our publisher which appears elsewhere in this issue, ably presents the history of the foundation of *The Herald*. Although his letter speaks eloquently for itself, we would like to cull the following paragraph as the text of our birthday message:

"This story of how *The Herald* was founded will explain why there is abroad the erroneous impression that I own *The Herald*. All I can say in this respect is that the P10,000.00 which I invested in it has been one of the saddest business experiences of my life. While I no longer own a single centavo in *The Herald* and have nothing to say about its policies I can never forget the pecuniary sacrifice made the first owners of this paper in response to my appeal. And on this occasion my grateful thought is for those who in making it possible for the Filipinos to have at that time a newspaper in English to fight their battle lost every cent they put in this enterprise."

A newspaper has to be owned by a person or a group of persons, and we say in all sincerity that we wish that person or among such persons were the President of the Philippines. This paper was organized to lead in the Filipinos' fight for nationhood. As President Quezon has been at the vanguard of this fight, there has been a spontaneous alliance between him and this paper for this purpose. But the question of ownership has been immaterial. The task on hand was to convince America that the Filipinos had a right and were entitled to be free. Now that the task has been accomplished, it is pertinent that some explanation of the status of our consistent support of the Quezon leadership be now made.

We are grateful to the President for having himself taken the initiative in this direction. His explanation needs no further elaboration; it will suffice. "And it is more interesting still for me to find sometimes," he says among other things, "that *The Herald*, in some of my important pronouncements as in the Barredo case, is less in agreement with me than its rival which has been looked upon by the public as invariably opposed to everything I stood for."

May we say, therefore, that under the new Commonwealth, *The Herald* has for sometime now traced an independent policy. No longer must we shun unbiased criticism in the fear that it may jeopardize our cause in Washington. We have come upon a period of our national life when we need self-criticism badly. So believing, *The Herald* has taken upon itself the duty of fearlessly and independently commenting and elucidating on public issues. The present incumbent of the Presidency of the Philippines, great as he is, is only an incident in Philippine political history but *The Herald*, as an organ of public opinion, founded on deathless principles is a Philippine institution. It will, therefore, regard the Presidency henceforth, in this wise, supporting the President without stint when it believes him to be right, but criticizing him without fear when he is wrong.

The Filipino people fully supported this newspaper and the President. We believe that they realize as we do that a new policy has for sometime now been in order. During the last 17 years, *The Herald* has lent itself to the highest need of the Filipino people; namely, to fight their battle for freedom. From now on, in the same whole-hearted way, it will try to fill the greatest need of the Filipinos; namely, a fearless, thoughtful, and

1937

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune Oct. 2, 1937

Quezon's Court Stand Justified

Alas Lauds Leyte Officials For Backing President

(Bulletin Service)

TACLOBAN, Leyte, Oct. 2. Speaking before local officials last night, Antonio de las Alas, secretary of finance, declared that President Quezon's attack on the judiciary is justified. He said the independence of the judiciary has always been maintained. He commended local officials for adhering to President Quezon's stand on the Cuevo-Barredo case.

Secretary Alas congratulated Leyte officials on the good finances of the provincial and municipal governments. He urged treasury men to intensify the government's tax collection campaign. He recommended the increase of the market fees not later than December 15. The secretary told authorities to economize, but warned against further reduction of the salaries of government employees. He enjoined them to attend to the needs of the masses in line with the social justice program launched by President Quezon. He and members of his party left on an inspection trip to Baybay at 8 o'clock this morning.

Secretary Alas officiated yesterday at the laying of the cornerstone of the Tacloban waterworks system. During the program, he urged the people to give their unstinted support to President Quezon in his present fight for social justice. The other speakers were Assemblyman Dominador Tan, Jesus M. Cuenco, secretary of public works and communications, and Governor Rafael Martinez.

Arriving here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the Alas party was welcomed by townspeople, students, Philippine Army trainees and local government officials. A ball was held last night at the Army barracks in honor of the visitors.

Oct. 2, 1937

La Vanguardia

Quezon ha salido para Tagaytay

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon despues de visitar al Secretario de Justicia Jose Abad Santos en el Hospital de San Juan de Dios donde fue sometido a una operacion quirurgica, ha salido a las once de esta mañana para Tagaytay en donde los nuevos Magistrados Luis P. Torres y Jose P. Melencio de la Corte de Apelaciones, han dado una comida en su honor al mediodia de hoy en el "Taal Vista Lodge."

El Secretario Jorge B. Vargas se contaba entre los varios invitados a esta comida en honor del Presidente.

El Presidente Quezon y ahora saldrán el lunes para su pueblo natal, Baler Tayabas, donde asistirán a la inauguración de la Villa Aurora construida cerca de la entrada del pueblo de Baler.

KAILANGANG MAMALAGI SA TUNGKULIN SI POSADAS

Dahil sa ganap niyang pangangasiwa sa bayang Maynila at tapat na pagtupad sa kaniyang tungkulin alang-alang sa katiwasayang byan ay dapat magpatuloy sa pagkapunong tagapagpaganap sapagka't dahil sa kaniyang kakayahang sa nasabing tungkulin ay unti-unting napawi sa gitna ng bayang Maynila ang malimit na ibunga na mga kagusutan sanhi sa mga mapusok na damdamin ng ilan na sa wari ay hindi nasiyahan sa kasalukuyang takbo ng Pamahalaan. Kaya dahil sa kaniya, hindi man dapat ang lathalang ito na bilang kumakatig sa pananatili ng alkalde Juan Posadas sa kaniyang tungkulin, sa pamamagitan din ng lathalang ito pinaabot namin sa kagalanggalang na pangulong Manuel L. Quezon na hira-ngin muli ang Alkalde Juan Posadas sa kaniyang tungkulin.

Ang alkalde Juan Posadas, tang-

gi sa kaniyang dalisay na pagtupad sa mabigat na tungkuling naatang sa kaniyang balikat. ay may puso ring makatao, sapagka't dahil sa kaniya ay marami ang mga nagdadahup sa buhay na kaniyang napaglingkuran lalong-lalo na yaong maraming mga anak na kinakandili ay kaunamahan niyang linilingap upang maipasok sa paggawa, gaya ng makikita sa kasalukuyan. Ang alkalde Juan Posadas, sa kaniyang paglingkod sa Siudad ng Maynila ay kung hindi man lubos napawi ang mga mapusok na simulain na laban sa katahimikan bayan, ang lungsod ng Maynila ay nagpakilala rin ng kaunting pananahimik sa ilan panahong lumipas. Kaya sa kaniyang kakayahang sa nasabing tungkulin ay lubos naming kinakatigan ang paghirang muli sa alkalde Juan Posadas.

SERGIO GRAFIL

Tribune Oct. 2, 1937

DUMAS' TERM IS EXTENDED

Quezon Wires Approval Of Action Taken By Bank On Binalbagan Estate

President Quezon has approved the extension for another year of the appointment of John Dumas, general manager of the Binalbagan sugar estate. This means that the proposed sale of the sugar central may be delayed for another year, Jorge B. Vargas, secretary to the chief executive, announced this noon.

The extension of the appointment of Manager Dumas, however, is subject to cancellation upon six month's notice. The sugar estate, the largest sugar central in the southern islands, is being operated and managed by the Philippine National Bank.

The continuous operation of the Binalbagan central for another year was also discussed in the annual stockholders meeting of the estate bank yesterday afternoon. The extension of the appointment of Manager Dumas, whose term will expire at the close of the present milling season, was placed on record.

Except the extension of Mr. Dumas' appointment, Secretary Vargas received no other news from the President who is now in Washington.

Tribune Oct. 2, 1937

Gota de Leche Garden Party To Celebrate Its 30th Anniversary

THE BOARD of directors of the Gota de Leche has issued cards to to a garden party to be held at 851 Lepanto street, Sampaloc, in celebration of its thirtieth anniversary. Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon will be the guest of honor for the affair, which will take place on Sunday evening, beginning at 5 o'clock.

This is the second celebration of its kind ever to be held by the Gota, the first being that which marked its silver anniversary in 1932. The next will be held five years from now, when the society completes the thirty-fifth year of existence.

If the weather continues bad the party will be held indoors, but the committee on arrangements hopes this will not be necessary. Music will be played during the afternoon by the Philippine Army band.

The following are the members

of the board of directors of the society: Judge Natividad Almada Lopez, president; Dr. Fernando G. Calderon, vice-president; Teodoro R. Yanco, treasurer; Dr. Jose Ma. Delgado, auditor; Dr. Albino N. Ocampo, secretary; Commissioner Jose Fabeila, and Dr. Tranquillino Elicaño, members.

Oct. 4, 1937
 Sigmanala
 Subscriber's name Pres. Manuel S. Quezon
 Commonwealth Dec. 3, 1937

SI DON MARIANO MAOY KANDIDATO

Apan Wala Pa Gayud Mahusay Ang Kagubot Sa Pagka Bokal

Nahibalik gahapon gikan sa Manila si Don Mariano Cui, ang tawo nga madawat sa Pro ug Anti aron maoy himoong pilionon sa pusyon sa pagka pamuno lalawigan sa Sugbo. Takus maingon nga si Don Mariano nahibalik nga gobernador na, mao na lamay kulang ang pa numpa sa katungdanan. Sumala sa usa ka katukhoang taho nga a mong nadawat, si Presidente M. Quezon nagkanayon kono ngadto kang Don Mariano Cui, "Na, hala Don Mariano, pauli na sa Sugbo. Kon dunay mosupak ug magdag-hag samok, moadto ako aron paf kampanya kanimu."

Apan nagpabilin nga wa'a giha-pon mahusay ang kasamok sa kin-say ikauban ni Don Mariano sa hunta probinsyal. Sa unang hugna si Cuenco mitanyag sa mga ngalan ni Nanoy Mercado, Tomas Alonso, Miguel Raffiñan ug may duha pa ka lain nga ngalan. Ang mga pro wala mosugot. Hinungdan nga si Dodong miitsa unta sa iyang kalo.

Ulahing gisugyot ni Cuenco mao ang mga ngalan ni Miguel Raffiñan ug Catalino Pepito, pamuno lung-sod karon sa Daanbantayan ba kadto. Apan wala gihapon mada-wat sa mga Pro kay si Pepito mao Cuenco. Gahapon sa udto giingon nga si Cuenco gitawag ni Presi-dente Quezon pinaagi sa "long distance telephone". Si Cuenco mi tubag nga si Pepito Pro apan nag pa-anti lamang kono.

Ang mga Pro mitukiki. Kay siya mismo si Cuenco maoy misugyot sa ngalan ni Pepito, ug matud pa ni-la, mahitabo kaha nga si Cuenco mosugyot sa ngalan sa usa ka dili Cuenkista?

Mao hangtud gahapon sa udto wala pa mahusay ang kasamok sa hunta probinsyal. Ambut kon ma-husay ba kaha sanglit tua pa man si Dodong Abellana ug Ti-rong Cabahug sa Manila.

Cream of the Jest

SALVADOR P. LOPEZ
 In the Herald's "So It Seems."

BRAVE NEW GOSPEL—There is a common notion that men of action are of the type of the "strong silent men," square-jawed, beetle-browed, ominous, averse to much talking. But as a matter of fact it is the great talkers who get things done and who manage somehow to make the world spin to the tempo of their utterance.

It is the music makers and the phrase-makers who, as the poet so well puts it, are the world-shakers and world-movers forever it seems. It is the men who have the capacity to dream and an equal capacity to give their visions memorable utterance who succeed, far better than the strong silent men can ever hope to succeed, in shattering the world to bits and remoulding it nearer to their heart's desire.

As we swing over to the third year of the Commonwealth, no one man in the Philippines, it seems to me, is in a better position to undertake the shaking up and remoulding of our national life than President Quezon. To recall his utterances during the past few months and to list them down is to realize that they constitute a veritable new dispensation for the Filipino people. It is as if a new prophet has arisen to create the body of a brave new gospel for diligent evangelists to set down and elaborate upon.

Not to go farther back than three or four months ago, let us list down at least eight of the occasions when President Quezon came out openly, like another Man a thousand years ago, with fighting words and with words of wisdom, and also like Him, bringing a sword:

1. The attack on the judiciary that has since jolted the magistrates of the land out of their centuries-old sleep and made them toe the line, not of the letter of the law, but of its spirit which gives life.

2. The speech at the inauguration of the city of Iloilo, in which the masters of the land were enjoined to give a modest one-tenth of what they have if they do not wish to lose all of it.

3. The speech before the faculty of the University of the Philippines in which, like a prophet of old, he abominated the "frivolity of youth" and set as an important goal of education the "Filipinization of the Filipinos."

4. The message to the National Assembly in which he struck two separate notes: inviting free discussion and even opposition to his proposal to shorten the transition period, and rallying the people's representatives to the assistance, through wise legislation, of millions of underprivileged Filipinos.

5. The press statement in which he commented on the Chicago speech of President Roosevelt calling for a quarantine of international anarchists, saying not merely that he approved the speech but that he would have liked to have said the same thing.

6. His speech at the San Juan de Letran college in which he condemned an act which he believed to be an affront to him as President of the Philippines and pleaded for a national language.

7. His message to the Assembly on the abolition of the cedula tax, which marks the beginning of a general revision of our present system of taxation.

8. His address on the second anniversary of the Commonwealth in which he acknowledged, by offering the services of the Philippine Army to the United States, the strong bonds of sympathy which will forever link the destinies of American and Philippine democracy.

Subscriber's name

Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

La Vanguardia

Oct. 3, 1937

Del Cuartel General

QUITANDO BROZAS

Coalicionista

Puesto que no podemos distraer nuestro tiempo en desmenuzar los erroneos y tendenciosos conceptos con que los enemigos de la Coalicion tratan de inundar los mercados de la opinion publica, con el proposito manifesto de conducir a esta por sendas extraviadas, y ver de grangear, como los pescadores en rio revuelto, algunos proseliticos o pseudo electores aguinaldistas, nos concretaremos en eliminar algunas brozas que los mismos se afanan en almacenar en las cloacas socialistas.

Bien claros estan los conceptos expuestos por el Sr. Osmeña en su discurso de aceptacion. No hay nada en ese discurso que tienda a mermar los sacratismos meritos de nuestros laborantes, heroes y martires, menos aun de aquellos que cayeron durante la noche, puesto que esto no cabe mas que en cerebros enfermos de la fiebre ectica de los rentordimientos, con complicaciones de personales ambiciones.

Solo se ha querido poner de manifesto la labor meritoria de los "benemeritos" laborantes que sucedieron a aquellos sus predecesores en la ardua tarea de redencion nacional, despues del gesto incompresible del que personificaba

nuestras pasadas gestas armadas, con el abandono incondicional de nuestras aguerridas huestes armadas en poder de las legiones invasoras.

Tal labor no necesita esclarecimiento, porque ya es del dominio universal, y porque ya esta llegando a su feliz culminacion con la vigente Ley de Independencia.

Lo que seria de desear que el primer Presidente de la Republica Filipina salga por los fueros de la Verdad y la Justicia, explicando al pueblo, ahora que solicita los favores de este, los verdaderos moviles que le han impulsado a rendirse incondicionalmente al poder americano, sabiendo que esta actitud tiene sus gravisimos inconvenientes, de entre estos los de echar sobre los hombros de los que, fieles a su bandera, tuvieron que recogerla, hecha girones del campo abandonado de la Revolucion, todo el peso de pasados yerros e incapacidad politico-militares, para reclamar mas tarde la parte del leon en el botin de las gloriosas y legitimas conquistas.

Esta es la pura verdad: de no haber sido por la pericia y genio politico de nuestros caudillos en la paz, todos los esfuerzos hubieran sido vanos, no ya para llegar al punto a que hemos llegado, sino

para evitar una catástrofe de proporciones que cayó como una maldición sobre nuestra Raza por ciertas actitudes incongruentes e inexplicables de uno de nuestros caudillos en la guerra.

Bien sabe Dios que nunca nos hemos inmiscuido en esas maquinaciones y labores del Partido Nacional Socialista con un ardor digno de mejor causa.

Las irregularidades que denunciaban a cada instante en relacion e nuevos electores (o viejos) que pretenden inscribirse en los precinctos de esta capital, son las mismas que los abogados de la Coalicion se vieron obligados a "arreglar" en favor de los Socialistas, para que estos dejen de meter tanto ruido al intentar hacer pasar como "unidades" de la Coalicion, monedas falsas que proceden de sus propios troqueles.

Lo mismo que eso de los inspectores, que cuando no es una simple comedia del Sr. Quezon, tiene que ser, por fuerza del dilema, un burdo intringulis de la Ley.

Pero señores, ¿es que ya no hay otros recursos mas nobles y mas legitimos que los de la mentira y la falsedad?

Creemos que con un poco mas de sinceridad y de buena fe, podremos arreglar nuestras pequeñas diferencias de criterio y de apreciacion, sin necesidad de echar mano de armas reprobadas o de mala ley.

Commerce Oct. 4, 1937

MLQ REITERATES VIEWS ON JUSTICE

President Makes Vigorous Defense Of Right To Criticize Courts

Speaking before a large crowd of faculty and student body of the pontifical university, last Saturday afternoon, President Manuel L. Quezon gave a vigorous defense of his right to criticize the judicial branch of the government. The president replied to criticisms by lawyers and such of the public as did not agree with him when he denounced a recent labor decision of the Manila courts.

The president asserted his right to express his views on the doings and acts of other branches of the government under the provisions of the Philippine constitution which, according to him, inclines decidedly toward a more paternalistic, if not more socialist, attitude toward the citizenry. His oath of office "to do justice to every man," he stated, enjoins him to do as he did. He added that if he did not have precedents in foreign law and governmental practices, he would have acted just the same on the strength of Philippine laws.

He was able to muster, however, numerous precedents and practices of the English and American democracies bolstering his position, citing Presidents Taft and Roosevelt as authority for the right of the chief executive of a nation to come forward with his views even if they involved a criticism of the other branches of the government if it becomes necessary to do so to prevent an injustice and thereby achieve justice.

President Quezon declared that this right which is exercisable by the head of the state or by its humblest citizen is the lever provided by a democracy to raise the commonwealth to a state under which justice and happiness may reign. It is a safety valve, he explained against social disintegration.

"Justice shall be done to the poor and the humble in this country as long as I am president," he announced. "I am determined to fight for the right of everybody but more especially those who have no money with which to pay hard-earned expensive lawyers. And let it be known that I shall use all the powers of my office to win this fight."

In his long and exhaustive address, President Quezon took occasion again to twit members of the legal profession for their criticism of his attacks against the courts, declaring that they should know enough of political science not to assail him for allegedly invading another branch of the gov-

ernment. If they do not know any better, he opined, then one may say "ignorance is rampant."

The President lamented the low level to which the profession of law has sunk, declaring that there was a time when it was regarded as the champion of human rights, the apostle of peace and well-being. It is not so anymore, he stated, adding that "... the spiritual and ideal things of life gave way to the inroads of materialism, and the desire to accumulate riches superseded the high aspiration to serve justice first," he said.

President Quezon mentioned three authorities for the right of a citizen to criticize the courts. He quoted the English Lord Chancellor Parker who said: "Let all people be at liberty to know what I found my judgment upon; that when I have given it in any cause, other may be at liberty to judge me."

The late Chief Justice Taft and President Roosevelt were given as authorities for statements that the right of the public to criticize the courts of justice is far more important to the body politic than the immunity of the courts and judges from unjust aspersions and attack.

"Courts must ultimately rest the defense upon the inherent strength of the opinions they deliver as the ground for their conclusions and must trust to calm and deliberate judgment of all the people as the best vindication." Justice Taft was quoted by the President as having said on the subject.

cont.

Page 2

1937
Cen. Com. Vol. 4

President Quezon declared that if the case of the Roosevelt administration when the United States supreme court blocked congressional legislation to execute the new deal a successful campaign against the court by criticising its decisions. The United States supreme court capitulated, giving way to the execution of have aimed at improving the lot of the average citizen and promoting the general welfare.

He declared that he had enough faith in the independence of criterion of the members of the supreme court to disregard whatever he had said on the labor compensation case now pending judgment of the court.

He paused to pay high tribute to the high moral character and uprightness of Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña, declaring that he did not believe either he or his associates in the high court will allow themselves to be swayed by what he or others have said about the case at bar.

"Not I, but those who have expressed the fear that the supreme court might be embarrassed by my declarations, show very little faith in the independence of our judiciary," the President said. "It is with lawyers who love justice more than fees, rather than with lawyers who would feign resentment against any attack upon the judiciary, however justified, that the judiciary may attain the highest standards, and render unto Caesar what is Caesar's and unto God what is God's."

Concluding, President Quezon declared:

"To those who fear that a public denunciation by the Executive of wrong doing on the part of the judges, especially when the masses of the people or any one of them is the victim, may have the effect of encouraging the people to acts of violence on to take justice into their own hands, I say: Nothing will give our people greater confidence in their government and in their public officials—whether of the executive, the legislative or the judicial departments—than the willingness of each department to watch each and denounce their mistakes or wrong doings before the bar of public opinion."

1937
Talaba Vol. 4

Dalawang pinunong malapit hiranġin

Para sa dalawang tanging lalawigan sa Mindanaw na dating pinamumunuan ng mga gobernador militar ay isang punong lalawigan at isang naging gobernador na ang napipisil ngayon upang maiilunsod ang bagong pamumuno sa politika ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon.

Ang kasalukuyang gobernador na naririnig ngayon ay kandidato sa reeleksion, ngunit malamang na mag-urong, sapagka't ibig nang tanggapin ang iniaalok na tungkulin sa kanya. Malapit na sa Lanao siya mapalagay. Sa kabilang dako ay matunog ang isang naging gobernador sa gayon ding tungkulin sa Kotabato.

Los Relojos No Se Adelantaran

El Presidente Quezon No Promulgará Ninguna Proclama Según Informes Recibidos

Los dormilones, o mejor dicho, los devotos de Morfeo, que quieren quedarse en cama acostados hasta la salida del sol, no tendrán nada que preocuparse de que en noviembre proximo tengan que levantarse a las 6 cuando no son mas que a las 5 de la mañana.

La ley de la Mancomunidad, conocida vulgarmente como "Hora para el ahorro de la luz solar", debería entrar de nuevo en vigor desde el mes que viene hasta el mes de enero, pero hay informes obtenidos de Malacañang, asegurando que habra necesidad de una proclama presidencial para que pueda, ponerse en vigor las disposiciones de dicha ley, y parece que no hay probabilidades de que el Presidente Quezon este dispuesto a implantar la "hora adelantada", al gual que el año pasado, en que se puso a prueba, por primera vez este experimento.

Se afirma en los círculos de informacion de la capital, que la proclama del Presidente Quezon expedida en octubre del año pasado quedó automaticamente sin efecto cuando el mismo Presidente canceló antes de expirar el periodo en que habia de estar en vigor la hora para el ahorro de la luz solar, y para que esta hora sea de nuevo aplicable, habra necesidad de una nueva proclama presidencial.

1937
La Opinion Oct. 4

Una Delegacion De Aparceros Ve A Quezon

Un nutrido grupo de delegaciones de terratenientes de Rizal y Bulacan han estado a ver al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon esta mañana pidiendo al Jefe Ejecutivo la compra de las haciendas radicadas en ambas provincias.

El Presidente Quezon que recibió a la gruesa delegación en el salon de sesiones del Gabinete dijo a los terratenientes que el gobierno se veía en la imposibilidad de poder adquirir todas las haciendas pues que no contaba con suficiente dinero para ello.

Las delegaciones que estuvieron esta mañana en Malacañang estaban encabezadas por los diputados Pedro Magsalin y Antonio Villarama. El secretario de Agricultura y Comercio también estuvo en compañía de los terratenientes que fueron a ver al Presidente Quezon hoy.

Quezon En Conferencia Con Oficiales

Asuntos de la Constabularia y el Ejercito Filipino asi como la situacion politica en Mindoro, ocuparon la atencion este dia del Presidente Quezon que durante toda esta mañana estuvo celebrando conferencias con altos oficiales del ejercito y con destacados lideres politicos.

El diputado Juan Luna y el Sr. Raul Leuterio contricante en las luchas pre-electorales en la provincia de Mindoro, estuvieron esta mañana en Malacañang con el Presidente Quezon. A la conferencia acudieron tambien el diputado Benigno Aquino jefe de campaña del Partido Nacionalista y destacados lideres de la provincia de Mindoro. Si bien nada oficial se ha dado a publicidad sin embargo se indica la posibilidad de que la conferencia habra versado de la situacion politica en Mindoro en donde 2 nacionalistas, el diputado Luna y el condidato Leuterio, son

los candidatos mas formidables. El diputado Luna ya ha sido proclamado como candidato oficial del Partido Nacionalista en Mindoro. Se dice que la conferencia de esta mañana podra haber guardado relacion con los esfuerzos de parte de los lideres del partido de la mayoria de conservar la union y solidaridad en las filas del partido pidiendo a los candidatos nacionalistas recalcitrantes que retiren sus candidaturas en aras de la armonia dentro de la organizacion.

Poco antes de que el Presidente Quezon celebrara una conferencia con los políticos de Mindoro, celebraba tambien otra conferencia con el General Paulino Santos, jefe de Estado Mayor del Ejercito Filipino, el General Basilio Valdez, jefe interino de la Constabularia, el Coronel Fidel Segundo y con el Coronel Garcia. Al igual que en la conferencia anterior la oficina del Presidente rehusó hacer comentario alguno de la conferencia con los jefes militares. Sin embargo se indicaba la posibilidad en circulos informados que la misma habra guardado relacion con la Constabularia y el Ejercito Filipino particularmente en lo que se refiere a su organizacion interna.

1937
EP Debate Vol. 4

Los Manifestantes Van A Pasar Por Malakañan

La manifestacion obrera de agradecimiento al Presidente Quezon se llevará a cabo en Manila esta tarde. Los manifestantes pasaran por el Palacio de Malakañan y pedirán al Presidente Quezon a que les dirigiera unas cuantas palabras, antes de dirigirse al Jardin Botánico en donde se pronunciarán los discursos.

Subscriber's Name *Pres. Manuel L. Quezon*

Vol. 10, No. 10, 1937

Vol. 10, No. 10, 1937

DUDULOG ANG MANGGAGAWA SA PALASIO

Maghaharap ng mga kahilingang nauukol sa ikabubuti ng kalagayan

PAMAHAYAG NGAYON

Ang pangulong Quezon ay bigkás ng talumpati sa harap ng anak-pawis

Ang Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon na magiging sanhi ng isang pamahayag ng mga anak-pawis bukas ng gabi upang katigan ang paninindigan nito sa usaping Cuevo-Barredo, ay tutugon sa pamamagitan ng isang talumpati sa Malakanyang, matapos na maiabot sa kanya ng lupon ng pitong lider manggagawa ang talaan ng kaniyang mga kahilingan, tungo sa pagbibigay kaluwagan sa mga manggagawa sa Pilipinas.

Ang lupon tagapagpaganap ng mga manggagawa na binubuu ng pitong kagawad ay siyang tagapagsalita ng lupon pangbansa ng mga Anak-Pawis, na siyang magtataguyod bukas ng gabi sa isang pamahayag na may mga sulo na magsisimula sa panulukan ng Avenida Rizal at Azcarraga.

Ang mga kahilingang ihaharap sa pangulo, sa talaang ipagkaloob sa Malakanyang, ay ang sumusunod:

1. Paghingi sa pangulo upang mamagitan ito sa madaliang pagpapasiya sa mga usaping nakabitin sa hukuman sa pagsasama sa larangan ng industriya, lalo na ang sa pagdaragdag ng pasahod at pagtatakda ng pinakamababang pabuya sa mga tabakero at manggagawa ng sigarilyo at gayon din sa mga sentral ng asukal;

2. Pagpapatibay ng kapulungang pangbansa ng isang balak na magbibigay ng uring pangbansa sa paggawa sa Pilipinas, bilang isang tiyak na hakbang sa paglutás sa suliranin ng desempleo;

3. Mahigpit na pagpapatupad sa utos ng Pangulo hinggil sa pasahod ng mga manggagawa sa gawaing bayan ng ciudad sa P1.25 sa halip ng P1.00 lamang at P1.00 namán sa mga obrero sa gawaing-bayan sa mga lalawigan;

4. Pagsusug sa Batás sa Walong Oras na Paggawá, upang mapatupad ito sa larangan ng industriya at pagawaan sa lahat ng uri ng manggagawa;

5. Pagpapatibay ng isang batás na nágtatadhana ng pangkalahatang sahod na pinakamababa sa mga anak-pawis sa labas ng pamahalaan na magiging mataas kay sa pinakamababang sahod na mapagkakaloob sa kasalukuyan sa sino mang manggagawa sa larangan ng industriya;

6. Mahigpit na pagpapatupad sa

Batas sa Pagsasama sa Bukid sa lahat ng lalawigan nag-aani ng palay; at

7. Pagpapatibay ng isang batás na nágpapataw ng mabigát na parusa (multa at bilanggo) sa sino mang kontratista o patrono na hindi magbayad ng kaukulang sahod o pabuya sa mga manggagawa sa loob ng 30 araw.

Handá na ang lahat sa pamahayag ng mga manggagawa ngayong hapon, bilang pasasalamat sa pagmamalasakit sa mga anak-pawis ng pangulong Quezon. Tinitiyak na higit sa 80,000 kataong taga-Maynila at mga kalapit lalawigan ang magsisisama sa pinakamalaking parada ng mga maralitá.

Sa ika 4 ng hapon magtitipon-tipon sa panulukan ng Ave. Rizal at Azcarraga ang magsisilahok sa parada na magtataglay ng mga kartelon at bandila. Buhat sa Avenida Rizal at Azcarraga, ang pamahayag ay magtutuloy sa Hardin Botaniko at dito ay idaraos ang talumpatiang pagsasalitaan ng mga lider manggagawa, na kabilangan nina Gg. Isabelo Tejada, Segundo Ramos, Hugo Retaga at iba pa.

Pagkatapos ng talumpatian ay isang lupong pinangunguluhan ng tatlo ang magsasadya sa Malakanyang upang labot sa pangulong Quezon ang ilang kapasayahang nagpapasalamat sa kaniyang pagtatanggol sa karapatán ng maliliit, sa pagpapatupad nang lubusan sa batás ng walong oras ng paggawa, sa pagkakaloob ng pinakamababang sahod na P1.25 sa lahat ng manggagawa at pagpapatibay ng iba't ibang batás na makamanggagawa.

Ang mga magsisisama sa pamahayag ay magdadala ng sulo upang gamitin sakaling sila ay gabihin.

Ipinaliwanag ng mga nagsisipangasiwa sa parada na pinasasalamatan nila ang pangulong Quezon sa pagmamalasakit sa kapakanán ng mga anak-pawis. Hindi nila pinakikialaman ang usaping Cuevo-Barredo, kung di ang kinakati-gan nila ay ang pagkatig at paninindigan ng pangulo sa kabutihan at kapakanán ng tanang anak-pawis.

Sa kabilang dako, si Rufo M. Covacha, isang lider ng manggagawa, ay napahayag na wala sa panahon ang pamahayag sa pagpapasalamat sa pangulong Quezon, sapagka't wala pang dapat pagpasalamatan sa dahilang ang usaping Cuevo-Barredo ay hindi pa napagpapasiyahan ng Ktt. Hukuman.

"Walang dapat pasalamatan", ang wika ni Covacha, "at ang pamahayag na gagawin ay isang paglito lamang sa kaisipan ng marangal na mahistrado ng Ktt. Hukuman na kailangang bayaang magpasiya nang naalinsunod sa batás at katarungan".

"Kung matamo na ang nais ng mga manggagawa o naipagtagumpay ang usapin ng manggagawang ipinagtanggol ng pangulo ay dapat magdiwang ang mga anak-pawis," ang sabi pa ni Covacha, "subalit samantalang nabibitin pa ang pasiya ng Ktt. Hukuman, ay kalalabisan ang pamahayag sa pagpapasalamat, sapagka't walang dapat pagpasalamatan".

Farm Lobby Head For Change In Tydings Liberty Law

By Grattan MacGroarty
United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Mar. 5.

Present negotiations between the United States and the Philippines should be accompanied by a shortening of the Commonwealth period to five years, "in order that trade negotiations may be conducted as between two separate countries." Chester Gray, representative of the Farm Bureau Federation, told the United Press today.

Gray said his organization was not opposed in principle to an American-Philippine reciprocal trade treaty.

But the federation, he added, was opposed to giving the Philippines preferential treatment over other foreign countries.

"Meanwhile," he concluded, "until other arrangements are made, the Philippines should abide by the terms and conditions provided by the Tydings-McDuffie independence law."

By United Press

WASHINGTON, March 5. — Questioned whether the political status of the Philippines had been discussed with President Manuel Quezon, President Roosevelt at a press conference today said thus far the subject had not been broached.

He claimed he did not know whether the matter would be discussed later. Roosevelt called attention to the fact he had seen Quezon only twice, both during luncheons, where he naturally could not introduce political questions.

Pres. Quezon Answers All His Critics In Speech

(Special to The Advertiser)

MANILA, Oct. 4. — In his speech before the professors and students of Santo Tomas University in a special convocation held last Saturday afternoon, President Quezon elaborated his stand on the judiciary in a well documented proofs. He fully and specifically answered all his critics regarding the famous Barredo case which started the fire on the judiciary.

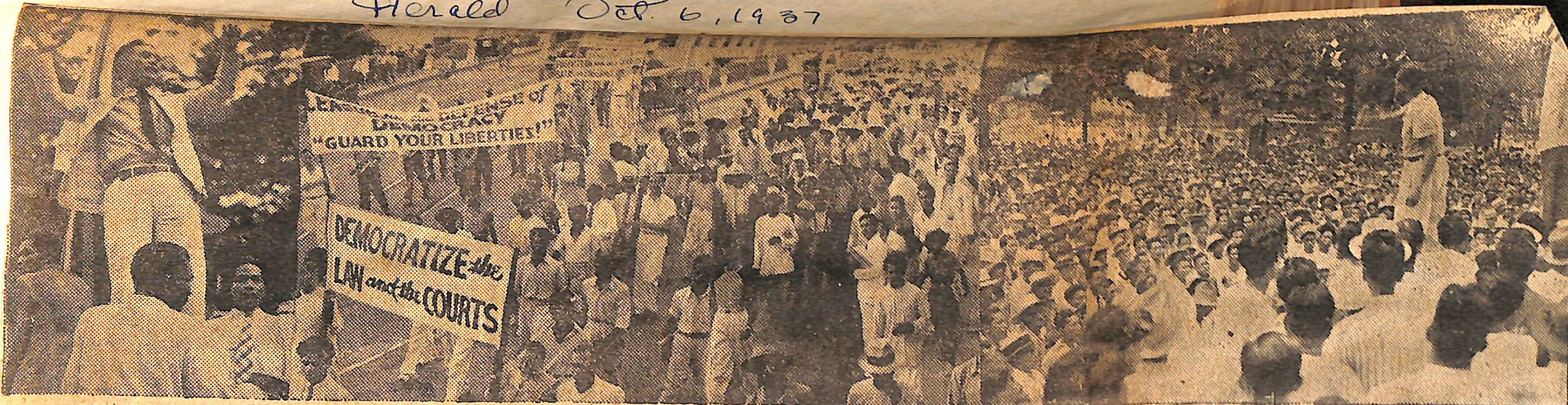
The President, in the course of his speech, said that he is determined to fight for the right of everybody, especially those who have no money to hire the services of costly lawyers, saying further, that his office is open to everybody seeking justice.

Advertiser Oct. 4 - 37

Subscriber's Name

Mr. Manuel S. Quezon

Herald Oct. 6, 1937



10,000 LABORERS JOIN DEMONSTRATION—Various labor organizations joined yesterday's parade and demonstration in favor of President Quezon's stand on the judiciary and in favor of the interests of the laboring class. Cigar-workers, longshoremen, and a few professionals marched from the intersection of Azcarraga and Rizal Avenue down to the Mehan Gardens where a meeting was held and resolutions passed. From there, the paraders proceeded to Malacañan where President Quezon received them outside the gates. The banners in the picture are those of the League for the Defense of Democracy, recently organized group of liberals and progressives. It carried one placard reading: "Emancipate the workers through democratic and not through dictatorial means." At the extreme left is Hugo Retaga, and at the right Segundo Ramos, local labor leaders, addressing the demonstrators at the Mehan Gardens.

Mabuhay Oct. 5, 1937

Katarungan Sa Maliliit

HINDI sa isang pulong ng mga magbubukid o ng mga sakdalista binigkas ng pang-ulong Quezon ang kaniyang makataong pakahulugan sa batas at ang pangako sa paninindigan sa katarungang pangkapisanan, kungdi sa harap ng matataas na pinuno't mangangakal, sa mga dalubhasa at nag-aaral, sa mangbabatas at piling mamamayan na nagkatipon sa Unibersidad ng Santo Tomás noong Sábado. Sinabi ng pang-ulong Quezon sa mga taong siyang maaaring magsagawa ng mga simulain ng katarungan, na gagamitin niya ang boong kapangyarihan ng kaniyang tungkulin upang magwagi sa pakikibaka alangalang sa karapatan ng lahat, nang hindi magtatangi sa mayaman at mahirap.

Lahat ng batas ay dapat magsimula sa katwiran, kaniyang ipinagunita, at dapat namang humangga sa katarungan. Dahil diyán ay inulit niya ang karapatan ng lahat, at tungkulin ng Punong Tagapagpaganap, upang punahin ang masasamang hatol ng mga hukuman.

Dalawang bagay ang hindi maiiwasang kilanlin sa talumpati ng Pang-ulo sa Unibersidad ng Santo Tomás: ang katapatan niya sa simulain ng "justicia social" at ang taimtim na pagmamalasakit niya sa kapakanan ng mga maliliit sa bayang ito.

Ang wakas ng kaniyang talumpati ay isang matapang na hamon sa tuligsa ng mga kaaway ng pangasiwaan, na si Quezon ay walang paglingap sa mga mahihirap. Anang Lider:

"Nagmula ako sa mga taong pangkaraniwan. Ang aking mga ninuno ay nabibilang sa uring maralita. Hindi ako natatakot ni nahihiyang ipagtapát na ang aking puño ay kaisang tibukin ng mga naghihikahós, at ako'y sumasakanila. Igagawad ang katarungan sa mga mahihirap at hamak sa bansang ito habang ako ang Pangulo. Natatalagá akong makibaka sa karapatan ng bawat isa—ng mayaman at dukha—nguni't lalong-lalo na sa kapakanan ng mga taong walang salaping maibabayad sa mga manananggol na sumisingil nang mahál. At dapat mabatid na gagamitin ko ang lahat ng kapangyarihan ng aking tungkulin upang managumpay sa pakikibakang ito. Nguni't kahi't na ako'y mabigo ngayon, ang tagumpay ay maghihintay lamang ng panahon, sapagka't lagi nang magwawagi ang katarungan. At kung mabababtat naman agad ng tagumpay ang aking mga pagsitikap, ay mapupuspos ang ating bagong bansa sa mga biyaya ng Langit."

1937
Talibon Oct. 6

Aalisin Ang Pamagat Na Datu At Sultan

Nagsimula upang maisakatuparan ang bagong politika ng Pangulong Quezon sa Mindanaw, ang komisionado Marcial Kasilag, sa pagpapatibay ng kagawarang pangloob, ay naglagda ng isang panukalang ordenansa o kautusan na bumabawi sa pagkilala ng pamahalaan sa mga titulo ng mga sultan, datu at iba pa, at hiniingi sa mga hunta probinsial ng mga tanging lalawiga na pagtibayin ang balak na ordenansa.

Ang liham na ito ay ipinadala sa mga punong lalawigan ng Agusan, Bukidnon, Dabaw, Lanaw, Sulu at Sambuwangga, ay naglalaman ng bagay na nabanggit sa itaas nito. Binabanggit pa rin dito na ang balak na kautusang ito ay naaalisin sa politika ng Pangulong Quezon sa Mindanaw, unang-una na sa pagkilala sa mga taglaying titulo o bansag sa mga sultan, datu at iba pa sa Kamorohan.

Nagpahayag din naman ng kasiyahan ang komisionado Kasilag sa pasiya ng Pangulong Quezon na alisin na ang mga gobernador na militar sa Lanaw, Kotabato at Sulu upang maminuno rito ang mga karaniwang mamamayan.

Gayon man, nagpuri ang komisionado Kasilag sa maningning na paglilingkod ng mga gobernador militar, sa paglalagay ng saligan ng pamahalaang maayos at mapayapa sa nasabing panig ng Mindanaw.

Subscriber's Name

Bulletin

Dec. 6, 1937

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

NORMALCY IN ELECTIONS

If there is justification in the interest of public good to remove from office provincial governors while they are engaged in a race for reelection, the principle affording the justification, if followed to its logical conclusion, will require a prohibition against their succeeding themselves under any normal set of circumstances. If the man in office has sufficient advantage in a race for reelection to render it necessary, or substantially important, to put him out of office to give his opponent or opponents fair chance, or even if the public attitude is such as to require that action, then the matter should be considered from the point of view of permanent good and a policy adopted to stand as a regular rule.

The fact that the governors in office have had some advantage which they should not have had does not change the fundamentals of the case at all. Certainly it was a serious mistake to give them a term of office longer than that for which they were elected, but that mistake already has been made and rectification will not result from an added mistake of stepping from the path of normal function of the machinery of the democratic government. There never was a place in which the rule that two wrongs do not make a right is more thoroughly applicable than in connection with the building of public confidence in orderly government by the normal functioning of its institutions.

It may be that the governors who are in office and campaigning to stay there have undue advantage, more advantage than is best for the cause of sound government, but if that is true in this election campaign it will be true in the next, the next, and the next after that. The precedent established now should be so thoroughly sound that it demands adoption as a permanent principle and policy. Conditions now prevailing are not essentially abnormal, except that the mistake of postponing the election has been made, a mistake which it is hoped will not be repeated.

The situation which President Quezon now faces as result of having the abnormal responsibility of deciding who should be in office is precisely what was foreseen by those who warned against the postponement of the election, those who insisted that filling elective offices should be left to the voters

in their exercise of the privileges defined by law. No friend of orderly government or advocate of fair play can help endorsing the stand taken by President Quezon in coming out strong for the enforcement of the election laws in letter and in spirit to guarantee, to the fullest possible measure, honesty and cleanness in the elections. When he insists on giving the opposition candidates every fair chance and equal opportunity he commands popular as well as official respect. It is readily understood that his position in this connection is rendered all the more difficult by virtue of the abnormal situation created when the election was postponed and the normal operation of the popular election machinery thereby stopped. But we might as well recognize the practical fact that the best way to build lasting confidence is to give the people what they have right to expect today and reason to expect to morrow, which is to say to establish precedents so thoroughly sound that they can and must be made permanent.

If there is sufficient ground for taking away from a candidate or several candidates the advantage of office holding at the time of a campaign, then it should be definitely understood that such is a policy and that the present administration's platform is to include a revision of the election laws to give that principle legal and permanent standing. The principle is too vital to the cause of good government to be left to the uncertainties of temporary expediency, such as the expediency now considered for removing provincial governors from office if they are seeking reelection but leaving other candidate-officials, such as municipal officials, in office because of the magnitude of the job of filling so many offices temporarily. The disadvantages of the temporary expediency plan of handling the official-candidate cases are multiplied too by the interruption in administration occasioned when an acting official, say an acting provincial governor, is thrown in to serve as a stop-gap while the one who was in office, and most probably will be again in a few months, takes time off to campaign.

The plan might contribute toward giving an even chance to all candidates, the outs as well as the ins, at least to give the appearance of that, but it certainly would afford the duration of the campaign officials, the acting governors, extremely little opportunity to perform the official task so as to do justice to themselves and to the people whom they are supposed to serve, especially in time of a heated campaign.

Bulletin

Dec. 6, 1937

Quezon Names Peace Justices, Town President

President Quezon yesterday appointed two justices of the peace and one municipal president. Diosdado Dalena was named justice of

the peace of Famy, Laguna, while Pedro B. Morales was appointed justice of the peace of Jaen, Nueva Ecija.

Anastacio Pedrosa, vice president of Bogo, Occidental Negros, was appointed president vice Antonio Mansueto. Mansueto was elected in 1934 but it was understood he did not perform the duties of the office as he has been on leave most of the time. He was reported recent-

ly selling sweepstakes tickets for the National Charity Sweepstakes from which he is understood to be receiving salary.

The President replaced him on the strength of these reports exercising the power granted him by the recent election act to remove provincial and municipal officials before their successors are duly elected.

1937

Valencia Oct. 6

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Mabuhay Oct. 5, 1937

MALAMANG UMABOT SA MALAKANYANG

**Ipinalalagáy na hahaba ang gu-
sot ng hukbó at gawaing
bayan dahil sa ilaw**

Sa malas ay hahaba ang sigalot ng matataás na pinuno ng hukbong pilipino at ng kawanihan ng gawaing bayan hinggil sa pagkabit ng mga ilaw sa mga tanggapan sa itaás ng gabong gusali sa Avenida P. Burgos na kinaronan ngayon ng pamunuan ng hukbo, at malamang na ang sulira nin ay dumating sa Malakanyang, ayon sa natalos ngayon.

Sa kawanihan ng gawaing bayan ay walang sino mang magpahayag ng ano man hinggil sa kung ano ang tunay na nangyari sa pagkakabit ng mga tinurang ilaw, bilang tugon sa pahayag ng isang mataas na pinunong hukbo na nalathala sa mga pahayagang pang-umaga, sapagkat nanganganih bilang ang kanilang ipahahayag ay maging paglabag sa utos ng pangulong Quezon na nagbabawal na makipagtalos sa pahayagan ang mga pinuno ng pamahalaan.

Gayon man, natalos na ang sanhi kung bakit tumanggi ang kawanihan ng gawaing bayan na magkabit ng mga ilaw sa mga tanggapan nasa itaás ng gusali ay sa pangyayaring hangga ngayon ay ayaw pang magpatibay ang hukbo ng ano mang gugulin para sa naturang pagkakabit ng ilaw, bukod pa sa ang planong iniharap sa gawaing bayan ay hindi maaring matanggap, sapagkat ang mga plano na inihanda ng isang pinuno ng pangkat ng mga inheniero ay nagtatakdang ang mga ilaw ay ilagáy sa mga dakong hindi dapat pagkabitán, gayong may mga pook na madidilim kahi't na araw ay hindi itinalagang lagyan ng ilaw.

Ang kautusang tagapagpaganáp blg. 417 na nagbabawal sa mga kawanihan ng pamahalaan na magsimula ng ano mang gawain nang walang inihahanda pang guguling kailangan at dapat magkaroon ng isang katibayang may salapi ang kawanihang humihingi ng gawain o nagpapagawá, at ang alin mang gawain, bago simulan ay dapat magkaroon ng mga kinauukulang plano, mga bagay iyang hindi nasusunod ng hukbo, ayon sa napag-alaman.

Ang isa pang dahilan ng sigalot ang pangyayaring nais ng pangkat ng mga inheniero ng hukbo ang naghahangad na mangasiwa sa pagkakabit ng ilaw sa mga tanggapan sa itaás ng gusali, bagay na labag sa kautusang tagapagpaganáp na nagtatadhang ang lahat ng gawain sa pamahalaan ay dapat gawin ng kawanihan ng gawaing bayan, at diya'y hindi natatangi ang hukbo.

Sa itaás ng gusali, upang pagbigyan ang matataás na pinuno ng hukbo, ay naglagay ang gawaing bayan ng mga ilaw na pangsamantala sa tanggapan ng heneral Santos, heneral Valdes, heneral de los Reyes at sa mga division ng G-2 at G-1.

Abuluyan Ng Gobierno Ang Dukhang Mag-aanak

Maynila.—Kung baga sa isang abuloy ng halagang tatlongpung karamdaman, ang karamdaman ng mga manggagawa ay malaon nang inihahamap ng lunas. Maraming lider manggagawa ang nag-ukol ng mahabang panahon at pagpaka-sakit upang tuklasin ang angkop na lunas sa karamdamang iyan, aguni't hanggang ngayon ay patuloy pa rin ang kalubhaan.

Salamat sa malasakit ng pangulong Quezon at nakatitighaw sa kahirapan ang mga manggagawa bagama't hindi lubos.

May paniwala akong ang lahat at bawat isa ay may tungkuling magmalasakit sa kapakanan ng bayan lalong-lalo na ng mahihirap, kaya't hindi ako nag-aalinlangan sa aking sarili na magmungkahi sa ating pamahalaan at gayon din sa pangulong Quezon ng mga sumusunod:

1. Na, ang pamahalaan ay magkipag-unawaan sa mga patnugot ng mga pagawaang malalaki sa labas upang sa pamamagitan ng isang paraang mabisa ay mahimok ang mga pagawaang ito na pasahurin ang kanilang manggagawa ng ayon sa pasahod na itinakda noong Ika-19 ng Agosto na P1.00 at P1.25.

2. Na, ang pamahalaan ay mag-

(P.30) isang araw sa bawat isang anak ng mga maralitang manggagawa bilang tangkilik sa kanilang kalusugan.

3. Na lahat ng kawani ng pamahalaan buhat sa kaniyang kamahalan hanggang sa lahat ng sumasahod ng hindi bababa sa isang deen ay bawasan ng buhat sa 10 o hanggang 25 o alinsunod sa laki ng kanilang kinikita. Iminungkahin ko ang bagay na ito sapagkat kung ang mga manggagawa lamang ng pamahalaan ang magtatamasa ng biyaya at ang mga manggagawa sa labas ay hindi ay inaakala kong hindi magiging mas bisang lubos ang bagong patakaran ng Pang-ulo.

Taon-taon ay libo-libong batang anak ng mga anak-pawis, na mula sa isang taon hanggang pitong taong gulang ang namamatay sa kakulangan ng mabuting pagakain ng mga magulang at mga bata, dahil sa kaliitan ng kanilang kinikita.

Dahil dito ay naniniwala akong kung tutulong ang ating pamahalaan sa ating mga manggagawa upang sila'y madulutan ng mataas na sahod na gaya ng pinasimulang isagawa ng Pang-ulo at pagkaka-looban pa ng abuloy na P.20 na ukol sa kalusugan ay magkakaroon tayo ng maraming bilang ng malusog at matipunong mamamayan na siyang magiging haligi, sandata at lakas ng ating bayan sa kinabukasan.

JOSE BAUTISTA

Oct. 6, 1937
La Opinion

Las Cotas Meras Seran Demolidas, Dice Quezon

Todas las cotas en Mindanao serán destruidas ha declarado hoy el Presidente Quezon. "Solo las que son de valor historico o aquellas en que residen los "Datus" leales al gobierno no se demolerán. Todas las otras serán destruidas según las ordenes que yo he dado al general Santos" ha dicho el Jefe Ejecutivo.

La política del gobierno en Mindanao será la misma que se seguirá en el resto del país no permitiendo el gobierno que haya ninguna discriminación en contra de la población mora de aquellas regiones según el Presidente Quezon pero el gobierno tampoco tolerará esos levantamientos en contra de las autoridades del gobierno sin que los que infrinjan el deber de acatar y de respetar las leyes no será perseguidos y castigados por los tribunales de justicia.

En el desarrollo de la región de Mindanao el Presidente ha manifestado que se invertirá más dinero que en el resto del país y esto es debido a que dicha region esta menos explotada aun y por que ofrecen un vasto campo de actividades para su desarrollo agricola habiendo el Presidente asegurado que todos los proyectos del gobierno con respecto al desarrollo de dicha rica región agricola de Filipinas se acometeran de acuerdo con el programa de actividades ya establecido.

Herald Oct. 6, 1937

Provincial Engineers To Be Acting Governors

President Quezon announced at today's press conference that provincial engineers will be designated by him as acting provincial executives to the elections to take the place of governors who are running for re-election.

He explained that all the governors are either "antis" or "pros," and that after the fusion, they all became Nationalists. To keep them in office during the election campaign would be to give them a tremendous advantage over the other candidates, it was explained.

The President said that if the national assembly desires to make this a permanent policy, he would have no objection to it.

Advertiser Oct. 6 1937

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon 1937

of Debate 1937

mabuhay Oct. 7

QUEZON DENIES HE IS BACKING TOM. CONFESOR

May Be Forced To Fly To
Iloilo And Deny Perso-
nally Anti Pretenses

ELECTION CONFLICTS

Interior Secretary Threat-
ens To Dismiss Council
Not Obeying Dept.
Orders

(Special to The Advertiser)

MANILA, Oct. 6.—The first election test decided by President Quezon himself is the case of the Iloilo governorship fight between Ass. Tomas Confesor, backed up by the Zulueta faction, and the present incumbent, Governor Timoteo Consing who is also backed up by Ass. Montinola's faction.

In a statement to the press, the President said that he would personally go to Iloilo and deny publicly that he is backing up the candidacy of Ass. Confesor. It was reported by Ass. Montinola that the leaders of Ass. Confesor is telling the electorate of Iloilo that their candidate for governor has the support of the President and that he is the official candidate of the Nacionalista Party.

The Commisison of the Nacionalista Party is at present clogged with complains coming from different sections of the country regarding distribution of election inspectors which are assigned or appointed yesterday as provided for in the new election law.

Complaints coming from places where the former anti won in the election of 1934 indicated that the former pro factions were not given inspectors.

The office of the department of the interior was busy during the whole day yesterday receiving complaints from the provinces, especially from the Popular Front which alleged that they were not given election inspectors despite the order of the department and the directorate of the Nacionalista Party.

The secretary of the interior has already issued warning to the municipal councils refusing to grant inspectors the opposition party with the alternative of being suspended from office.

QUEZON DESTITUYE A UN PRESIDENTE

Abandono Su Cargo Para
Vender Billetes Del Sweep-
stakes Pasado

Por abandonar su cargo por al-
gun tiempo, dedicandose a ser
agente del sweepstakes en Cebu,
el Presidente Municipal de Bogo,
ex delegado Antonio Mansuto, ha
perdido su cargo, cuando el Presi-
dente Manuel L. Quezon nombro
ayer tarde al vice-presidente Anas-
tacio Pedrosa, como presidente
municipal de aquel pueblo, para
sustituirle.

Este es de los pocos casos en
que el Presidente, usando de las
facultades que se concede la Ley
No. 199 del Commonwealth, susti-
tuye a un funcionario municipal
nombrando a otro en su lugar.
Bajo la Ley No. 199, que aplaza
las elecciones generales, el Presi-
dente tiene facultades durante
cuatro meses, para nombrar a
nuevos funcionarios, pues dispone
que todos los funcionarios provin-
ciales y municipales continuaran
en su puesto, no obstante haber
cesado el termino de su cargo el
dia 16 de julio de este año, a me-
nos que el Jefe Ejecutivo nombre
a un funcionario en lugar del que
desempeña el cargo.

El ex delegado a la Convencion
Constituyente, Sr. Mansuto, en-
vio un telegrama al Presidente in-
sistiendo en pedir que no fuera
relevado de su cargo, pero esta
protesta fue desatendida; pues
ayer tarde, el vice-presidente de
Bogo, Sr. Pedrosa, fue nombrado
para actuar como presidente mu-
nicipal del mismo pueblo.

Se ha informado que la causa
de esta accion del Presidente fue
el informe recibido en Malaca-
ñang de que Mansuto estuvo
abandonado sus deberes como
presidente municipal dedicandose
de lleno a ser agente del "Sweep-
stakes" con un salario de P200.00
mensuales.

El Presidente tambien nombro
ayer a Diosdado Dalena, como
juez de paz de Famy, Laguna, y a
Pedro B. Morales como juez de
paz de Jaen, Nueva Ecija.

El Presidente Quezon, no obs-
tante los poderes que le concede la
ley No. 199, ha decidido mantener
en sus puestos a todos los funcio-
narios provinciales y municipales
del archipelago y solo ha firmado
hasta ahora un numero muy redu-
cido de nombramientos de algunos
presidentes municipales, contra
los cuales se habian presentado
quejas.

Ititiwala Ang Tungkulin Sa Mga Inheniero

Mga Inheniero probinsial ang ni-
hirangin ng pang-ulong Quezon u-
pang ipalit na pangsamantala sa
mga gobernador na kandidato sa
reeleksion ayon sa nabatid kahapon
sa Malakanyang.

Sinasabi ng Pang-ulo na kung
hindi anti ay pro ang mga gober-
nador ngunit pagkatapos ng hala-
lan ay panay na silang nasionalis-
ta. Kung ang mga punong-lala-
wigang kandidato sa reeleksion ay
tutulatang makapagpatuloy ng pa-
nungkulan ay magkakaroon sila
ng malaking kalamangan sa kani-
lang mga katunggali, alinsunod sa
Pang-ulo, bagay na hindi tumpak.

Nalpahayag pa ng pang-ulong
Quezon na kung humahangad ng
Asamblea Nasional na maging pa-
lagian na ang ganyang politika ay
hindi siya kasalungat.

Tigmantala 1937

NAGPASUNDING SILA

(Timuyo Alang sa Tigmantala)

MANILA, Okt. 6.—Wala kinu-
toban na paglaban dapig sa tindu-
ganan ni Presidente Quezon mahi-
tungod sa hustisya sosyal ug sa i-
yang aktitud mahitungod sa hu-
kom nga gipakanaug sa hukmanan
sa buruka sa kompensasyon gipa-
kita gahapon sa kapni sa 10,000
ka mamumuo nga nagpasunding
atbang sa Malakanyang.

Si Presidente Quezon napugos
pagkanaug aron pagtanaw sa pa-
sunding sa mga mamumuo nga
miagi sa iyang atubangan sa
ganyahan sa Malakanyang.

Advertiser Oct. 6, 1937

10,000 Laborers Viewed By President M. Quezon

MANILA, Oct. 6.—Unconditional
adhesion to the stand taken by
President Quezon regarding social
justice and his attitude taken re-
garding decisions handed down by
some members of the judiciary,
over 10,000 laborers paraded be-
fore Malacañan Palace yesterday
afternoon.

The President was forced to
come out to review the paraders
who shouted "mabuhays" when
they passed by him at the gates of
the palace.

Oct 6, 1937

Subscriber's Name

Fus Manuel S. Quezon
La Vanguardia
Oct 6, 1937
El Debate Oct 7

MANIFESTACION DE GRATITUD AL JEFE EJECUTIVO

Piden nacionalización del trabajo, aplicación del jornal mínimo

El apoyo de los elementos obreros a la política de justicia social del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon quedó patentemente demostrado ayer tarde cuando un gran contingente de obreros que llegaban a varios miles desfilaron en larga manifestación hasta Malacañang para agradecer al Presidente Quezon su reciente actitud en defensa del pobre y del oprimido.

Indicando su deseo de ver y pasar revista a la manifestación, el Presidente Quezon hubo de ordenar un cambio de programa a última hora, permitiendo a los manifestantes que marcharan desde el Jardín Mehan, donde había de terminar la parada, hasta el Palacio de Malacañang.

Delegación nombrada

Los manifestantes, al llegar al Jardín Mehan, se detuvieron para aprobar algunas resoluciones después de lo cual nombraron una delegación encabezada por Isabelo Tejada para presentar en persona las resoluciones al Jefe Ejecutivo en Malacañang. El Presidente Quezon recibió a la delegación, que estaba acompañada por el jefe de policía Antonio C. Torres, en su oficina en el edificio ejecutivo.

Los delegados informaron al Presidente del deseo de los manifestantes de llegar hasta Malacañang. No podían marchar desde el Mehan Garden hasta Malacañang, en vista de que el permiso expedido por el Alcalde no lo autorizaba. A sugerencia de la oficina del Presidente, el Alcalde Posadas enmendó su permiso para que los manifestantes pudiesen llegar hasta Malacañang.

De "barong tagalog" pasa revista

Trajeado de "barong tagalog", el Presidente Quezon se fué al portal del Palacio en la calle Aviles y de pie sobre una silla, pasó revista a los manifestantes que le saludaron con gritos de "Mabuhay".

El Presidente no pronunció ningún discurso, limitándose a charlar con los jefes de la manifestación en la calle. Durante la conversación, el Presidente les informó que acababa de recibir una carta por "Clipper" de un millonario de Nueva York, que apoya su actitud sobre la judicatura.

Después de agradecer a los manifestantes, el Presidente volvió al palacio. Los miembros de la delegación que fueron a verse con el Presidente y que fueron los organizadores de la parada eran Isabelo Tejada, Angel Marin, Jose Carrillo, Lazero Pasión, Jose Chico, Isabelo Toledo, Hugo Retaga, Segundo Ramos, Ildefonso K. Romey, Aurelio Intertan, Gregorio Pineda, Dionisio Sifra, Victorino Arrogante, Jacinto Manahan y Marcelo A. Garcia.

Hoy se colocara la primera piedra

El tiempo otra vez se presenta incierto, de mal cariz, con muchas nubes, pero el Ingeniero de la Ciudad, José Garrido, ha informado al mediodía de hoy que esta tarde, a las 4:30 se seguirá definitivamente la ceremonia de la colocación de la primera piedra, y, si hay necesidad, cada uno irá a la ceremonia con un paraguas. El Ingeniero Garrido es el chairman del comité de la colocación de la primera piedra.

La tribuna para la ceremonia está hermosamente decorada con banderas y hojas tropicales, y presenta en la calle Padre Burgos un cuadro encantador que denota la proximidad de un gran acontecimiento. Además de la tribuna, hay una sección en forma de tablado, para los demás invitados a la ceremonia. En la tribuna estarán el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon y la Primera Dama del país, y otros altos personajes.

A la ceremonia asistirá la banda del ejército filipino y el programa, como ya se ha publicado, incluye un discurso del Alcalde Juan Posadas, un coro de cien voces de alumnos y alumnas de high school, un discurso del nuevo Presidente de la Junta Municipal, Mateo Herrera, y el discurso principal del Presidente de la Mancomunidad que es el que colocará la primera piedra y dará a ella la primera paletada con una hermosa paleta de plata.

En la colocación de la primera piedra se depositará en un tanque de cemento, encerrados herméticamente en una caja de grueso cristal, la carta de Manila, la ley que ha dispuesto la compra del edificio del Ayuntamiento para poder la ciudad de Manila construir un nuevo City Hall, biografías de los miembros de la Junta Municipal, el Alcalde el Ingeniero de la Ciudad, el Fiscal de la Ciudad y los demás funcionarios ejecutivos.

Los invitados a la ceremonia están encabezados por Alto Comisionado Paul V. McNutt y Mrs. McNutt.

Fijan Un Dia Para Padres Y Madres

Quezon Expide Una Proclama A Este Efecto Siendo El Dia El 1.er Lunes De Diciembre

El presidente Manuel L. Quezon, en una proclama expedida el jueves pasado ha decidido señalar el primer lunes de diciembre de cada año como Día de los Padres, que incluya a los padres y a las madres.

Hasta ahora solo se ha observado anualmente un día dedicado a las madres, pero en adelante, este día se dedicara por igual a los padres y a las madres.

He aqui la proclama:

"Por cuanto, mediante proclama No. 11, expedida el 20 de mayo, 1921, se ha designado el primer lunes de diciembre como Día de las Madres;

"Por cuanto, se han recibido peticiones de varias fuentes para que se señale un día aparte para la observancia anual del Día de Padres, basada en la creencia universal de que si bien la madre mece la cuna, el padre construye el hogar para la seguridad, comodidad y felicidad de la familia;

"Por cuanto, no se estima conveniente fijar una fecha especial por separado para el día de padres en vista de las fechas numerosas ya fijadas para fiestas; y

"Por cuanto seria solo conveniente que se celebre conjuntamente el día de madres y padres en lugar de hacerlo por separado;

"Por tanto, yo, Manuel L. Quezon, Presidente de Filipinas, en virtud de la autoridad que me confiere la ley, por la presente declaro el primer lunes de diciembre de cada año, designado antes de ahora como día de las madres, que se conocera como día de los padres y por la presente encarezco su celebración, y pido a todos nuestros ciudadanos y todas las escuelas publicas y privadas para que celebren este día con programas apropiados y otras ceremonias convenientes."

El grupo mas pintoresco

Presentándose por primera vez en público desde su organización en junio pasado, la Liga para la defensa de la Democracia, participó en la manifestación de ayer. Esta organización presentó el grupo mas pintoresco porque sus miembros, entre ellos algunas damas americanas vestidas de "balintawak", portaban el mayor número de cartelones. La participación de esta Liga estaba encabezada por Marcelo de Gracia Concepción y Salvador P. Lopez, ambos periodistas. Según se ha explicado, la Liga participó en la parada en apoyo de la actitud del Presidente Quezon sobre la justicia social, pero como indicaba uno de sus cartelones, desea la emancipación de los obreros por medios democráticos y no dictatoriales.

"At Home" De La Sra. De Quezon El 18 Del Actual

La Sra. Aurora de Quezon dará un "At Home" en el Palacio de Malacañang el lunes, día 18 del actual. Este sera el primer "At Home" de la primera dama de Filipinas desde que volvió no hace mucho del extranjero.

El acto se celebrara de cinco de la tarde a siete de la noche y, como siempre, se espera que a él acudan todas las entidades de los señores moradores de Malacañang.

La Opinion Oct 5-37

Subscriber's Name

El Debate Oct 7, 1937 Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Las Criticas Son Siempre La Mejor Salvaguardia Para Los Funcionarios-Dice El Ejecutivo

Tigmanale Oct. 7, 1937

La mejor salvaguardia para un hombre que ocupa un cargo publico es la critica y los jueces de los tribunales locales deberan acostumbrarse a oir criticas, declaro el Presidente Quezon ayer en una conferencia con los representantes de la Prensa cuando un periodista le pregunto si habia recibido ya la dimision de los Jueces Mapa y Padilla.

El Presidente dijo que no han dimitido los dos jueces mencionados. "El Juez Mapa es un buen juez, declaro. Es honesto, valeroso y trabajador. Todavia creo, sin embargo, que su decision fue erronea."

"Es mejor, continuo el Presidente, que los Jueces se acostumbren a oir criticas, porque la critica es la mejor salvaguardia de un hombre que ocupa un cargo publico. Por supuesto que la con-

ciencia es la primera y la mas poderosa fuerza moral que puede obligar al hombre a cumplir su deber. Pero algunas veces la conciencia duerme y es una cosa saludable que haya una critica publica que la despierte.

"La gente cree, declaro el Presidente, que no me gusta la critica. Eso no es verdad. Soy fuerte en mi reaccion contra una critica. Por que aunque creo que el noventa y uno por ciento de ellas son infundadas, ha habido criticas que me han acarreado mucho bien. Tal vez la critica no ayude al apetito, pero tambien una alabanza constante causa hastio. Cuando le critican a uno es solamente cuando el elogio adquiere mas merito."

El Jefe-Ejecutivo, expreso sin embargo la esperanza de que los jueces no darian tanta importancia a las criticas, que las hagan influir en su sentido de justicia. Un juez, dijo Quezon, debe ser firme y sin el menor temor.

"Me alegro de que esos dos jueces no hayan dimitido. Eso indica que estan convencidos de que obraron de buena fe. Eso es todo lo necesario."

El Presidente termino expresando su esperanza de que todo lo que habia dicho no ha de influir en la sensibilidad de los jueces de en la sensibilidad de los jueces de favor de los pobres aunque la razon este de parte de los ricos. Declaro que de ocurrir un caso de este caracter, criticaria al juez severamente como lo hizo en el caso de Cuevo vs. Barredo.

BAGONG BANGKA SA ATONG PILIAY

Ang mga pamuno lalawigan nga buut pasubli sa katungdanan sa piliay unya sa Disyembre 14 kinahanglan moluwat sa ilang katungdanan. Kining butang, sumala sa ulahing taho gikan sa kaulohan giyunas na sa gabinite ug ang baud mahitungod niini gitunol na ni Presidente Quezon sa sekretaryo sa interycr nga mao ang punoan nga gitugyanan pagbantay sa atong mga piliay.

Maoy tuyo sa mga pangulo sa Partido Nasyonalista nga kabatonan ang malinis nga piliay, ang piliay nga walay panghulga labi na gayud ngadto sa mga hadlokun kun burong nga mga lungsoranon.

Ang usa ka pamuno lalawigan nga magpasubli sa katungdanan daku tinuod kaayog bintaha sa iyang kabatok nga yano kun ubos lamang nga lungsoranon. Bisan gani kon dili pa manghulga ang usa ka punoan nga magpasubli inigduaw niya sa mga presinto ang lagmit natong mabati mao kini: "Bantay naa ang presidente", kun "Bantay naa ang gobernador." Ang landong ugod sa usa ka punoan may daku man kaayog "enfluencia" sa mga pumipili. Unsa na kaha kon inigsulod niya sa mga presinto sa kalungsoran magpasunod-sunod siyag mga kostabli kun bisan unsang suluguon sa lungsod nga makahimo pagdakop?

Kadaghanan sa mga pilionon nga naparot sa piliay batok sa usa ka naa na sa gahum malagmit mangatarungan nga gipanghulga ang iyang mga dumadapig. Kining kahimtanga labing tinuod sa mga lungsod nga gagmay, labi na gayud niadtong piliay diin nagkoalisyon ang pundok ni Quezon ug Osmeña.

Dalayigon ang laraw ni Presidente Quezon. Labing dalayigon kini labi na naatol nga nagipon na gayud sa hingpit ang duha ka maligong pundok ug tungud niana makahimo unta kaayo pagpadaug sa iyang mga pilionon pinaagi sa gahum sa mga pamuno lalawigan.

Ang paghatag inspektor sa pundok sa oposisyon ug ang pagpaluwat sa mga pamuno lalawigan nga buut pasubli mao ang duha ka hinungdanong lakang nga nagtinguha alang sa piliay nga malinis.

Tingali daghan pa ug kulang ang atong mga pagi aron pagbaton ug piliay nga malinis. Apan ang gmahimo karon nga gipasiugdahan ni Presidente M. Quezon nagasaad kanato nga sa ngadto-ngadto kabuton gayud sa atong mga punoan ang pagbaton dinhi ug mga piliay nga tinuod nga makiangayon diin ang mga lungsoranon mobotar nga dili baldahon sa bisan unang "pressure" sa mga punoan.

Subscriber's Name

Buller

Oct. 7, 1937

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Taliba Oct. 8, 1937

APPROPRIATIONS AND NEEDS

When President Quezon vetoed an elementary school appropriation bill with an election campaign just getting under way he did more to declare his administrative independence of political party than he could have done in most any other way. He demonstrated political courage and by his act demanded soundness in allotting appropriations.

Possibly there might be those who would attempt to minimize the significance of his action by pointing to the fact that the coming election does not involve the seats of the assemblymen whose action the President disapproves. That is true, but it also is true that the party considerations and affiliations are substantially the same whether the balloting be for a provincial governor or an assemblyman. The division of the proposed school appropriation as sought in the vetoed measure certainly suggests party considerations, and the President has proceeded to ignore this fact in holding the measure fundamentally defective on three counts, which he lists in his veto message.

The circumstances of this bill and the veto of it, after it had been materially changed from the form recommended by the President's special message to the assembly in extra session, bring to open discussion an essential point in the allotment of appropriation funds. The point involves the question of whether appropriations should be made in lump sums and turned over to the executive department for distribution or should be made in detail in such a way as to limit more closely the discretionary money powers of the executive department and at the same time to bring the legislative branch of the government, as the appropriating authority, in more intimate touch with the respective districts.

President Quezon in a special message to the assembly had recommended that the money in this case be turned over to the executive department in a lump sum "in view of the lack of time then to investigate the needs of each and every municipality." The lack-of-time explanation of that suggestion seems to imply recognition of the propriety of making appropriations specific under normal conditions, when time permits of the necessary investigation of specific needs. It is generally considered that the appropriating power belonging to the legislative branch of the government carries with it the responsibility of surveying and determining the specific needs in order to distribute appropriations wisely. Experience in this case would seem to prove that more thoroughness in planning appropriations would have paid. Further, it suggests that hereafter more care must be exercised.

The veto message of President Quezon is an impressive suggestion along this line.

PILANTIK at PAPURI

(Sinulat ni Taliba Plasait)

Na ang nais ninyong malaon na, na matunghayang muli ang pitak na ito ay hindi rin nabigo kaya't kayo'y nagpapasalamat? Salamat din po at gagawin din niya ang magagawa upang makapagpatuloy rin siya sa araw-araw na gaya ng dati; ang tugon sa inyo ni Plasait. Datapuwat ang hindi lamang mu-na niya mapairugan ay ang hiling ninyong pilantikin ding lagi ang pangulong Quezon.

Ang masasabi ko po ngayon ay ang kahit na nga sinong puno at ang tatangkilikin at ipagtatanggol ay ang kapakanan muha ng mga manggagawa at mahihirap na gaya nga ng ginagawa ngayon ng pangulong Quezon na hukuman man ay tinutuligsa kapag sa kaapihan na ng manggagawa ang ginagawa ay hindi ninyo maasahang ang talim ng pilantik ng pitak na ito ay itud-la sa kanila.

Gayon man kung ang ginagawa ngayon ng ating pangulo ay mapatutuhanang pangbingwit nga la-mang ng boto na hindi siya mag-papatuloy hanggang sa lumuwag man lamang ng kaunti ang kabu-hayang gipit ng mga manggagawa at mahihirap ay mababasa rin nin-ya ang mga karapatdapat na pu-na.

Ang totoo ay nariyan ngayon ang mga kahilingan ng mga sama-han ng mga manggagawa na sa pamamagitan ng isang malaking parada ay iniabot na sa kanya at tingnan nga natin kung ang mga bagong hakbang na gagawin ng ating pangulong Quezon ay bibig-yan nga ng bisa.

Sabihin lamang ang totoo, ang maraming talaga sa mga mangha-halal kahit na nga nasa lapian na kung ito'y ituring ay bumuboto rin sa isa sa mga kandidato ng ibang lapian lubha pa nga't ang kan-didato ay may kaya nang naipaki-lala sa tungkulin. At ito'y hindi naman masasabing "pagtutupa" na.

Dahan-dahan naman sa pagsa-salita mga pare. pagka't kung gan-yan nga ay maraming maililigo ng di cras ng isang basong tubig na malamig. Salamat na lamang at

napag-awatanan ang mga nasiona-listang Mendoza at Magbitang na naging dahil ng lathalang ito

Ang sabi naman ng maraming bulakenyo ay kahit na raw sino ang manalo sa pagka punong la-lawigan ng Bulakan ay huwag la-mang mahalal na muli si G. Padilla ay masisiyahan na sila, at ang ganito'y lalo mong madidinig sa bibig ng maraming taga Hagonoy at Malolos na mga karapatdapat namang paniwalaan.

Ano ang nangyari sa punong la-lawigan Padilla at halos ay isinusumpa na ng maraming bula-kenyo? Totoo nga kayang ma-paghiganti at nagkukulang na sa tungkuling dapat sana ay nangai-sagawa?

—Lintik anya, naging anti si Ma-nolo (Manuel de la Fuente ang ti-nutukoy) nguni't hindi naman anti sa batas ng kasarinlan kundi naging anti naman sa puson...

—O, e ano?—ang sagot naman ng kausap.

—O, e paano ngayon ang pagbo-to natin sa kanya?

—A, madali iyan; iboto mo siya at tapos na ang salitaan. Iyan ang lalong mainam na nasa tao ka at na sa kakayahan; wala ka sa mga nasa lapian nga nguni't pasunod-sunod lamang.

A' ang nakadinig na si Plasait sa salitaang iyan ay nasakay na sa tramblang inaabangan.

Biernes, Oktubre 8, 1937

Isang rumanong ibig na maging pilipino

Si Jack L. Schwartz, isang ma-ngangalakal na rumano rito ay nagharap ng kahilingan upang maging mamamayang pilipino. Ang in'harap niyang mga saksi sa hu-kumang unang dulugan ng ciudad ay sina Francisco Quisumbing at L. Villar.

Ang may kahilingan ay ipinanga-nak sa Galat, Rumania noong iká 22 ng Septiembre, 1904 at dumating dito noong iká 20 ng Disiembre, 1932 buhat sa Brazil. Si Jack L. Schwartz ay naging mangangala-kal simulá noong 1930.

El Centinela Oct. 8, 1937

Empleados del gobierno que hacen abierta campaña electoral

Violando públicamente las intenciones del Presidente Quezon al efecto de que los empleados del Gobierno no tomen parte activa, ni directa ni indirectamente, en las campañas e las presentes elecciones, ciertos empleados del municipio de Tiago ya están haciendo campaña activa, directamente a favor de sus candidatos locales provinciales, de la manera siguiente:

Los policías municipales son enviados a los barrios a buscar a los dueños, de las fincas que

han incurrido en morosidad en sus dontribuciones territoriales y una vez encontrados dichos dueños, si son electores ó con miembros de su familia electores, los policías les dicen: "vayan ustedes a la oficina de la tesoreria municipal que allí arreglarán vuestra morosidad, si vais a ayudar al candidato "anti".

Y así en otras cosas que los ciudadanos tienen que ver con el gobierno municipal se aprovechan los empleados del gobierno para cazar votos.

1937

Herald Oct. 8

QUEZON IS FIRM ON NEW POLICY

Not Interested In Any Man, He
Writes Ilongo Solons

Reiterating his determination to take no part or interest in the coming elections, President Quezon in a letter to all assemblymen from Iloilo today, announced that the Nacionalista party cannot have an official candidate in that province unless one is so selected by agreement between the "anti" and "pro" factions.

The President's letter follows:

"This letter is intended for the provincial governor and members of the National Assembly from Iloilo.

"Conformably with the policy I have already enunciated to you in person, I desire to reiterate the position I have taken in regard to the coming elections that I shall take no part nor interest in the election of any candidate for any provincial, city or municipal office and that the Nacionalista Party cannot have an official candidate giving employment, so far as practicable, to those in need of aid on public works projects and other work carried out by any branch or agency of the Government. It shall further seek to enlist the cooperation of private employers in the distribution of employment in such a manner as to provide the maximum amount of relief from unemployment.

"The National Unemployment Board is hereby authorized to establish branches or agencies in the provinces, chartered cities, and municipalities with a view to carrying out within their respective jurisdiction the purposes for which the said Board is created.

"All officers and employees of the national, provincial, and municipal governments are hereby enjoined to cooperate in every way possible with the National Unemployment Board, and to faithfully perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the said Board with the approval of the corresponding department head.

"Executive Order No. 516, series of 1934, and all other orders which are inconsistent herewith are hereby revoked.

"Done at the City of Manila, this 8th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the second."

Quezon Points Out 3 Defects To 5 Million-Peso Measure

The bill enacted by the National Assembly at its special session appropriating P5,000,000 from the coconut oil excise tax refund for the construction of elementary school buildings throughout the Islands, was vetoed by President Manuel L. Quezon last night.

The bill would give each assemblyman a pork barrel fund of P51,000.

In vetoing the bill President Quezon pointed out three fundamental defects, one of which is that while the measure appropriates a maximum of P5,000,000 the total of the items specified amounts to only P4,847,000, or a difference of P153,000.

The President further said that because of the lack of time to investigate the needs of each municipality he recommended that the 5,000,000 be appropriated in a lump sum, which would be distributed by the secretary of public instruction with the approval of the President.

In approving the bill, the National Assembly, however, itemized the different school projects in places that fall within the respective districts of each assemblyman. This was done by the solons for fear that the money would be distributed unevenly.

During the discussion of the bill in the assembly, each member was given a limited time within which to submit his list. There was no adequate planning and, as President Quezon pointed out in his veto, items have been provided for barrios or places in which there are at present no schools or which are very close to other schools or where no school sites are available.

Alkaldeng Inalisan Ng Tungkol

Sa kapahintulutan ng batas ng Commonwealth blg. 199 ay inalisan sa tungkulin kahapon ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon si Leon K. Verano sa pagka alkalde municipal ng Batak, Ilokos Norte, at hinirang si Felipe Manlapit na kaniyang kapalit.

Ang pagtitiwalag kay Verano ay itinagubilin ng kalihim Elpidio Quirino ng pangloob na tumanggap ng ganyon ding tagubilin ng gobernador Santiago Espiritu at ng kinatawang Ulpiano Arzadon.

Sa panahon ng kaniyang panunungkulan, si Verano ay makalawang pigilin sa tungkol dahil sa kapabayaang siya ang punong tagapagpaganap ng bayan nang mangyari ang pagpatay sa kinatawang Julio Nalundasan.

BAGUIO TO MAKE GIFT TO ARMY

The city of Baguio may donate to the Philippine Army an implement of war if the resolution adopted by the Baguio city council requesting President Manuel L. Quezon to authorize the city treasurer to solicit and to accept contributions is approved by the chief executive.

No definite implement of war has as yet been decided upon but it is understood that it may be either an airplane or one which has a corresponding price.

The resolution recently passed by the council provided that inasmuch as it is prohibited by the charter of the city to make donations and inasmuch as Baguio residents have expressed a desire to contribute something to the army, it was resolved to request the president to authorize the city treasurer to solicit and accept contributions, money from such campaign to be used in the purchase of a war implement.

START PICKING 50 FOR G - MAN DIVISION

Captain Thomas Dugan, of the New York State police, and Flaviano Guerrero have taken steps toward the formation of the nucleus of the organization of the G-Man division of the department of finance by starting the selection of 50 from about 500 applicants with which to begin the local unit.

Captain Dugan was contracted by President Quezon in New York to organize the local investigation division in cooperation with Guerrero, who was formerly connected with the federal bureau of investigation, department of justice.

A majority of the applicants are college graduates, including lawyers, while a number have been either in the service of the Philippine Constabulary or the Manila police force. The first fifty applicants to be chosen will be subjected to physical and mental examinations.

To insure an intelligent and efficient corps of special agents of the G-Men unit a high and rigid standard was adapted by the department of justice. The eligibility rules call for an extensive experience and training in law enforcement and a college or university education.

1937
 Taliba Del. 8
 Sus. Manuel L. Quezon
 of Debala Del. 8, 1937

Binetohan Ang Paglalaan Ng P5,000,000.00

Ipinahayag ng Pangulo na nakatagpo siya ng kamalian sa panukala

Nanghawak sa ilang kamaliang nakita niya na hindi naman maaaring ituwid ngayon ay binetohan kahapon ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ang panukalang batas big. 2432 na naglalaan ng P5,000,000 upang ipagpatayo ng mga bagong gusali ng paaralan sa iba't ibang panig ng Pilipinas. Ang tinurang bill ay napagtibay sa nakaraang di pangkaraniwang pulong ng Asambleya Nasional.

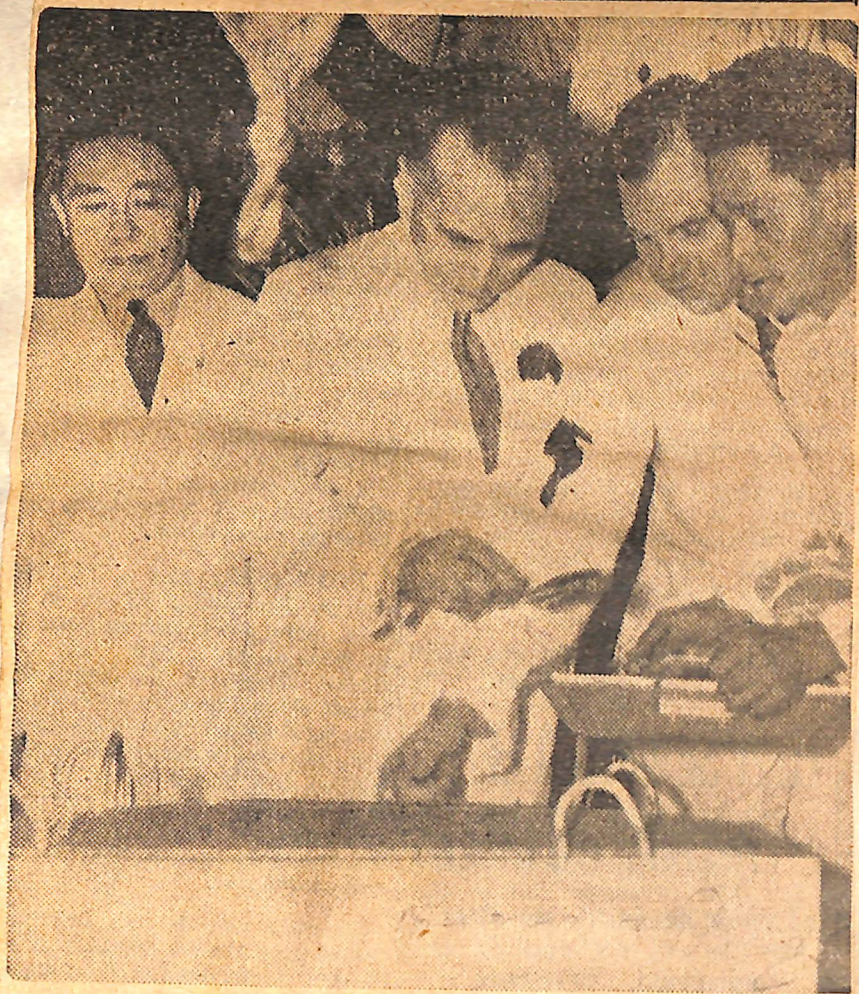
Dahil sa may kaugnayan sa gawaing bayan ang nasabing balak at sumasaklaw sa mga gawaing nangangailangan ng malaking halaga, kaya naging malabo o magusot, at hindi napansin ang kamalian sapagka't napagtibay sa mga huling araw ng tanging pulong ng Asambleya. Hindi naman gaanong malaki ang kamalian, ayon na rin sa Pangulo, gayon man ay hindi niya minabuting paraanin ang kamaliang iyan. Sa kaniyang sulat sa espiker Montilla ay ipinaliwanag ng Pangulo na isa sa mapupuna ay ang kulang na P153 000 sa kabuuan ng partidang ukol sa ipatatayong mga gusali ng paaralan, at nagtataka siya kung bakit ito nangyari samantalang ang 98 kinatawan ay nagkaroon ng malasakit sa panukalang ito na makabubuti sa kani-kanilang purok.

Bukod diyan, sinabi rin ng Pangulo na samantalang nais ng ilang kinatawan ang mga paaralan sa mga pook na wala, may mga ibig magkaroon sa mga may nakatayo na.

Nang isinasaalang-alang pa lamang ang panukalang ito ay umalingawngaw na kaya malaki ang malasakit ng bawat kinatawan ay sapagka't magiging mahalagang "issue" sa halalan. Hindi rin lubusang mawawala ang kanilang pagasa na magagamit itong puhunan sa eleksion, sapagka't sa ika 16 lamang ng kasalukuyang buwan ay bubuksan ang karaniwang sesion ng Kapulungang Pangbansa at maaaring pagtibayin uli ang balak na wala na ang mga kamaliang tinuro ng punong tagapagpaganap.

Ang pagpapatibay ng P5,000,000 upang ipagpatayo ng mga karagdang gusali ng paaralan ay itinagubilin ng Pangu'o sa tanging pulong ng Asambleya Nasional. Ang malaking halagang nabanggit ay kukunin sa tatanggapin ng Pilipinas na buwis sa langis ng niyog pilipino na ipinasok sa Estados Unidos.

Sa pagpapaliwanag ng Pangulo kung bakit niya binetohan ang balak ay binanggit sa isang bahagi ng kaniyang sulat kay espiker Montilla ang sumusunod:



El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, en la colocacion de la primera piedra del nuevo City Hall. Se le ve en el momento de dar la primera paletada. De izquierda a derecha: Alcalde Juan Posadas, Presidente Quezon, Ingeniero de la Ciudad, Jose Garrido y un obrero.

PANGULONG TUDLING

TALIBA—8 ng Oktubre, 1937

Isang Maynilang lalong malaki.

—Iyan ang malaon nang balak ng Pangulong Quezon—ayon sa kanyang pahayag at ayon sa lahat nang tanda—at ang pagbabangon ng bagong gusali ng siudad ay siyang pinakaunang hakbang.

At isusunod agad diyan ang iba't iba pang gawaing pangtungo sa pagpapalaki at pagpapadakila sa siudad.

* * *

Nguni't ang alkalde ng siudad ay hindi mapapahalal, sa bisa ng mga boto ng bayang manghahalal, habang nakalikmo sa Panguluhan si Quezon.

Iyan ay sariling suliranin ng Malakanyang—na gaya ng pag-inis sa kalayaan ng Tsina ay sarili namang suliranin ng Hapon.

—Nguni't—anang isa—hindi kaya maaaring daanin din sa halalang bayan, upang mapagbigyan ito, nguni't wika nga ni Maquiavelo ay sa isang kaparaanang sa dulo at katapusan ng lahat ay wala ring ibang mangwawagi kundi ang kandidato rin ng Malakanyang?

"(a)—Ang balak ay nagtatakda ng halagang P5,000,000 nguni't ang buong halagang itinakda ay umabot sa P4,847,000 lamang, kaya may nalabi pang P153,000. Tunay ngang sa balak ay sinasabing sa mga lalawigan o purok na ang gugulin ay hindi tinitiyak, ang paglalaan ng gugulin ay kailangang isaalalim ng pagpapatibay ng Pangulo ng Pilipinas, nguni't ang tadhana ng ito ay hindi maaaring ukol

sa P153 000 pagka't hindi tiniyak sa balak ang mga lalawigan o purok na paglalaanan niyan;

"(b)—Sa balak ay walang gugulin inilalaan sa mga lalawigan ng Kotabato, Marinduke at Misamis Oriental; at

"(c)—Naglaan ng mga gugulin sa mga bario o pook na walang paaralan sa kasalukuyan o malapit sa ibang paaralan, o walang lupang mapatatayuan."

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Taliba Oct 10, 1937



Ang delegasion ng mga nagsisipamuwisan sa asienda ng Lian, Batangan, na pinangunguluhan ng abogado Rafael Arciguan, ay dumalaw kanginang unaga sa Malakanyang upang hingin sa pangulong Quezon ang maselang at mahirap nilang kalagayan at ang tanging lunas ay ang pagbili ng pamahalaan sa asiendang nabanggit.

La Opinion Oct. 8, 1937

COMENTARIOS

Que Se Realicen

El programa de mejoras anunciado ayer por el Presidente Quezon, para la ciudad de Manila, con motivo de la colocacion de la primera piedra del nuevo City Hall, proporcionara a sus habitantes mayores comodidades y hara de esta urbe un lugar atractivo y seguro para los que viener a visitarla tanto del extranjero como de nuestras provincias.

Tenemos que convenir en que el dia en que las mejoras anunciadas se realicen, una nueva era de bienestar y felicidad aguarda a esta comunidad que siempre ha cooperado con sus autoridades y que es merecedora de esa atencion y de esas consideraciones que ya se vislumbran.

Las mejoras a que nos referimos consisten en lo siguiente: Construcccion de dos nuevos puentes, uno que sustituya al Colgante, y otro que permita el acceso de los coches del ferrocarril a los pantalanen; Construcccion de un gran parque de recreo al estilo de los de Europa y Japon; sanitacion completa del distrito de Tondo y construcccion de un nuevo puerto en sus playas, en donde no se permitira la edificacion de bodegas, con reservas de terrenos para los pescadores y obreros que deseen levantar alli sus casas; y por ultimo la formacion de dos barrios obreros modelos, en Sampaloc y Sta. Ana.

El Presidente Quezon, al trazar el programa de obras de urbanizacion y embellecimiento de la ciudad, no se ha olvidado de incluir en la misma aquellas que conciernen al bienestar de las masas sin descuidar por otra parte las que se refieren a la clase media y acomodada.

Todo lo que deseamos ahora es que las autoridades de la ciudad procuren realizar dentro de un plazo razonable todo lo que el Presidente de la Mancomunidad ha anunciado, y que el millon de pesos de ayuda insular que va a ser restaurado se invierta estrictamente para beneficio de todos en general y de nadie en particular.

Tribune Oct. 8, 1937

ASSEMBLY CAN'T ADD, SO QUEZON KILLS MEASURE

**P5,000,000 School Bill
Vetoed Over Discrepancy Of P153,000**

MUST USE REASON

**Holds Out Hope Outlay
May Be Passed Again
In Next Session**

By CIPRIANO CID

Assemblymen lost P5,000,000 in public works last night because they did not know how to "put two and two together." President Quezon vetoed the public works bill carrying this amount because he found that while the measure declared that it was appropriating P5,000,000 the grand total of the items making up the bill was P153,000 short of this sum.

Not that this defect was really very fundamental, but President Quezon pointed out that such gross mistake in the elementals of arithmetic, ever for assemblymen, was unpardonable. And there were 98 members of the assembly who worked on the public works bill and could not add P5,000,000, he intimidated.

May Pass Bill Again
Furthermore, President Quezon

cont.
Please turn on the next page

1-2 Oct. 8 1937
Cont. Tribune

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Bulletin Oct. 8, 1937

The Bulletin's Letter Box

(Letters to the editor should not exceed 250 words. Any letter not signed by its author must be accompanied by signed identification.)

Editor,
Manila Bulletin,
Sir:

I would like to direct the attention of President Quezon to a recent article published in the Collier's Magazine for September 11, 1937, entitled "Bear by the Tail," by one Jim Marshall, in which the writer venomously criticizes President Quezon and his government and smacks at our ability to maintain our territorial integrity against a possible yellow tidal wave—in the event of independence.

As the article is quite long to quote here, I will give the gist of it as briefly as possible:

The writer describes Mr. Quezon as a dictator.

That Mr. Quezon had violated the fundamental law of the land by postponing the election of elective government officials (although the writer did not mention the fact that our yes-man National Assembly was also responsible therefor).

That Mr. Quezon, believing himself to be the "top man" in the Islands, demands a 21-gun salute and other trifles.

That Mr. Quezon bought himself an expensive presidential yacht (although the writer did not mention how many hundreds of thousands of pesos it cost the people and how many more hundreds of thousands of pesos it will cost the people for its maintenance).

That Mr. Quezon gave himself a grand tour de luxe around the world (although the writer did not mention how many hundreds of thousands of pesos had been expended on the trip nor did he mention the large and varied retinue of the President).

That some of our government officials prevaricate and that you have to kick in a sort of "subscription"

to obtain something from the government.

This, in a nutshell, is the essence of the article.

The article portrays a situation in the Islands which is not altogether fair. It conveys to the reader that we have a sort of Mussonni government here; that our government officials are grafters, and that public funds are expended primarily on luxuries.

I would like to say that some of the assertions made in the article are, sad to say, very true. I hold no brief against President Quezon and I am frank enough to admit that he has discharged his presidential duties as best he could, although there are times—just like any human being—when Mr. Quezon committed mistakes. And the wanton and untimely attack on the judiciary is a grievous one.

As a matter of fact I admire President Quezon. I admire him for subjecting to complete vassalage his one-time political boss and lately political adversary, Dr. Sergio Osmeña, who by the way, once described him as "traitor to the cause." I admire President Quezon for his ability to retrieve into his own party all the big guns of his political adversary.

I admire President Quezon for his magic power in succeeding to persuade the people to the belief that the McDuffie-Tydings Law is essentially different from the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act. And I have no doubt that with his magic power he will be able to persuade the American reading public that the criticism against him and his government and his people is unwarranted.

Mr. Quezon alone can authoritatively disprove convincingly certain false imputations contained in the article, and in that hope, I am bringing the matter to his attention.

MARCIANO ALMARIO.

stated, while some assemblymen wanted schoolhouses where there are no schools, still a few others wanted more school buildings where already schools are established. He pleaded with members of the national assembly to be more reasonable and practical in their proposals.

The consolation he held out in vetoing the bill, which legislators as political leaders regard as an invaluable prelection weapon in their districts, is that they could repass the bill in slightly more than a week from today when the regular sessions open—provided they promise to learn their arithmetic better.

The P5,000,000 public works bill was recommended by the chief executive to the assembly for passage during the special session last month. The money is to come from the P100,000,000 windfall from the United States oil excise tax, perhaps, the first outlay made by the assembly from this money. The first bill vetoed of several enacted during the special session was the probation law repeal act.

Montilla Advised

President Quezon wrote the assembly advising it of his veto of the works act as follows:

"Gentlemen of the National Assembly:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have today disapproved Bill No. 2432 entitled 'AN ACT APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF FIVE MILLION PESOS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDING.'

"Acting upon Resolution No. 73 adopted by the National Assembly on August 31, 1937, I sent to you my message dated September 3, 1937, recommending that the amount of five million pesos be appropriated from the proceeds derived in the United States from the processing tax on coconut oil accruing to the Philippine Treasury, as aid to the various municipalities for the construction of elementary school buildings. In view of the lack of time then to investigate the needs of each and every municipality, it was deemed advisable to appropriate the amount of five million pesos in lump sum, the same to be distributed by the Secretary of Public Instruction with the approval of the President of the Philippines. The idea was for the executive department of the government to determine in each instance the propriety of allotting sums for the construction of elementary school buildings as the need of each municipality may arise.

Lacked Material Time

"The National Assembly decided, however, to approve this bill itemizing the different school projects in places that fall within the respective districts of each assemblyman. As the Assembly likewise lacked the material time to determine the needs of each municipality, the result was the approval of a bill which suffers from many fundamental defects, namely:

"(a) The bill appropriates a maximum amount of P5,000,000.00, but the total of the items as specified amounts to only P4,847,000.00, or a

difference of P153,000.00. It is true that the bill provides that 'in the provinces or districts where the projects are not itemized, the allotments thereof shall be subject to the approval of the President of the Philippines,' but this provision can not be held applicable to the difference of P153,000.00 as the provinces or districts for which it is intended are not specified in the bill;

"(b) No amounts are provided in the bill for the provinces of Cotabato, Marinduque and Oriental Misamis; and

"(c) Items are provided for barrios or places in which there are at present no schools or which are very close to other schools or where no school sites are at present available.

Vetoed With Reluctance

"It is with reluctance that I vetoed this bill because I know that most of the municipalities are not in a financial condition to appropriate the funds needed for a program of school building construction and considering that it is the aim of this administration to accommodate in the public schools eventually all children of school age, conformably with the constitutional provision on this matter.

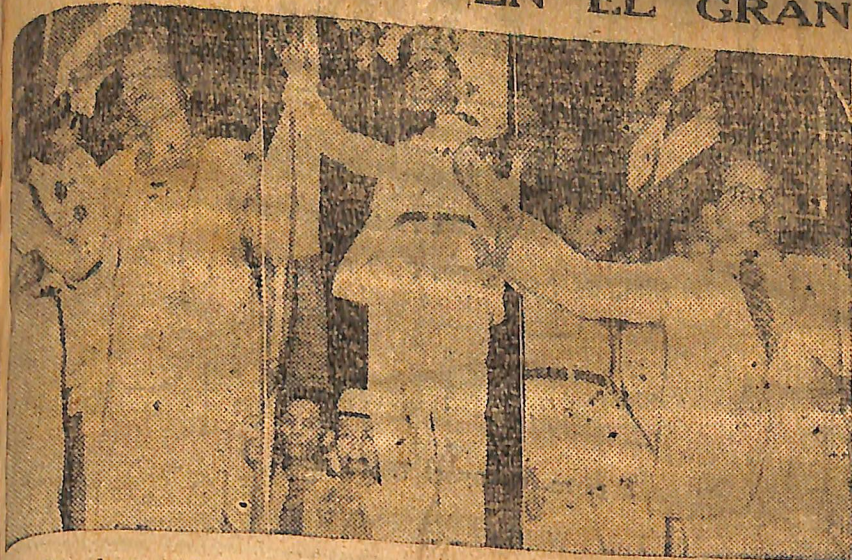
"The National Assembly will, however, meet in its regular session within a few days, and will, therefore, have the opportunity to pass legislation that may be free from the defects pointed out above, after proper consultation with the necessary authorities regarding the needs of each municipality.

"Respectfully,

"(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON."

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
La Opinion Det. 8, 1937

EN EL GRANDIOSO MITIN OBRERO EN EL "MEHAN GARDEN"



En el grabado se ve el ingente publico que estuvo congregado en el Mehan Garden el 5 de Octubre despues de la grandioso manifestacion obrera celebrada para expresar el apoyo de la masa obrera a la politica de justicia social de Presidente Manuel L. Quezon. En un extremo del grabado se ve a Jacinto Manahan, lider obrero dirigiendo la palabra a los manifestantes.

7aleba Det. 9-37

Ipinanganib ng mga manggagamot na mahawa ang mga kamag-anak na magsisidalaw

Matangi sa dalawang pasubaling ang pagbibigay kalayaan sa mga ketongin at kaluwagan ng batas sa paghihiwalay sa kanila, sa pamamagitan ng pagtatalaga sa mga ito sa mga leprosaria ay napapaharap sa maraming balakid. Ibinabalita na ang layunin sa balak na ito ay kinakatigan lamang ng pangulong Quezon sa pagpapahalaga at pagbibigay kasiyahan sa mga ketongin na mapalapit sa kanilang mga tahanan.

Ang mga pasubali ay gaya ng sumusunod: 1.—pagtiyak sa mahigpit na pangangasiwa at pakikialam sa mga ketongin sa leprosaria, tungo sa pagpapahalaga sa pag-uugali ng mga may sakit na dinadalaw ng kanilang mga kamag-anak; at 2.—tumpak na panglaang gugulin sa mga leprosaria, o ang pagpapalaki sa kasalukuyang mga himpilang gamutan ng mga ketongin at gayon din naman sa pasahod sa mga leprologo at mga manggagamot na nangangasiwa sa leprosaria.

Sa pagsasaalang-alang sa iba't ibang bagay na maaaring mangyari sa pagkakahawa, isang pinuno ng sanidad ang nanganganib sa paglalapit ng mga ketongin sa kanilang tahanan, sapegkat ang mga kamag-anak nito ay maaaring malimit, bagama't hindi kailangan. Sa mga pagdalaw na ito, ayon sa paliwanag, ang mga kamag-anak ng may sakit ay napapalagay sa panganib na mahawalalo na ang mga batang buhat sa isa hanggang apat na taon.

Gayon din naman, natutukoy ang hindi pangkaraniwang uri ng sakit na ketong sa tisis, sanhi sa katayuan ng may sakit na malimit na magkaroon ng pagpapalaki na gumanap sa hinihingi ng mahigpit na tawag ng kamunduhan.

May palagay din naman ang mga dalubhasang manggagamot sa kawanihan na ang paglilipat ng mga ketonging pabuti na sa karamdaman sa mga leprosaria ay magiging magugol at malamang na maging sakalawang higit ang gugiling kakailanganin kung iha-

La Opinion Det. 8, 1937

Junta Nacional De Alivio A Desempleados, Creada

Para extender la ayuda del gobierno a los desempleados y coordinar todos los trabajos en favor de los mismos con los esfuerzos privados, para reducir el numero de desempleados actualmente en el pais, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon de la Mancomunidad Filipina ha creado este dia una Junta Nacional de Desempleo.

Esta Junta Nacional de Desempleo estaran compuesta por el Comisionado de Sanidad y Bienestar Publica como Presidente y de los Sub-secretarios de Agricultura y Comercio, del Trabajo y del secretario ejecutivo de la Associated Charities de Manila, como miembros.

Sera el deber de esta Junta hacer un censo de todas las personas desempleadas de Filipinas, determinar sus necesidades y los me-

dios para remediar o aminorar su precaria condicion y aconsejar al gobierno en la forma en que deben apropiarse los fondos de socorro.

La Junta debera tambien proporcionar informes a las diferentes oficinas del gobierno del estado del desempleo en las diferentes provincias y comunidades del pais con el fin de que puedan ser estos empleados en las obras publicas acometidas por el gobierno.

La Junta Nacional de Desempleo esta tambien facultada, de acuerdo con la orden ejecutiva del Presidente Quezon, para establecer sucursales en provincias, ciudades con carta especial o municipios, para llevar a cabo los propósitos por los cuales dicha Junta ha sido creada o sea el dar alivio a la situacion apurada y angustiosa en que se hallan muchos desempleados actualmente.

Todos los empleados y oficiales del gobierno del Commonwealth estan obligados asimismo por el Presidente Quezon a prestar la debida ayuda a esta Junta en todos los trabajos que acometa en alivio de los desempleados y cumplir fielmente los deberes asignados a ellos por los miembros de dicha Junta Nacional de Desempleo.

hambing sa gugulin ngayon ng pamahalaan sa Kulion.

Isang pinuno ng sanidad na gumawa ng pagsisiyasat sa katayuan ng ketong sa Pilipinas ay nagtabi na upang matiyak ang pagtatagumpay ng mga hakbangin sa paglunas sa karamdaman, humigit kumulang sa isang manggagamot ang kailangang itelaga sa pagtiingin at paglunas sa bawat pangkat na birubuu ng 50 ketongin sa isang leprosaria.

Kung itatatag ang leproseria sa mahahalagang panig ng Kapuluhan, kinakailangang humigit kumulang ang isang leprologo sa bawat isang institucion, sanhi sa pagitan ng mga institusiyong ito, sa Kulion, sa kasalukuyan, ang pamahalaan ay nakapagtitipid nang malaki sanhi sa pagtatalaga sa isang pook lamang ng 6,000 ketongin doon, sanhi sa pagkakasama at pagkakasabay-sabay ng pamaraan sa paggamot at sa pagkalkalob ng kailangan sa buhay ng mga may sakit na ito sa Kulion.

Pub. Manuel L. Quezon
Mabuhay Oct. 8, 1937

Talumpati Ni Quezon

Ang sumusunod ay siyang talumpating binigkas ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa palatuntunan sa paglalagay ng unang bato sa bagong City Hall kahapon ng hapon, alinsunod sa pagkakasabaybay ng isa naming kinatawan, Máginong Alkalde,

Mgá Kababayan:

Ikinalulugód ko ang pangyayaring mapasisimulan na ngayón ang pagtatayo ng bagong bahay-pamahalaan nitóng siudad ng Maynila, bilang pagkatupad ng isáng malaon na naming paigako. Ang salaping dito'y gúgugulin ay manggagaling sa P600,000 na ibinayad ng Pámahalaang Insular sa gusali ng Ayuntamiento, at sa malaking halagang ipinagkakaloob pang bilang tulong ng pamahalaan, ayon sa itinatakda ng isáng sadyang batás na pinagtibay ng ating Asamblea Nasional.

Ang idinaraos natin ngayón ay simula lamang ng marami't sari-saring panukala pa ng pamahalaan, na pawang nahihinggil sa pagpapalaki pa at pagpapaganda ng inyóng City Hall, at sa pagbibigáy sa Siudad na itó ng maraming kaluwagang ikagiginhawa ng lalong maraming mamamayan at makapagbibigáy ng trabaho sa mgá manggagawa.

Sinabi na sa inyó ng Alkalde ang mgá ibá't ibáng bagay na náipagawa na at ipinagágawa pa, gaya ng mgá tuláy, daán at ibá pa. Isá sa mgá malalaking tuláy na bagong náipayari ay ang Tuláy ng Ayala, na maáalaala ninyóng siyá pang naging dahil ng pagkamatáy ng isáng kaawaawang manggagawang hindi nabigyan ng bigáypala. Nguni't maáasahan ninyóng kung sa mgá ibá pang ipagágawa ng gobierno ay magkakaroon uli ng obrerong mamamatáy sa pagseerbisio, ay hindi na maáaring di biyayaan ang kaniyang buhay ng sino mang kontratista.

Sa pagpapagawa ng mgá bagong tuláy ay pagsisikapang itó'y huwág makasagabal sa paglalabásmasok sa ating mgá ilog ng mgá sasakyán ng kalakal.

Isá pa sa mgá malalaking balak ng pamahalaan para sa kabutihan nitóng Maynila, ay ang pagtatayo ng isáng puerto sa dakong Hilaga, na makakukuha tayo sa dagat ng malawak na kalupaan, at doón tayo magtatayo ng isáng Barrio Obrero, na makatutulong sa pagpapaluwág ng masikip na bayan ng Tundó. Gayón din, isusunód ang pagtatayo ng isáng Barrio Obrero sa dakong Sampalok, at isá pa sa dakong Santana.

Máikikita ninyóng sunod-sunód na matutupad ang mgá paigako ng Partidong nasa kapangyarihan. Ang mgá paigakong iyan ay hindi namin nalilimot, sapagká't iyá'y paigako ng lalaking marunong tumupad sa kaniyang salita.

Nabalitaan kong sa mgá pagkilusán ngayón ng mgá kalaban ng pamahalaan, dahil sa hálalang hinaharap, ay ginagawa niláng isyu ang tungkol sa Alkaldeng ibig na daanin sa halál ng bayan. Sinasabi nilang iyá'y isang paigako sa palatuntunan ng Koalisión na hangga ngayó'y hindi natutupad. Ang totoo'y matáy ko mang basahin sa palatuntunan ng Koalisión ang násabing paigako, ay wala akóng mákitang malinaw na kapangakuan tungkol sa isáng Alkalde elektibo. Kaya't sa palatuntunan ay hindi inilalagáy nang boong liwanag ang isáng bagay, ay sapagká't ang bagay na iyá'y maáaring tuparín o di tuparín. At kung talagang hindi niliwanag ng mgá nagsigawa't nagpatibay ng palatuntunan ng Koalisión ang tungkol sa paghahalál ng Alkalde, ay maipalalagáy na wala nang sukat asahan sa malabong paigakong iyan.

Sa ganáng akin, ang masasabi ko, kung ang paigakong Alkalde elektibo ay talagang nakalagáy sa palatuntunan, ay hindi ko marahil natanggáp ang pagpepresidente, sapagká't hindi ko maáaming sumang-ayon sa isáng paigakong hindi ko sadyang matutupad, sapagká't laban sa aking pananalig at kalooban. Sa Washington, sa maraming siudad ng Pransiá, na pawang mgá bansang demokrátiko, ay mgá alkaldeng de-nombra-miento ang nagsisipaigasiwa, at

hindi mgá elektibo.

Maging halál man ba ng bayan ang Alkalde, ay may malakí bagáng magagawa kaysa Alkaldeng hindi halál, sa ilalim ng mgá batás na umiiral dito? Hindi ba't elektibo si G. de la Fuente, na naigulong may apat yatang taón sa Hunta Munisipal nitóng Maynila? Nguni't gaano na ang kaniláng nagawa? Kung hindi ba sa mgá tulong din ng pamahalaang insular, ay may maipagmamalakí siláng malalaking bagay na náipagawa ng pagka-pinuno niláng mgá halál ng bayang Maynila?

Hindi nga ako naniniwalang kung maging elektibo ang Alkalde, ay hihigit pa sa gaya ngayón ang mgá matatamong kapakinabangán ng mgá tagarito sa Siudad. Kaya, maáari na siláng mag-igáy hanggang ibig nilá; at náiriritó ang aking kaibigang si konsehal Advincula, maáaring duminig ng tahasang sinasabi ko, na habang akó'y siyang Pang-ulo ay hindi maáari at di ko mapapayagang maging elektibo ang Alkalde dito sa Maynila.

Hindi ko malaman kung bakit akó nang akó ang ginagawa niláng isyu ay hindi namán akó kandidato sa pinaglalabanang hálalan. Tikis na tinangghán ko patí pagka-pangulo ng Partido, sapagká't talagang panata kong huwág makialám sa mgá paglalaba-

nán sa politika, ni kumiling kagino mang kandidato. Nguni't tila akó'y pinipilit niláng makialám din, kaya siyá niláng laging binabaka. Ibig ba niláng talagang silá'y labanan ko? Alám na ng lahat na akó'y di nasusulo sa paglaban, kapag talagang nakikipaglabanan. Akó'y di marunong umurong sa talagang kalaban.

Datapwa't hindi, hindi ko na ibig pang manghimasok sa mgá labanang mangyayari. Mahaiga pa, sa ilalim ng aking paigagasiwa, ay lubusan kong ipag-uutos na huwág makialám ang alin mang punsionario ng pamahalaan, na nasa ilalim ng batás ng Serbisio sibil. Ang punsionarióng marapatan ng paglabág sa utos na itó, ay aking ititiwalág sa katungkulan.

Kung sa mgá hálalang darating ay mgá nasionalista ang lumabás, mangyari pa bang di silá'y aking tutuluñgan upang mapaigasiwaan nang lalong mabuti itóng Siudad. At kung ang magsilabás namán ay iyang mgá bagong labás, ay maáasahan din ang pagtulong ko, kung silá'y nagpapakabuti sa kaniláng katungkulan. Nguni't kung ang Pang-ulo ng pamahalaan ay siyá niláng titikising labanan nang labanan, alám na ninyóng sa lilim ng Konstitusión ay may kapangyarihan ang Pang-ulong pumigil sa alin mang punsionarióng inaakala niyang di gumagawa nang magaling, at sa bisa ng kapangyarihang ito'y maaari niyang halinhan ang boong Hunta Munisipal sa ano mang oras na kaniyang marapatin.

Nguni't hindi iyan ang kailangan nating harapin, alangalang sa kabutihan ng bayan. Ang dapat gawing isyu ng mgá magsisiharap sa hálalan, ay ang mgá suliranin at panukalang tuñgod sa kagaliñgan ng mgá namamayan sa Siudad na itó. Ang kailangan ng bayan ay mgá pinunong may dañgál at may kaya: may kaya sa paggawa, ang ibig kong sabihin; sapagká't marami ang mgá naghahañgád maglingkod sa bayan, nguni't mgá wala namáng kakayahán upang makapaglingkod nang magaling.

Ang dapat pag-usapang mgá paksa sa hálalan ay ang mgá balak ng isá't isá sa ikabubuti ng Siudad. Hindi kailangang ihalo sa mgá salitaang iyan ang ukol sa Pang-ulo ng Pilipinas.

Akó'y hindi na nañgañgailangan ng boto upang makipaglaban pa sa hálalang iyan. Akó'y wala nang ibig gawin at ginagawa, kundi ang makapagtulong ng boong kaya ng aking kapangyarihan sa pagpapabuti't pagpapaginhawa ng kalagayan ng mgá manggagawa at sa kagaliñgan ng boong bayan. Hindi pa ba namán nilá náikikita ang halos araw-araw ay aking mgá pagsusumikap na maipagtanggól ang karapatan ng mgá anakpawis, mabigyan ng hanap-

cont.
Please turn
over next page

Cent.

mabuhay

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Oct 8-37

Zaliba Oct 9, 1937

buhay ang maraming walang pinagkakakitaan, at malinis ang lahat ng duming nakapapaangit sa ating bayan?

Nguni't hindi ito ang tinitingnan ng mga taong iyan, kundi ang lahat ng kilos na sa aking pamamahala ay maipipintás nilá. Halimbawa'y ang "Casiana". Ito nang ito ang kanilang binabanggit. Nguni't ang mga taong lagi nang gumagamit ng ganyang tuligsa, ay halos pawang mga naging tauhan ng nasirang Wood. Noóng ang gobernador heneral na ito'y gumagamit ng kaniyang yate "Apo", na binili rin nang lalong mahál, ay hindi nilá násisipang tuligsaín si Wood, ni panghinayañgan ang nagugol at nagugugol sa "Apo". Bakit ganyán silang kapag pinunong amerikano ay di matuligsa at mapagkaitán ng magara't mahál na sasakyán; nguni't kapag pinunong pilipino ay ganyán na ang kanilang mga katapañgan at karamutan? Gusto ba nilang ang Pilipinong Presidente ng Pilipinas ay sumakáy sa isáng "kaskó" na lamang.

Pinapansin din nilá ang mga pagpapalakí at pagpapagandang ginagawa ko sa Palasio ng Malakanyang. Anó kaya ang akala ng mga taong ito: akó na lamang ang makikinaabang diyán, at hindi na ang mga susunód sa akin? Tí-tirá na ba akó roón nang habang panahón? Ibig ba nilang akó'y tumirá na lamang sa isáng "kubó"?

Kung sa bagay, akó'y datihan namáng manirahan sa kubó. Datapwa't tayo nga'y magtápatan, at magsálitaan ng salitaan ng mararañgál na tao. Ang Puno ngayón ng Pilipinas ay isáng Presidente nang halál ng sangbayanán. Dahil dito'y hindi na ang pagkatao ng Presidenteng iyan ang dapat bigyán ng lalong mataás na karangalan, kundi ang bansang sa kaniya'y naghalál.

Kung akó'y lumalabás sa mga lansañgan, na ang aking sasakyán ay may bandila, saka pinañguñg-naha't sinusundan ng mga kawal na nakamotosiklo, ay sábiñan na silá ng: "Hari! heto na ang hari!... Nguni't hindi nilá natisip na ang gayó'y kailangang gawin, upang ang ating bayan ay mahirating kumilala, mamitagan at malugód sa pagkakita sa kanilang kalahing siya nang Puno ng saring bayan. Ibig kaya ba nilá na ang Presidente ay sa mga karitela na lamang sumakáy?

Hindi akó napasasama sa mga kawal, sapagka't akó bagá'y natatakot na mag-isáng lumakad. Inianák at lumakí akóng mag-isá, kaya di sukat matakot sa pag-iisá. Gabi-gabi halos ay lumalabás akóng sakáy ng isáng "Ford". May nakapag-aakala tulóy na diwa'y kung anó nang mga kadiyabihan ang aking nilalakad. Nguni't maáari akóng sundan ng may ibig, at makikita nilang ang gayóng mga paglabás ay ginagawa ko upang aking mapagkitá ang kalagayan ng mga pinamamahalaan ko.

Sa Estados Unidos, ang Pangulo kung lumalabás, nasa malayo pa, ay anim-anim na "block" sa dakong pagdaraan ang kapagkarakay nalilinis na sa mga sasakyán, at ang lahat ay nagsisitigil hanggang di nakararaan ang sasakyán ng Pangulo. Noóng akó'y nasa New York, paglabas na ng aking sasakyán ay matigas nang silbatuhan ng mga pulis na tanod-daan, hanggan sa akó'y makalampas. Diyata't kung sa ibang lupa ay igi-nagalang ako, ibig naman nilang mag-akong igalang dito sa atin? Namamali nga ang mga taga-Frente Popular sa paghahap ng mga isyu na maipananalo nila sa halalan. Kahi't na sila'y magsipanaló sa pamamagitan ng mga isyung ito, at maluklok na sila sa pamahalaan nitong Siudad, ay hindi rin nila matatamag mapagbago ng lakad ang Malakanyang, ni ang akó'y kanilang mahalihan. Ang nararapat nilang isyuhin ay ang kung ano-ano ang kanilang mga magagawa at mapapanukala sa pagpapabuti ng go bierno munisipal ng Maynila. Ito ang kanilang dapat pangatawaman.

Hindi ko ibig magtapos nang di muna nakababanggit nang kaunti ukol sa dalawang kinatawag nitoy rito sa Maynila, na sina GG. Perfecto at Gil. Silang dalawa ay kapwa ninyo mapagmamalaki, dala ng kanilang katalinuhan, kasi-pagan at kabutihang kumatawan sa bayan. Aywan ko kung si G. Perfecto ay may balak pang magbalik sa Asamblea; datapwa't ibig kong itangi siya sa pagsasalita ko, hindi sapagka't binabawasan ko ang kapurihan ni Rep. Gil, kundi pagka't si Rep. Perfecto ay siyang lalong binabatikos ng mga kalaban. Kami'y dati nang magkalaban sa mula-mula pa. At marahil, kung kaya ngayó'y nagkasundo kami't nagkapisan sa isang Partido na lamang, ay sapagka't naba-ko na ang paniniwala ko noong araw na siya'y isang politikong "irresponsable", at nabago maman ang paniniwala niyang dati na akó'y isang politikong mapaghi-ganti. Siya'y hindi naglalapit sa akin, ni gumamit ng ano mang uri ng panunuyo, upang magtamo ng ano mang sa aki'y ibig lakarin. Nguni't nang makita niyang walang hinngi sa aking nabigo, kailan ma't nasasa matwid, kaya ina-akala kong nabago ang dati niyang maling pag-aakala sa akin.

Si Rep. Perfecto ay tinutuligsa ng kaniyang mga kalaban, dahil sa diumanoy inilagay na sekretaria niya ang kaniya ring isang anak na babal. Ang bagay na ito'y hindi kasiraan sa kaniya, at di naman ipinagbabawal ng Konstitusyon ang pagpill ng isang diputado ng taong lalo niyang "de confianza" upang gawing sekretario, at may himigat pa bang sukat mapagtiwalang katulong ng isang ama ng gaya ng kaniyang anak? Bukod sa rito, sa karamdamang taglay ni Rep. Perfecto, ay di mapapantayan ng iba ang pagtulung na magagawa ng kaniyang matalinong anak, na siyang kasama niya sa mga paglalamay nang hanggang

Salungat Sa Pagpapagiba Ng Mga Kuta

Mga lihim na ulat na tinanggap ng pamahalaang pangbansa buhat sa Mindanaw ang nagsasabing ipinanganganib ang paglaganap ng di kasiyahan ng mga moro dahil sa utos ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa hukbong pilipino na gibain ang mga kuta sa kamorohan.

Sinasabing ang mga moro, lalo na ang mga nakatira sa mga kota, ay nagsipagdamdandam nang matalos ang utos sa paggiba. Sinasabi nilang sila'y matatahimik na mamamayang nangako sa pamahalaan ng kanilang pagtatapat at pagtulung.

Maraming moro ang naniniwalang unt-unting babawiin din sa mga pilipinong mahometano ang mga karapatang ipinagkaloob sa kanila ng pamahalaan. Katulad ng pag-aalis ng mga titulo, bilang halimbawa. Ang bagay na iyan, ang sabi nila, ay hindi dapat gawin dahil sa kanilang kalagayan bilang mamamayan at bilang isang lahing kaiba ng mga pilipinong binyagan.

Dahil sa ganyang mga ulat, ay inaasahang ang pamahalaan ay gagawa ng paliwanag sa utos ng pangulo at sasabihing ang utos sa hukbong pilipino ay gibain ang mga kotang walang nagsisipanirahan upang maiwasang mapagkanlungan o mapagtaguan ng mga suwail na moro.

Gayon man, pinahiwatig na ang lahat ng kotang moro, kabilang ang mga may nagsisipanahan, ay unt-unting g'gibain, nguni't iya'y gagawin pagkatapos na mag-sialis ang mga nanirahan upang manahan sa palagian nilang tahanan.

mga hatinggabi, lalo na niyaong ang timurang Representante ay nanunungkulan sa Comité de Estilo, kung mga huling araw na ng pagtatapos ng puong ng Asamblea.

Atin na ngang limutin ang mga isyung walang kabuluhan at panirang-puri lamang sa kapwa. Nya-yo'y di na panahon ng tinatawag sa kastilang "politica callejera".

Ang kailangang pag-aralan ng mga magkakandidato rito sa Maynila ay ang kung paano mabibigyan ng bagong hitsura at ng kaunlaran ang Siudad na ito. Nangangailangan ng malalaking parke, gaya ng mga nasa mga siudad sa Amerika, sa Hapon at Europa upang siyang mapagligaliwan at mapagdausan ng mga piknik ng mga taong bayang mahihirap at karami-wala. Nangangailangan pa ng mga gusali ng paaralan, ng mga bagong tulay, mga nayon ng manggagawa, at iba't-iba pa. Magtulung-tulong nga tayo upang maging katotohanan sa gawa at di sa salita lamang ang pamagat ditong "Perla del Oriente" o Mutya ng Silangan.

Magtatayo Ng 3 Baryo Obrero Sa Siudad—Quezon

Sinagot Ng Pang-ulo Ang "Issue" Ng Mga Tagasalungat

Ang talumpating binigkas ng pang-ulong Quezon sa naglalagay ng unang bato sa bagong City Hall kahapon ng hapon ay masa pahina 4 ng bilang na ito.

Inihayag ng pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon sa harap ng may 5,000 kawani, manggagawa at mga pinunong dumalo sa paglalagay ng unang bato sa ipatatayong bagong City Hall kahapon ng hapon ang kaniyang malawak na palatuntunan sa lalong malaki at magandang Maynila, at sinagot ang ginagamit sa "issue" ng mga tagasalungat sa Siudad na siya ang ginagawang tudlaan sa lahat ng sandali.

"Isa sa mga malalaking balak ng pamahalaan para sa kabutihan nitong Maynila," anang Pang-ulo, "ay ang pagtatayo ng isang puerto sa dakong hilaga, na makakukuha tayo sa dagat ng malawak na kalupaan, at doon tayo magtatayo ng isang baryo obrero, na makatutulong sa pagpapaluwag ng masikip na bayan ng Tundo. Gayon rin, Isusunod ang pagtatayo ng isang baryo obrero sa dakong Sampalok, at isa pa sa dakong Santana."

Lantaran at maliwanag na sinagot ng Punong Tagapagpaganap ang mga tuligsa sa yate Casiana, sa pagpapaganda sa Malakanyang, sa alkaldeng de nombramiento, at iba pa. Ipinagunita ng pang-ulong Quezon na an gnasirang Wood na gobernador-heneral amerikano ay gumamit ng yate Apo, ngunit hindi siya tinuligsa dahil doon; sinabing kung pinadidilag man miya ang Palaso ng Pang-ulo ay hindi dahil sa kaniyang sarili, pagka't hindi siya titira sa Malakanyang sa bahang panahon; at tiniyak na walang pangako ang Koalisyon tungkol sa paghahalal ng alkalde, yayamang siya'y naniniwalang ang nasabing tungkulin ay dapat dapatin sa paghirang na lamang.

Sinabi ng Patnugot-bansa na ang gawain ng bagong City Hall ay simula pa lamang ng maraming panukala ng pamahalaan, na pangwang nahihinggil sa pagpapalaki ng siudad, na magbibigay ng kaluwagan at ginhawa sa mga ma-



HININGI NI QUEZON sa pagsasalita kahapon sa palatuntunan sa unang bato ng bagong City Hall na "magtulung-tulong tayo upang maging katotohanan sa gawa at di sa salita lamang ang pamagat ditong Mutya ng Silangan."

Hindi niya kinaligtaan ang usaping Cuevo-Barredo, at ipinangkong ito'y hindi na mauulit pagka't "kung magkakaroon uli ng obrerong mamamatay sa paglilingkod sa mga pagawaan ng gobierno a y hindi na maaaring di biyaaan ang kaniyang buhay ng sino mang kontratista."

Nagpahayag siya ng pagtataka kung bakit siya na lamang ang ginagawang isyu ng mga nagsasabing tagasalungat, gayong siya'y hindi kandidato at tikis nang lumilipit sa politikang panglapian, kayá di tinanggap ang pagluluhan ng Partido Nacionalista.

"Ang dapat pag-usapang mga paksa sa halalan," ipinayo ng Presidente, "ay ang mga balak ng isa't isa sa ikabubuti ng Siudad. Hindi kailalang ihalo sa salita ang iyan ang ukol sa Puo((((((ang iyan ukol sa Pang-ulo ng Pilipinas."

"Atin nang limutin ang mga isyung walang kábuluhan at panirang-puri lamang sa kápwa" ang kaniyang panawagan. "Ngayo'y di ná panahon ng tinatawag sa kastilang "politica callejera."

Walang ibang pinagkakautangan at nagpakita ng malaking malasakit sa pagkakaroon ng bagong City Hall ang pamahalaan ng Maynila kungdi ang pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon, alinsunod sa patunay nina alkalde Juan Posadas at pang-ulong Mateo Herrera ng Hunta Munisipal nang sila'y magsipagsalita kahapon

Sa isang bahagi ng talumpati ng Alkalde ay sinabi:

"Mga ginang at maginoo: walang sino mang tao marahil na nagkaroon ng malabis na malasakit at naghandog ng pangatawamanang pagtulung sa siudad ng Maynila kaysa ating mabunying panauhing pangdangal, ang kaniyang Kamahalan, pang-ulong Ma-

Cont.

Please turn on the next page

1 Oct. 8-37
Carl. Mabuhay

nuel L. Quezon. Lubos na ikinararangal namin ang kaniyang pagdalo, at boong puso namig pinasasalamatang ang kaniyang kagandahang-loob na sumang-ayong siya ang maglagay ng unang boto ng bagong gusali ng pamahalaan ng Siudad na pinasisinavaan namin ngayong hapon. Nawa'y ang gusaling itatayo rito ay tumagal nang maraming taon, bilang isang mainam na bantayog sa mga simulain ng isang mabuting pamahalaan na pinagsakitan at patuloy na pinagsasakitan ng kaniyang Kamahalan."

"Dahil sa kagandahang-loob ng kaniyang Kamahalan, pang-ulong Quezon, at ng Asamblea Nacional, ang gintong pangarap ng mga mamamayan sa Siudad na ito ay hindi malalao't matutupad. Sa bisa ng batas blg. 149 ng Commonwealth, naglaan ng P1,100,000, at dito'y iniukol ang P600,000 sa pagbili ng Ayuntamiento, at ang P500,000 ay tulong ng pamahalaang insular sa pagpapagawa ng City Hall", ang nasabi naman ng pang-ulong Herrera.

Bisan pa sa usa ka orden ehikutiba nga gipagula ni Presidente Quezon diin gimbutan nga ang labing ubos nga suhol sa usa ka mamumuo sa kalalawiganan ibutang sa P1.00, apan ang mga mamumuo sa obras publikas sa kagamhanan ning siyudad nagdawat lamang diay ug 75 sentabos! Sa siyudad sa Manila ang mga mamumuo nagpahimulos na sa P1.25 ang adlaw. Samtang ang Sugbo mao ang kinaiwitan sa tanan mahitungod sa suhol nga madawat?

75 sentabos ang adlaw! Dili ba kana makauulaw alang sa nabantug nga siyudad sa Sugbo, ug dili ba kana makaloolooyng palandungon? Sa ulahi ugod ng husay mahitungod sa kahintang sa panalapi sa siyudad nakita man nga miusbaw pagayo ang salapin nahipus gikan sa nagkalainlaing buhis.

Ang Sugbo, gawas sa Manila, tungud sa iyang pagka ikaduhang siyudad sa tibuok kapupudan dunay taas nga "Standard of living" Mahal ang bili sa atong pagpuyo dinhi kon itangdi sa ibang lalawigan ug siyudad gawas sa siyudad sa Manila.

Ang usa ka mamumuo uban sa iyang asawa ug duha kun upat ka anak, unsaon niya pagkabuhi sa 7 sentabos? Mabuhi man tuod siya apan manikil ang iyang mga bukog, magyagpis siya, magsiga ang mg mata ug lawom ang aping.

Panahon na nga sa labing madali tumanon sa atong mga punoan ang manggiloyong sinultihan sa orden ehikutiba ni Presidente Quezon. Awhagon nar ang tanang sakop sa hunta munisipal ning siyudad sa paguyon sa resolusyon nga ipasaka ni Konsehal Canizares alang sa mga mamumuo aron sila makadawat sa suhol nga igo. Magpaabut kami.

ELECTIVE MAYOR MINORITY'S ISSUE

Popular Front And Young Philippines "Fuse"

An elective city mayor will be one of the most important issues in Manila to be decided in the election on December 14.

This is the announcement of Manuel de la Fuente, resigned president of the city council and actual leader of the opposition threat, who this morning said he will refer the issue for decision to the city electorate.

President Manuel L. Quezon, speaking last Thursday afternoon on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new City Hall, made known his attitude on this matter, namely, that Manila shall not have an elective mayor during his administration.

De la Fuente forthwith charged the Chief Executive with having broken an alleged agreement, alleging that the President had agreed to the proposal of an elective mayor for Manila as a condition insisted upon by the city's 'pros' for joining the coalition.

"I will make the question of an elective mayor for the city of Manila the major issue in the forthcoming elections," announced de la Fuente this morning. "The public will then have the chance to show its stand on this matter. It will be up to the electorate to show the President whether the public of Manila wants an appointive or an elective mayor."

Negotiations carried out last night, between Manuel de la Fuente, as spokesman for the Popular Front party, and Wenceslao Q. Vinzon, president of the Young Philippines, for a fusion were successful, popular front leaders said this morning.

Incidentally, the League of Independent Voters, an association of free-lancers, unattached to any party, has made a formal declaration

of its purpose to support the candidates of the Popular Front party in Manila. Front leaders said. The candidates of the Front, are Felicísimo Lauson, (Sakdalis, ta), Melchor Bustamante, (anak-pawis), Vicente Cruz, (democrata), Jose Advincula, (democrata), Manuel de la Fuente, (democrata), Hermenegildo Gonzaga, Jose Topacio Nueno, Segundo Agustin, and two others, all comprising a whole Popular Front ticket.

Letran Sera Inaugurado El 7

El Colegio de San Juan de Letran va a celebrar la inauguración de Día de los Ex-Alumnos el día 7 de noviembre proximo, segun planes ya anunciados por el comité de festejos.

Grandes preparativos se estan haciendo para celebrar dignamente el acontecimiento del que será huésped de honor el mas distinguido alumno de Letran, el hoy Presidente de la Mancomunidad Manuel L. Quezon.

La junta directiva de los ex-alumnos esta integrada por los siguientes:

Presidente Hon. Jose O. Vera; vice-presidente, Sr. Adolfo Garcia; secretario-tesorero, Dr. E. Mancias; vocales, Honorables Pedro Guevara; Jaime C. de Veyra, Tomas Clemente, Honorio Ventura, Pedro Gil, Gregorio Perfecto, Dres. Francisco Liongson, Domingo Antonio Jr., y Jesus Alcáid, y el Sr. Enrique Fernandez Lumba.

La Opinión Oct. 9, 1937

Oct. 9, 1937

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Commerce Oct. 9, 1937

HAWAS B. AQUINO MAOY MOTUBAG NI PRES. M. QUEZON

Sa Pakigpulong Sa Pamuno
Nga Gihimo Sa Mga
Tinonan Ug Propisor

PAGSAWAY NI MLQ

**Ikog Pa Kini Sa Pagsaway
Ni Quezon Sa Pila Ka
Maghuhukom**

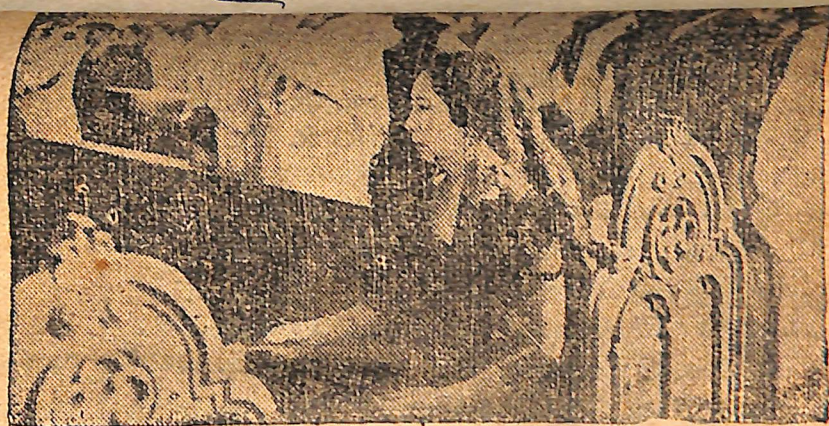
Sa iyang pakigpulong sa atubangan sa mga tinonan ug propisor sa unibersidad ni Santo Tomas sa Manila, si Presidente Quezon mitubag sa iyang mga kritiko mahitungod sa iyang pagsaway sa pila ka maghuhukom labut sa ilang hukom sa buruka sa mga mamumuo ug sa kompensasyon. Bisan tuod wala siyay ginganlang tawo nga iyang gitunong, apan gituhoan sa mga pundok-pundok sa Asambleya nga maoy gitunong pagayo sa Pamuno si Hawas Aquino sa Tarlac kinsa nakapagulang pahayag dapig sa hukmanan.

Sa umaabut Sabado, si Hawas Aquino gidapit sa mga tinonan ug propisor sa Balaod sa Far Eastern University aron mohatag ug pakigpulong. Gituhoan nga si Hawas Aquino motubag gayud sa pakigpulong ni Presidente Quezon sanglit mao may iyang hisgutan ang pagka independente sa hukmanan sa sangang ehikutibo sa kagamhanan.

Gipaabut nga si Hawas Aquino mobarug sa iyang gihapayag nga ang pagataki ni Presidente Quezon sa hukmanan kini nakakunhod sa pagsalig sa mga tawo niini.

Samtang ang nagkalainlaing kapunongan sa mga mamumuo sa tibuok kapupudan mipadayag sa ilang pahalipay sa Pamuno, ang kinabagan sa mga propisor sa balaod sa nagkalainling unibersidad sa Manila nagtuo nga wala da kaayo matunong sa higayon ang pagsaway niya sa hukmanan. Matud pa sa usa ka propisor, "Magpabilin nga ang Korte Suprema gipahimutang sa Pamuno sa usa ka kahimutang nga "embarrassing."

Ang pakigpulong ni Hawas Aquino nga himoon unya sa Sabado sa atubangan sa mga tinonan ug propisor sa Balaod sa Far Eastern University gipaabut sa dakung kaikag sa kadaghanan, mga punon sa kagamhanan, mga sakop sa Asambleya ug mga tinonan.



REQUIEM MASS was sung for the repose of the soul of Don Joaquin J. Elizalde at the Paules church. He died recently at the Hospital Español de Santiago. Photo above shows Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, First Lady of the Land, attending the Mass.

Commerce Oct. 10, 1937

10,000,000 - PESO OUTLAY SOUGHT

Solons To Consider New Appropriation Bill In Coming Session

An appropriation bill for P10,000,000 will be sought by assemblymen when they meet in regular session, according to reports circulating in the national assembly last night. The chief executive vetoed the P5,000,000 public works act recently.

Reports from reliable quarters in the legislature yesterday indicated that in addition to the P5,000,000 for school buildings voted in the vetoed works act, the assembly will propose a similar sum for the regular public works appropriation for next year at the regular sessions of the assembly to open on October 16.

Under this proposal, the members of the assembly will get each P100,000 instead of the P51,000 allotted them under the vetoed bill.

The National Assembly, however, is likely to be called to consider works appropriations much larger than the regular public works outlay set aside every year because President Quezon proposes to submit a program of road construction covering a period of four years and involving P70,000,000. He announced this to the press last week and it is understood he will recommend this to the assembly in his message when that body opens.

The veto by the President of the public works bill bewildered members of the National Assembly, who did not know whether they should get away or laugh off the chief executive's action.

Two outstanding members of the assembly yesterday asked questions instead of answering those put to them.

"What shall we say" said one of them, obviously helpless but showing nevertheless hurt pride.

"Many would be drawn to the conclusion that the President held out the P5,000,000 works bill as

bait to facilitate the approval of the pension restoration bill," he asserted with frankness.

"It worked all right as an oiler, so well did it work that there hardly was any hitch in the passage of the bill which most members of the assembly would have opposed on general principles.

"The President could have let the public works bill alone signing it and vetoing those items which did not appear agreeable to him. After all, the President can veto items without having to veto the measure in toto for a simple error in addition, if there was any error at all?

"There was no substantial error since the difference in the itemized totals and the appropriated sum of P5,000,000 represented who were not able to submit their itemized appropriations.

"One is Assemblyman Manuel Roxas who is busy with the joint trade commissions, another, the assemblyman for Marinduque because he has not taken his oath and the third because he was not in town. But it was agreed with the President that unitemized appropriations were to be understood as given in lump sum for the President in his discretion, to itemize.

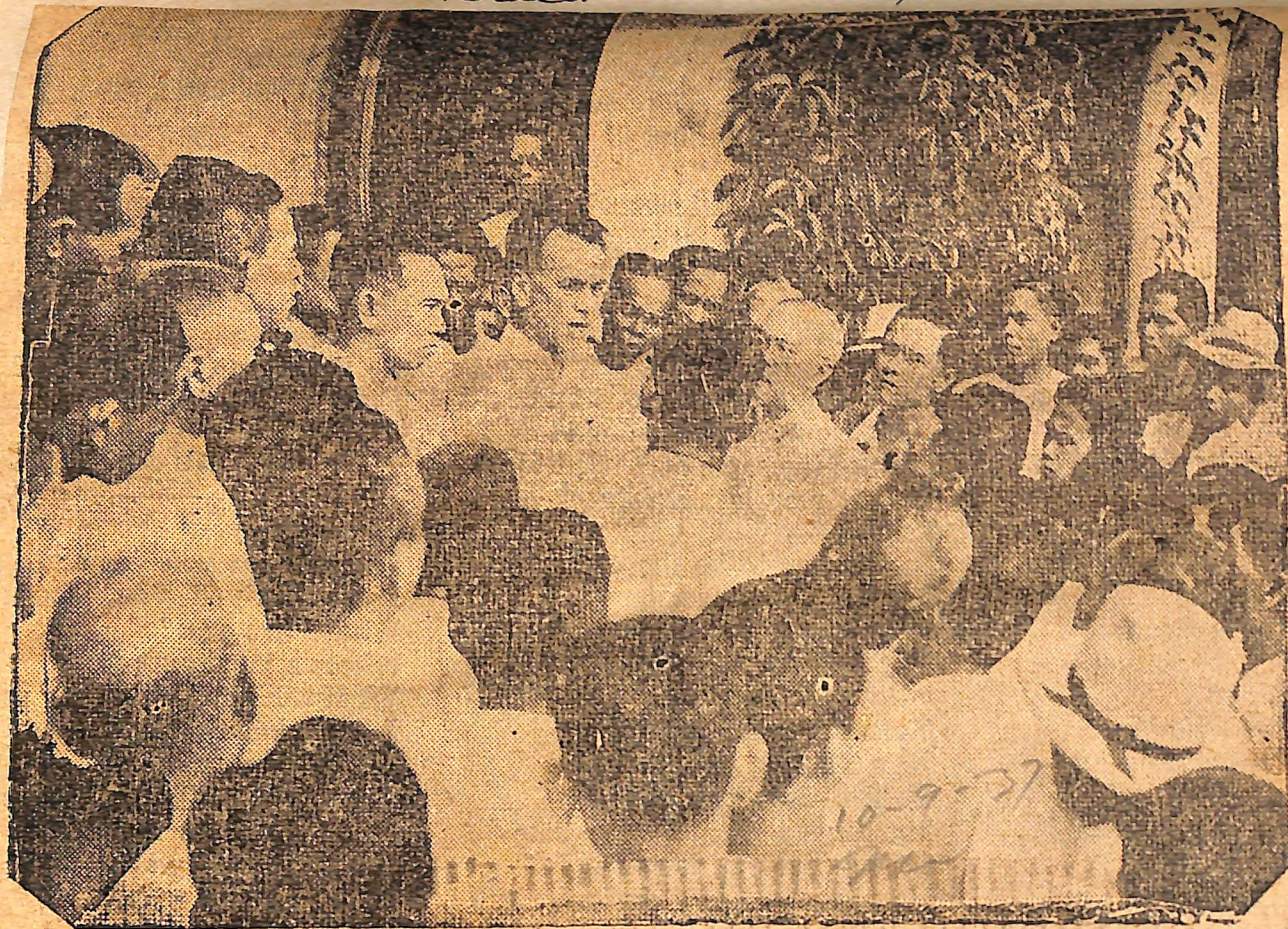
"The missing amount of P153,000 represented the P51,000 allotment for each assemblyman who failed to itemize his allotment. It does not represent ignorance of arithmetic on the part of the assembly."

Another assemblyman who is chairman of an important committee said:

"The President's veto presages many important bills in the regular session which he may want the assembly to approve. It will be another sop but he better increase it if he wants quick action on those bills of his.

"We are always willing to cooperate with the President but sometimes we cooperate too much. Take the public works bill. He asked the assembly to pass it. Well, we passed it but then he vetoed it.

"We feel sometimes at a loss to understand how we are expected to cooperate. We 'goose-step' when we are told to do so, but sometimes goose-stepping becomes suddenly taboo and we are out of luck.



ROOE AT MALACANAN. — Members of (Ang Hangad ay Katahimikan or The Goal is Peace), a society composed of tenants of Nueva Ecija, are shown with President Quezon whom they praised for his social justice program.

Oct. 9-37
Tigmanan

MAJOR PROJECT FOR LABORERS IN CEBU CITY

Plans To Give Minimum
Wage Of P1.00 To La-
borers In Pubworks

P25,000 AVAILABLE

Quezon's Executive Order
To Find Application
In The Provinces

President Manuel L. Quezon's executive order fixing a minimum wage for commonwealth government laborers to P1.25 a day for those living in Manila and P1.00 a day for those in the provinces is bound to find its practical application in the city of Cebu, according to the projected resolution by Councilor Diego Cañizares with the collaboration of Councilor Leandro Tojong.

Notwithstanding the Executive Order of the President the laborers in the city of Cebu are still receiving P.75 daily wage, which under the upward trend of the prices of commodities, more particularly of the prime necessities of life, is not enough to keep body and soul

La Vanguardia Oct. 9, 1937

UN BUEN VETO

EL veto puesto por el Presidente al proyecto de ley que vota la suma de P5,000,000 para la construcción de escuelas elementales en Filipinas, y las razones que dá, tienen un alcance muy significativo para la política de economía planificada.

Esto de las escuelas se parece a esas píldoras populares de las boticas. Agrada mucho al pueblo que en cada esquina hubiese una escuela para sus hijos. A veces, es un gran cebo para pescar votos. Pero cuando las cosas se hacen sin ningún plan, sin tón ni són, el resultado es un enorme despilfarro. El mismo pueblo, al final es quien paga los vidrios rotos. Por esto hemos sostenido siempre que la cabeza directriz del Estado debe tener el más amplio poder para corregir este mal de la democracia.

El Presidente Quezon lo ha corregido; recomienda que el Secretario de Instrucción Pública haga un estudio de las necesidades de cada barrio para un plan acabado nacional, no político puramente, ni de acuerdo con las conveniencias particularistas de cada distrito electoral. Nosotros entendemos de esta manera el veto presidencial, que es muy sano, porque tiende a eliminar prácticas viciosas del pasado.

Nuestro sistema educacional no debe ser un instrumento de la política.

together, Councilor Cañizares said.

It was pointed out that the sum of P25,000 has been released by the Insular Government for the repairs of the city streets for the months of October and November of this year.

With this "big money" available for the city public works, Councilor Cañizares will introduce a resolution to the Municipal Board, providing that a minimum wage for the laborers of the city government be fixed at P1.00 a day for many ap-

propriation made by the Insular Government.

Laborers in the city public works, it was learned have been complaining with the government for their low salary, and some of them have gone to the extent of pointing out the fact that, despite the executive order of the President the local officials seem not interested for the improvement of their present social condition through the giving of minimum wage.

1937
 El Heraldo Del. 9

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

La Opinion Del. 9, 1937

FUENTE DISPUESTO A SER SUSPENDIDO

Celebra La Oportunidad De Poder Ser Oido Y De Defenderse

"Retó al presidente Quezon a que me suspenda del cargo que ocupo, y solo pido que la Ley sea observada y que, de acuerdo con nuestra Constitucion, antes de hacerlo que se me de una oportunidad para que sepa de que se me acusa y pueda defenderme." Asi se expreso ayer el ex-presidente de la Junta Municipal de Manila al ser entrevistado ayer, en su despacho, para saber si tenia algo que decir acerca del discurso que pronuncio el presidente Quezon el jueves, con motivo de las ceremonias de la colocacion de la primera piedra del edificio del City Hall.

"En mis discursos jamas he atacado personalmente al presidente Quezon, pero si al Gobierno, no sus gastos innecesarios y el aumento del presupuesto que monta a P12,000,000 comparado con el presupuesto del año 1935, el ultimo año del regimen de los gobernadores americanos.

"Con respecto a su declaracion de que no habra un alcalde electivo en Manila, lo unico que siento es que haga esta declaracion despues del año 1935, pasadas las elecciones presidenciales.

"La copia del discurso del presidente dada a la Prensa es muy diferente del que pronuncio en la tarde de ayer, y con respecto a que yo no he hecho nada durante los tres años de mi incumbencia, el presidente es el culpable por mantener a un hombre indeseable para los elegidos del pueblo como jefe ejecutivo del Gobierno de Manila.

"El presidente se olvida muy pronto de sus promesas y todavia parecen sonar en los oidos de todos sus palabras de que "mas Gobierno y menos politica," sin embargo, en su discurso le vimos hacer campaña abiertamente en favor de sus concejales Nacionalistas y por el diputado Gregorio Perfecto, olvidando ignominiosamente al diputado Dr. Pedro Gil, que se hallaba tambien en el lugar y a quien tanto debe el vecindario de Manila por su campaña por el abaratamiento de servicios publicos y contra las empresas gasolineras.

"Finalmente deseo poner en conocimiento publico que no es mi deseo entorpecer la buena marcha del Gobierno de la Mancomunidad ni la administracion del presidente Quezon, si no solo contribuir a seguir manteniendo un Gobierno democratico y evitar que se despilfarre el dinero publico en gastos extravagantes."



Presidente MANUEL L. QUEZON

PALACIO DE MALACAÑAN

La inauguracion del edificio de la Cámara de Comercio de Filipinas no es meramente una indicacion de la actual progresiva era de construcciones en la zona comercial de Manila, sino un inequivoco indicio de la marcha firme del comercio filipino hacia la estabilidad; una marcha asistida por la prosperidad general accentuada por el optimismo estimulante de parte no solamente del capital e intereses locales sino extranjeros. Es señal de que el comercio filipino se ha afianzado de manera definitiva.

Esta condicion ha reportado beneficios sin fin al pais. La circulacion monetaria de Filipinas ha aumentado el triple. El capital extranjero ha sido atraido al pais. Aun el capital local, hasta ahora notablemente timido y conservador, ha sido lanzado al mercado. Los ingresos del gobierno han aumentado considerablemente. Como resultado de todo esto, nuestra perspectiva economica se ha hecho mas brillante, las esperanzas para la consecucion final de nuestro sueño de propia-suficiencia se han rebustecido, renovandose la confianza en el futuro.

...Aprovecho esta oportunidad para desear a la Cámara de Comercio de Filipinas mayor exito en el papel que desempeña en el desarrollo del comercio filipino.

(Fdo) Manuel L. Quezon
 Presidente de Filipinas.

Subscriber's Name

CP Debate

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Oct. 9, 1937

CONSIGNACIONES SIN NECESIDADES

Imponiendo el veto al proyecto de ley sobre consignación para escuelas elementales, en ocasión en que se está haciendo una campaña electoral, ha demostrado el Presidente Quezon, del mejor modo que podía hacerlo, su independencia administrativa de todo partido político. Ha demostrado valor político y con su veto ha exigido que se observe máxima el debido cuidado en las consignaciones.

Habrán quienes creen que el veto presidencial no tiene importancia en este caso, porque las elecciones no afectan a los cargos de los diputados cuya medida ha sido desaprobada. Así es en efecto, pero también es cierto que las consideraciones y afiliaciones de orden político son siempre las mismas, ya se trate de una elección de diputados o de gobernadores provinciales. La división de consignaciones, tal como se proponía en el proyecto que ha sido desaprobado, implica ciertamente, que mediaban consideraciones de partido, y el Presidente ha prescindido de ello declarando que el proyecto era fundamentalmente defectuoso por tres conceptos, que él señala en su mensaje.

Las circunstancias de este proyecto de ley y el hecho de haber sido rechazado con el veto, después de haberse cambiado radicalmente la forma de consignación que el Presidente había propuesto en el mensaje a la legislatura en el período extraordinario de sesiones, plantea la cuestión de si las consignaciones deben hacerse por una cantidad global y entregarse al departamento ejecutivo para que éste haga la distribución de

fondos, o si deben hacerse en detalle por la Asamblea para limitar en mayor medida las facultades discrecionales que en esta cuestión de los fondos tiene el departamento ejecutivo, y al mismo tiempo para establecer contactos más íntimos entre la Asamblea, que tiene la facultad de hacer las consignaciones, y los distritos respectivos.

El Presidente Quezon recomendó en el mensaje especial a que se ha hecho referencia, que el dinero en este caso se entregase al departamento ejecutivo en una suma global, "en vista de que falta tiempo para investigar las necesidades de cada municipio."

Esta referencia a la falta de tiempo implica que las consignaciones deben hacerse en circunstancias normales, que es cuando hay tiempo para determinar las necesidades de los distritos y municipios. Es consideración de carácter general la de que esa facultad de hacer consignaciones que reside en la rama legislativa del gobierno, lleva consigo la responsabilidad de estudiar y determinar las necesidades específicas, a fin de hacer debidamente la distribución de fondos. La experiencia en este caso parece demostrar que poniendo más cuidado en la preparación de planes para consignaciones, se hubieran obtenido más ventajas. Indica, además, que así habrá de hacerse en lo sucesivo. El mensaje del Presidente Quezon por el que se impone el veto, es una vigorosa indicación en este sentido.

Podremos convenir con el Presidente Quezon en la conveniencia de hacer en este caso la consignación en una suma global, o disentir de esa opinión, pero es evidente que pisa terreno muy firme al decir que las consignaciones que se proponen a ojo de buen cubero, a estilo de distrito político, jamás lograrán más gloria que la del veto.

Talibon Oct. 9, 1937

Namomolitika rin ang pangulo, ayon kay Tirona

Sa talumpating binigkas ng pangulong Manuel Quezon kahapon nang ilagay ang batong panulok ng bagong City Hall ng Maynila ay naidagang niya ang panunulig sa kanya ng Frente Popular, gayong hindi naman siya kandidato sa darating na halalan at matapos na tangkulan ang liderato ng lapiang Nasionalista.

Sa kabutihan ng mga lider ng Frente Popular ay ibig kong sabihin na sila ay tumugon lamang sa mga batikos ng pangulong Quezon sa talumpati nitong binasa ng pangalawang pangulong Osmeña sa magkalakip na kombensyon nang pinagsanib na mga pangkatin. Sinabi niyang ang ilan sa mga lider ay hindi nahirang sa alin mang tungkulin sa ilalim ng pangasiwaan niya, bagay na ibig ilarawan sa isipan ng bayan na walang matapat na pananalig sa panig ng ilang lider ng tagasalungat. Sa kaniyang talumpati ay tinuligsa niya, bagaman hindi tuwiran, ang senador Sumulong nang turulin niya ang nabuwag na lapiang Federal. At ang lahat ng tuligsa ay ginawa

ng pangulong Quezon nang mga sandaling nagpapaalam na siya sa politika. At ang lahat ay makapagsasabing ang nasabing mga tuligsa ay may uring panglapiang.

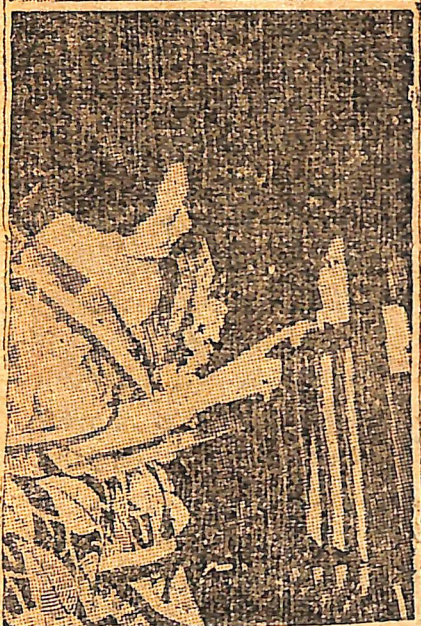
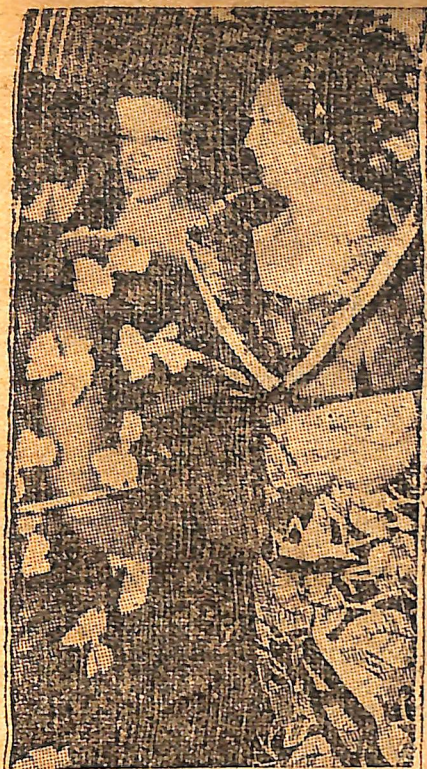
At sa talumpating binigkas niya kahapon ay nagpakilala rin siyang isang politiko. Sa kabila ng pagtirik niyang hindi siya papanig sa alin mang pangkatin ay binatikos niya ang konsehal De la Fuente at ipinagtanggol ang dalawang diputado ng Maynila, at ngayong napinto ang halalan ay ipinahayag ang palatuntunan sa pagpapaulad sa siudad ng Maynila. Sino mang may ga-3aling noo ay madaling makatataho kung ano ang ikalawang adhika niya sa pagpapahayag niyan. Upang matamo ang pagtangkilik ng bayang manghahalal sa kanyang lapiang. Kung tunay na hindi gayen ang ibig niyang sabihin ay dapat sanang sinabi niyang ipagpapatuloy ang nasabing palatuntunan kahi't ano pa ang magiging wakas ng darating na halalan at kasukdulang alin mang lapiang ang paglagakan ng pagtitigwala ng bayang Maynila.

Kung tunay na na sa isipan at puso ng pangulong Quezon ang balak na lingapin ang kanyang bayan lamang at hindi an galing mang pangkatin, ay hindi niya dapat tuligsa ang lapiang tagasalungat, tulad ng kanyang talumpati sa Rizal Stadium, at sa talumpating binigkas niya kahapon. Hindi siya dapat makialam sa mga suliranin ng magkakatanggaling kandidato sa mga lalawigan, gaya nang ating nabasa sa pag-uurong ng kandidatura ng gobernador Sevilla ng Rizal. Dapat niyang isumpa ang "pork barrel" na siyang nagpapalakas sa kanyang mga kandidato ng kanyang lapiang, kundi ang dapat niyang gawin ay ipangakong ang alin mang lalawigan, o purok ay tatanggap ng tulong ng pamalalaang insular nang naaalinsunod sa tunay na pangangailangan at kahi't aling pangkatin pa ang kabilang ng lalong maraming manghahalal.

Sa isang salita ay ipakita sa gawa ang kanyang mga pangako. Kung gagawin niya ang gayon ay saka pa lamang magiging makatwiran ang kanyang mga karairan. Ito na lamang sa kasalukuyan. Sa ibang araw ay saka namin isasalang-alang ang iba niyang sinasabi.

1937 Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel - R. Quezon
 Commerce Oct. 9 La Vanguardia Oct. 9, 1937

SOCIALES



Da. Aurora A. de Quezon fotografiada con las socias de la Federación Nacional de Clubs de Mujeres durante el banquete ofrecido en su honor en el Sta. Ana Turf Club.

Mabuhay Oct. 9, 1937



NAGANAK SA KUMPIL SI BB. MARIA AURORA QUEZON.—
 Ang pabinyag nina G. at Gng. Juan Deocareza na ginanap kamakailan sa palasio ng arsobispo ang siyang makikita sa larawan. Ang mga naganak sa binyag ay sina: Gng. Dolores Hernandez Sison, Bb. Rosalia Refugio, komisionado Vicente de Vera na siyang kumatawan kay gobernador Teodoro de Vera ng Sorsogon at G. Jesus Jaucian. Si Bb. Maria Aurora Quezon ay siyang ina sa kumpil ng batang bininyagan. Sa larawan sa itaas ay makikita sina Gng. Dolores Hernandez Sison, Gng. Pacita Perez Deocareza at ang batang si Nelly Elena, komisionado Vicente de Vera, Bb. Maria Aurora Quezon, ang kanyang kamahalan Mons. Michael O'Doherty, Rosalia Refugio, Jesus Jaucian at Juan Deocareza.

Oct. 9, 1937

El Centenario
Empleados
 que no muñen
 desde ahora

Cuando se enteraron
 que la ley prohíbe
 sobre esto

Despues de haberse enterado de las ordenes estrictas del Presidente Quezon al efecto de que ningun empleado del Gobierno se meta, directa o indi-

rectamente, en la politica, se ha notado mucha calma en casi todas las oficinas del Gobierno Provincial y en otros departamentos. Los Jefes de todas las oficinas estan hoy instruyendo a sus empleados a no meterse para nada con los candidatos ni con las cuestiones politicas o electorales actuales, de lo con-

trario, serian denunciados por los mismos candidatos y se los expulsara de sus empleos.

Las ordenes del Presidente Quezon han dado buenos resultados hasta ahora, en esta Ciudad de Iloilo, pero parece que en otros municipios todavia no se conocen dichas ordenes.

1937
Bulletin Oct. 9

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune Oct. 9, 1937

P10,000,000 FOR PUBLIC WORKS WILL BE ASKED

**Assembly Will Seek Sum
Double That Vetoed
By Quezon**

MANY BEWILDERED

**President's Action
Beyond Understanding
Of Some Members**

Assemblymen lost P5,000,000 in public works by President Quezon's veto of the special works act but they figure on gaining P10,000,000 when they meet in regular session, according to reports circulating in legislative circles last night. That is, unless the President vetoes a P10,000,000 appropriation bill as he did the P5,000,000 one because, as the chief executive explained, the assemblymen did not know how to add.

Reports from reliable quarters in the legislature yesterday indicated that in addition to the P5,000,000 for school buildings voted in the vetoed work act, the assembly will propose a similar sum for the regular public works appropriation for next year at the regular sessions of the assembly to open on October 16.

Under this proposal, the members of the assembly will get each P100,000 instead of the P51,000 allotted them under the vetoed bill.

Assembly Bewildered

The National Assembly, however, is likely to be called to consider works appropriations much larger than the regular public works outlay set aside every year because President Quezon proposes to submit a program of road construction covering a period of four years and involving P70,000,000. He announced this to the press last week and it is understood he will recommend this to the assembly in his message when that body opens.

The veto by the President of the public works bill bewildered members of the National Assembly, who did not know whether they should get angry or laugh off the chief executive's action.

Two outstanding members of the assembly yesterday asked questions instead of answering those put to them.

"What shall we say?" said one of them, obviously helpless but showing nevertheless hurt pride.

Held As Bait, Claim

"Many would be drawn to the conclusion that the President held out the P5,000,000 works bill as bait to facilitate the approval of the pensions restoration bill," he asserted with frankness.

"It worked all right as an oiler, so well did it work that there hardly was any hitch in the passage of the bill which most mem-

The Spotlight

Abuses in the government will be harped upon by the Popular Front as the opposition party's main electoral issue in the December elections for provincial and municipal posts.

—TRIBUNE

Only we remember that the late lamented Democrata party went down to an inglorious end harping on the same stuff. The Democrata big guns finally got some sense and when the opportunity came, joined Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña.

If the Popular Front people are laboring under the illusion that harping on the abuses in the government will fetch votes for them, then they will deserve the thorough drubbing they will get in the December polling. Unless they have an ace or two up their sleeves, enough two-peso bills, for instance, with which to pay for cedulas and feed the electors at rallies and on election day, the Popular Frontists may as well lay low during the next three or four elections and devote all their time to improving the health of the party treasury.

For the irony of it is that these very masses who are the victims of government abuses have a very remarkably short memory. Confronted with a swell feed and a free cedula, they forget the abuses, and march peacefully, even enthusiastically, to the polling booths to bless the existing tyranny.

There is the very obvious fact that the Popular Frontists on the strength of their public record are not the kind to make the voting public believe that here at last are political prophets who will lead it to democratic Utopia. In fact they present the terrifying picture of a hungry pack, and the average elector with his notorious stupidity is not sufficiently stupid not to recognize the wolves sniffing at the door, which he knows are not at all different from the wolves already in the pantry, except that the ones at the door are considerably hungrier.

—M. S. M.

bers of the assembly would have opposed on general principles.

"The President could have let the public works bill alone, signing it and vetoing those items which did not appear agreeable to him. After all, the President can veto items without having to veto the entire bill. Why did he have to veto the measure in toto for a simple error in addition, if there was any error at all?"

"There was no substantial error since the difference in the itemized totals and the appropriated sum of P5,000,000 represented the allotment for three assemblymen who were not able to submit their itemized appropriations.

Allotment For Three

"One is Assemblyman Manuel Roxas who is busy with the joint trade commission, another, the assemblyman for Marinduque because he has not taken his oath and the third because he was not in town. But it was agreed with the President that unitemized appropriations were to be understood as given in lump sum for the President in his discretion, to itemize.

"The missing amount of P153,000 represented the P51,000 allotment for each assemblyman who failed

to itemize his allotment. It does not represent ignorance of arithmetic on the part of the assembly."

Another assemblyman who is chairman of an important committee said:

"The President's veto presage many important bills in the regular session which he may want the assembly to approve. It will be another sop but he better increase it if he wants quick action on those bills of his.

Hard To Keep In Tune

"We are always willing to cooperate with the President but sometimes we cooperate too much. Take the public works bill. He asked the assembly to pass it. Well, we passed it but then he vetoed it.

"We feel sometimes at a loss to understand how we are expected to cooperate. We 'goose-step' when we are told to do so, but sometime goose-stepping becomes suddenly taboo and we are out of luck.

"We will try to listen to the music better next time, perhaps we can keep in tune. I assure you it is not an easy task."

1937

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Bulletin Oct. 9, 1937

Distritos De Negros Expresan Espontanea Adhesion

Notificado oficialmente por la convencion nacionalista celebrada ayer en Bacolod de su nominacion unanime como candidato a diputado por el tercer distrito de Negros Occidental, el secretario de Justicia, Jose Yulo, tiene hoy bajo su consideracion la nominacion, segun una declaracion dada a la Prensa anoche en Malacañang.

El secretario del Presidente, J. B. Vargas, anuncio anoche a los periodistas que el estaba autorizado por el Secretario Yulo a dar a publicidad una declaracion de este y que viene a decir que ayer tarde recibio la notificacion oficial de la convencion nacionalista celebrada ayer por la mañana en Bacolod, Negros Occidental, informandole al secretario Yulo de que habia sido nominado como candidato a diputado por el tercer distrito de Negros Occidental. El secretario del Presidente añadio que el tambien estaba autorizado a decir que el secretario Yulo esta considerando dicha nominacion. El secretario Yulo conferenciara esta mañana con el Presidente Quezon acerca de la cuestion de su nominacion por la convencion de Bacolod y es posible que en todo este dia pueda hacer un anuncio sobre el particular, segun el secretario del Presidente.

El Presidente Quezon tambien fue informado ayer tarde por la convencion de Bacolod acerca de la nominacion unanime del Secretario de Justicia como candidato a diputado por el tercer distrito de Negros Occidental, segun el secretario del Presidente.

El secretario Yulo recibio del Gobernador Valeriano Gatuslao, de Negros Occidental y del Diputado Enrique Magalona, dos telegramas informandole de que los delegados de los tres distritos de Negros Occidental le habian nominado por voto unanime como candidato a diputado por el tercer distrito de dicha provincia, en la convencion nacionalista celebrada ayer en Bacolod, pidiendole al mismo tiempo a que acepte dicha nominacion.

El Gobernador Gatuslao dice en su telegrama al secretario Yulo: "Secretario Jose Yulo, Manila."

La convencion magna del partido llevada a cabo hoy aqui bajo la presidencia del Speaker Gil Montilla, nomino unanimente a usted como candidato a diputado por el tercer distrito adhiriendose espontaneamente a la nominacion en su favor los delegados del primero y segundo distritos.

"Avisenos telegraficamente su aceptacion. Los Diputados Pedro Hernaez y Enrique Magalona fueron tambien nominados unanimente."

"(Fdo.) Gobernador Gatuslao." El Diputado Enrique Magalona,

Daughters of Maria Clara BY Pilar N. Ravelo

AS the last day for filing candidacies draws nearer, we are disappointed because the women whom we thought would make good officials have not made a move yet.

We would like to challenge the following women, because we know that they will make good officials and can do much to institute social reforms which the country greatly needs:

Mrs. Aurora de Quezon, not because she is the President's wife, but because she would make a good executive like her husband.

Mrs. Sofia de Veyra, who would accomplish much in helping eradicate social evils.

Mrs. Pilar Lim, who, as a good organizer, would easily command respect not only for herself but also for others.

Mrs. Josefa Escoda, who, because of her brilliant mind, would accomplish much in improving the social service work in the Islands.

Mrs. Asuncion Perez, with her great understanding of human nature, would help thousands of unemployed.

Mrs. Josefa Jara Martinez, for her foresight and ability to execute.

Mrs. Geronima Peeson because she is capable, mentally, physically and financially speaking.

Judge Natividad Almada Lopez, for her great knowledge of law and government.

Mrs. Paz Legaspi Bautista, the first woman to graduate from the college of law of the University of the Philippines, and who is now making a success in business.

Some of these women would make even better officials than some of our present officials. They are endowed with qualities which would warrant their success as members of the National Assembly or as governors of their respective provinces.

transmitio al secretario Yulo el siguiente telegrama:

"Secretario Jose Yulo, Manila."

"Orgullosos de su brillante labor como funcionario publico asi como tambien de su privilegiada inteligencia y patriotismo ejemplar, los delegados de los tres distritos nominaronle unanimente candidato a diputado por el tercer distrito. Mis calurosas felicitaciones."

"(Fdo.) Enrique B. Magalona."

(Servicio D-M-H-M)

BACOLOD, Septiembre 15—Con un delirante entusiasmo, los delegados a la convencion nacionalista celebrada hoy aqui, aclamo la candidatura del Secretario de Justicia, Jose Yulo para diputado por el tercer distrito de Negros Occidental, habiendose decidido su nominacion por el voto unanime de los delegados de los tres distritos de la provincia. Para el primero y segundo distritos, fueron nominados el Diputado Enrique Magalona y el Diputado Pedro Hernaez.

El Gobernador Valeriano Gatuslao, se levanto para hacer uso de la palabra y en un discurso lleno de entusiasmo, encomio la actuacion del Speaker Gil Montilla en la Asamblea Nacional asi como de los Diputados Pedro Hernaez y Enrique Magalona.

Despues del discurso del Gobernador Gatuslao se procedio a la nominacion de los candidatos a diputado por los tres distritos de Negros Occidental.

Ricardo Lagtapon, alcalde de Hinigaran, nomino al secretario de Justicia, Jose Yulo como candidato a diputado por el tercer distrito. Raymundo Vargas, alcalde de Ilog, pidio a su vez que la candidatura del secretario Yulo

sea aclamado por toda la convencion para el tercer distrito.

Se observo en esto una gran rivalidad pues los delegados de otros distritos tambien querian que Yulo fuera su candidato, pero despues de una deliberacion, el tercer distrito triunfo concediendosele el honor de tener al secretario de Justicia como el portestandarte alegandose que el Speaker Montilla es del tercer distrito.

La provincia espera que el secretario Yulo aceptara su candidatura y que transmita su decision por radio mañana, a las siete de la noche, lo mas tardar. El consenso de opiniones de leaders politicos aqui es que Yulo sacrificara sus intereses personales y aceptara la nominacion en bien del pais, porque creese que el es un hombre preparado para altas responsabilidades en la direccion del pais.

El Frente Popular celebra tambien hoy su convencion para nominar a sus candidatos a diputado y la Federacion Obrera en Hinigaran otra convencion al mismo objeto el dia 17 del actual. Sin embargo, no se concede ninguna importancia a estas candidaturas.

2 Treasurers Ordered Transferred By Quezon

President Manuel L. Quezon this noon ordered that the provincial treasurer of the provinces of Cagayan and Ilocos Norte be inter-changed.

Eusebio G. Dimuano, provincial treasurer of Ilocos Norte was shifted to the same position in Cagayan. Baldomero Perez, provincial treasurer of Cagayan, was assigned to the same post in Ilocos Norte. The transfers were effective upon their receipt of the President's executive order.

Alcald Oct. 12, 1937

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

La Opinion Oct 9, 1937

Solemnes Ceremonias Por El Congreso De Niños Escolares

En las ceremonias del Congreso de niños escolares que tendran lugar en el Rizal Memorial Stadium dentro de la primera quincena del mes de Noviembre entrante se incluiran un desfile espectacular de niños de los mas sanos de las escuelas primarias e intermedias de la Ciudad; una masa coral de mas de 1,000 niños; discursos por el presidente de escuelas Sr. Prudencio Lancaon, el Dr. Froilan Eubanas, jefe de la division de escuelas de la oficina de Educacion y el heusped de honor que sera probablemente el Presidente Quezon: el reparto de premios a las escuelas ganadoras en el concurso interescolar de salud A; exhibiciones calistenicas por diferentes unidades; overturas musicales por la banda de musica del Ejercito Filipino y otros entretenimientos.

De los 70,000 alumnos de las escuelas primarias e intermedias de la ciudad solamente 17,776 se calificaron como niños sanos, segun los datos que se obtuvieron de la Division de Escuelas de la Oficina de Sanidad. Los defectos dentales y las enfermedades cutaneas son los mas comunes entre los escolares segun hallaron los medicos que practicaron el reconocimiento.

El concurso interescolar de niños de salud A-1 ha surtido buenos efectos en orden a al fomento de la salud escolar, segun dijo el Dr. Eubanas, y estos efectos puede que se dupliquen el año venidero, si el mismo entusiasmo continua sin amainar, por parte de las autoridades correspondientes.

Es de suma importancia que se conserve y se mejore hasta donde sea factible, la salud de estos ciudadanos de mañana, dijo en conclusion el medico entrevistado. "La defensa nacional es una de las obsesiones del Presidente Quezon. Pues bien, el mejor medio de tener soldados fisicamente capacitados, es empezar a desarrollar y mejorar la salud del individuo desde la niñez."

Las escuelas que se calificaron en el concurso interescolar y sus respectivos promedios de salud A-1 son las siguientes:

Escuelas primarias--

Quiapo	54.44
Sta. Cruz	43.89
Intramuros	30.06
Malate	24.16

Elementarias:—

Legarda	67.24
Burgos	43.44
S. Miguel	44.30
Normal	43.95
Mabini	40.10
Balagtas	38.40
P. del Pilar	37.72
G. del Pilar	28.30
Rizal	26.33
S. Andres	24.33

Otras escuelas que se calificaron son las de Tondo, Washington, Lakandola, R. Carderon, Tayabas, Lincoln, Salvador y Earnshaw.

La escuela, pues, que recibira el primer premio que consistira en una preciosa copa, sera la escuela elemental de Legarda que ha

BAGONG BATHALA SA MGA MAMUMUO

Sa pagpangisug ni Presidente Quezon batok sa pila ka maghuhukom nga misulat sa hukom nga iyang gituhuang dili matarung ug wala maghatag katarungan alang sa mga mamumuo, kaha ang iyang gibuhat maoy pagpanghilabut sa usa ka hinungdnong sa nga sa kagamhanan nga kinahangan ilain gayud sa kawhat sa politika. Apan dili ikalimod, hinukman usahay ang kamadayganon sa Pamuno, nga si Presidente Quezon ang mikawat dili si Quezon ang politiko, hinona, si Quezon, ang pamuno nga kinahanglan dili magduka ug dili magpakahilum kon ang ubang sanga sa kagamhanan iyang gituhuan nga nasayop sa ilang lakang.

Kay matud pa ni Presidente Quezon, siya wala magtuo nga ang presidente sa kagamhanan sa mankomunidad magpakahilum lang bisan pa kon iyang makita nga dunay sanga niini naghiwi paglihok.

Bisan unsa pay katarungan nga gisandigan sa nanagsaway sa iyang gihimo, si Presidente Quezon gumikan niadtong maisug nga "move" nga iyang gihimo nahimong bagong bathala sa mga mamumuo. Kay kamatuoran niana hangtud ang iyang mga kaaway sa politika mipurongpurong kaniya sa pagdalayig. Ug sa miaging adlaw pa lamang may kapin sa napulo ka libo ka mga mamumuo nga nagpasunding paingon sa Malakanyang aron pagpakita sa ilang walay kinotoban nga pagdapig sa gihimo ni Presidente Quezon alang sa mga tawong kinalimtan, sa mga anak sa buhat nga mao ang MAMUMUO.

Ang hitabo takus matawag ug bagong "era" sa kapamuhoan. Sa mga rekord sa buro sa trabaho makita nga dunay daghang hitabo diin ang mamumuo nga nangamatay wala gani hatagi bisan landong na lang sa usa ka daku nga kompensasyon sa ilang mga agalon. Apan salamat nga sa makusog nga tuyok sa panahon, gipakatawo ang BATHALA sa mga MAMUMUO nga mao si Presidente Manuel L. Quezon.

Sukad sa hitabo ang mga mamumuo makasalig na nga sila dili lupigan sa mga madaugdaugon nga agalon. Kay naa ang bagong bathala sa kapamuhoan nga manalipod kanila.

obtenido el mayor promedio de niños sanos. Hasta la fecha ya han

15 copas donadas por varias entidades y personas privadas de alto espiritu civico. Entre los donadores copas para las escuelas ganadoras figuran los siguientes:

La Sra. de Felipe Euencamino, Jr., Alejandro Roces, padre, el Dr. Aristeo Ubaldo, la "Insular Life Insurance Company, la "Magnolia

Dairy Products", el Dr. Jacobo Fajardo, la Dra. Paz Faustino, el Dr. Augusto Villalon, y otros.

Por la falta de copas tal vez no se puedan dar premios a todas las escuelas que se calificaron, aunque se espera que todavia vengan mas copas de personas o firmas interesadas en esta tarea de fomentar la salud entre los niños.

Subscriber's Name *Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon*

La Vanguardia *Oct. 9, 1937*

Obstaculos Contra Las Leprosorias Regionales

Solamente bajo dos condiciones que el Presidente Quezon favorece, se considera posible la liberalización de las disposiciones de la ley sobre la segregación de los enfermos de lepra, según informes facilitados por los funcionarios de la Sanidad ayer. Por encima de los motivos sentimentales, de permitir que los enfermos esten segregados en un lugar próximo al pueblo donde tiene su hogar, el plan de recluir a los enfermos en leproserias sistemáticamente situadas, parece correr el peligro de sufrir una revisión.

Las condiciones que se requieren para conseguir la liberalización de la política de segregación de los enfermos de lepra, son: (1) Seguridad de estricta supervisión y control sobre los leprosos y las leproserias, con especial énfasis referente a la conducta de los enfermos con los parientes que van a visitarlos, y (2), presupuesto adecuado para la construcción de

leproserias, o el ensanche de las estaciones de tratamiento de la lepra, para ser convertidos convenientemente en leproserias, y asignación de sueldos para los leprologos y médicos que tendrán la supervisión de las leproserias.

En la discusión de las varias posibilidades de infección, uno de los funcionarios de la sanidad expresó el temor de que la proximidad de los enfermos a los pueblos donde tienen sus familias, favorezca la frecuente visita de los parientes aun cuando no haya necesidad. En tales visitas, se explicó, los parientes se exponen personalmente a un contagio. Especial atención se ha dedicado en la cuestión de los niños de uno hasta cuatro años de edad, los cuales por su naturaleza son altamente propensos a la infección. "Sería trágico," observó el funcionario, "que en nuestro esfuerzo de mitigar el mal moral del enfermo y de sus parientes, les coloquemos en una miseria mayor, y aumentemos la responsabilidad del gobierno."

Una característica peculiar del leproso, que también se puede encontrar en los enfermos de tuberculosis, se sitió como argumento en contra del proyecto de colocar las leproserias cerca de las comunidades establecidas. El leproso, por la misma naturaleza del mal que esta padeciendo, padece de desequilibrio sexual y debe de ser sometido a rígidas restricciones.

Los expertos de la oficina de Sanidad sostienen el punto de vista de que la devolución de los enfermos no muy avanzados que ahora se hallan en Culion a las estaciones de segregación de donde vinieron, crearia mayores dificultades para el proyecto de construir leproserias, por la razon de que dicho traslado ocasionaria mayores gastos al gobierno y ademas, daria lugar a la rapida congestión de las leproserias que se van a construir.

Manila *Oct. 3, 1937*



GNG. AURORA ARAGON QUEZON

Ang Unang Ginang ng Bansa, si Gng. Quezon ay siyang magiging inina sa paglalagay ng unang bato sa bagong kapilya at paaralan sa Quezon Institute, sa Sabado ng hapon, ika-11 ng Oktubre. Ang babasbas ay si arsobispo Michael J. O'Doherty.

Herald *Oct. 10, 1937*

Vision of Manila Beautiful

BURIED in President Quezon's vigorous exhortation of his critics delivered during the laying of the cornerstone of the new city hall for Manila is a vision of the capital city of the Philippines that is indeed most heartening. He said:

"This is only the beginning of various projects to be undertaken by the government whose objectives are to beautify the city and to help its citizens, not only in giving them work but also improving and preserving their health....

"I can assure the emergence of a new Manila. We shall have many parks with plenty of shade trees where the poor may go on Sundays and holidays, like in Japan, the United States and Europe."

Some features for the improvement and beautification of the city have already been announced. These include the construction of a north bay boulevard, a barrio obrero in the Tondo fire zone, the incorporation of nearby towns into the city.

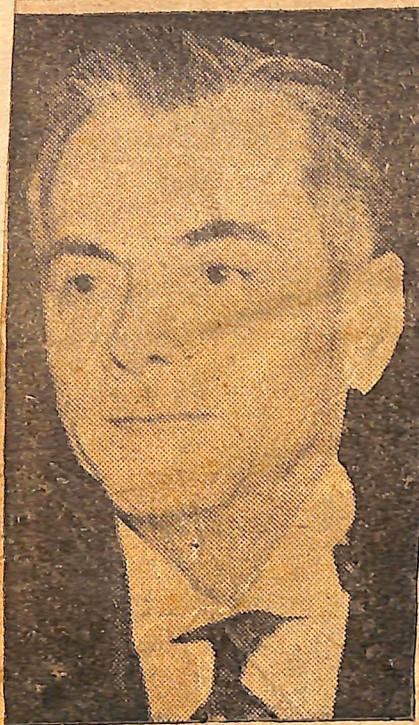
These and other projects cannot be pushed any too soon. With the promise of definite annual aid from the insular funds, it should be possible for the city of Manila henceforth to better live up to its title as the Pearl of the Orient.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Mabuhay Oct. 9, 1937

Mga Panauhing Pangdangal Sa "Litsunan" Ng Gridiron Club



MANUEL L. QUEZON

na siyang nagiging mga panauhing pangdangal ng Gridiron Club, isang samahang binubuo ng mga mamamahayag sa Pilipinas sa kaniyang tauhang piging at "Litsunang" gaganapin sa Santa Ana Turf Club sa ika-30 ng Oktubre. Upang matiyak ang kasiyahan ng mga dadalo, ipinasiya ng mga namamahala sa pagtitipong takdaang ang bilang ng mga panauhin.



PAUL V. McNUTT



JOHN V. A. MacMURRAY

Ibinabala Ng Gridiron Club Ang Bagyo Sa Maynila Sa Okt. 30

Ang Maynila ay hindi pa nagdaranas ng bagyo sa taong ito, kaya ang mga kasapi sa Gridiron Club ay gumawa ng mga hakbang kahapon upang magkaroon ng isang bage matapos ang panahon ng mga pagtataas ng babala ng unos.

Ang mga bagyo at ang taunang piging ng Gridiron ay laging magkaalakbay. Noong nakaraang taon, dinala ng bagyo si Buddy Elkins, palalibot na kabalitaan ng Prensa Unida na dumating sa Maynilang sakay ng isang aeroplano ng olandes at hustong-husto ang kaniyang paglapag upang magkapanahon si alkalde Posadas na maisuot ang kaniyang sebastipol at maihatid siya sa pulong ng Gridiron.

Sa taong ito ay isang pulutong ng mga pinuno ng pamahalaan ng nangakong dadalo upang maghandog ng brindis (kayo ang bahalang umisip ng inyong brindis at ang Gridiron naman ang bahala sa alak). Ang mataas na komisionado Paul V. McNutt na sinasabing nakabalita na ukol sa piging ng Gridiron mula sa taunang pagtitipon sa Washington; ang pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon na lumitson sa mga mamamahayag noong nakaraang taon at ang kaniyang kamahalan, John V. A. MacMurray, embahador ng Estados Unidos sa Turkia, ay siyang magiging mga panauhing pangda-

ngal sa piging ng Gridiron sa taong ito.

Ang piging, ayon sa pahayag, ay gaganapin sa Santa Ana Turf Club sa gabi ng ika-30 ng Oktubre, Sabado. Ang kasayahan ay mag-sisimula sa ika-8:30.

Upang mabigyan ng kasiyahan ang mga dadalo sa taunang piging at litsunan ng Gridiron Club, ang pagpapalaan ay tatakda sa 300 lamang. Ang halaga ng bawat tiket ay P8.00 at ang unang dumating ay siyang unang pagbibigyan sa pagpapalaan.

Maraming paanyaya sa nasabing

Taliba Oct. 11, 1937

TALIBA—11 ng Oktubre, 1937

Mula ngayon ay hiwalay na sa Boy Eskaut sa Amerika ang mga boy eskaut natin dito. May kasarinlan na.

—Mabuhay ang nagsasariling mga boy eskaut ng Pilipinas!

* * *

Walang salitaan:

—Sa biglaang sabi, ang tanging sanhi ng pagtutol laban sa tuligsa sa mga hukuman—mali: hindi mga hukuman kundi sa isang hatol lamang ng isang hukom—ay ang ayos ng mga pangungusap na ginamit. At susog diyan ay tapus na ang salitaan. Ang ayos ng pananalita, ang init o ang lamig, ang hayap o ang lambing... iyan ay sarili ng bawat isa, na hindi dapat panghimasukan ng kahi't sino.

(Ang "pagkaquezon ni Quezon ay sarili nito, at hindi dapat masamain sakali mang hindi siya gumamit ng mga pangungusap na gaya ng kay Osmeña, sa halimbawa, o kay Aquino o Guevara o Francisco, na sarisari naman nila).

pagtitipon ang ipinadala na sa linggong ito. Iminumungkahi sa mga hindi makatanggap ng paanyaya na makipagtalastasan sa sino mang kasapi ng Gridiron Club hangga't maaga upang makatiyak ng luklukan.

Bukod sa karaniwang ginagawa ng klub taon-taon ay magkakaroon pa ng ibang uri ng kasayahang naliba kaysa mga nakaraang taon.

Paunawa sa mga Ginang: Ang piging ng Gridiron ay para sa mga lalaki lamang muli sa taong ito.

1937

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune

Oct. 10, 1937

PLAN AID FOR UNEMPLOYED

New Board Created By Quezon Starts Work Under Fabella

The unemployment council created last week by President Quezon started attacking the problem of how to provide work for Manila's estimated 20,000 jobless as well as for those of other cities, at a meeting yesterday afternoon at the bureau of health offices of Dr. Jose Fabella, chairman.

The first task faced by the council was to listen patiently to a score of leaders of organizations of jobless expound their views on how to provide work for the unemployed. The meeting assumed the nature of a public hearing during which members of the committee and spokesmen of the unemployed exchanged views on ways and means of meeting the problem.

After a two hour discussion, the council adjourned to meet again tomorrow afternoon at the same place and thereafter every week until some concrete plans are formulated whereby the government can minimize if not entirely solve the social difficulties created by unemployment throughout the country.

The views advanced by the leaders of the unemployment associations were more or less haphazard with respect to proposed solutions and, according to Dr. Fabella, did not quite tally with the ideas of the council.

The leaders of the laborers' organizations naturally wanted work immediately and, if possible, employment of more or less permanent nature.

Dr. Fabella told the audience that the unemployment council did not have any very definite views on how to meet the problem but that it proposed nevertheless to get an idea of the situation, with respect to number and degree of need of those who are indigent so that measures could be adopted. He said that the first step likely to be taken would be to survey the unemployment situation in Manila, get a list of those who are available for immediate work and then recommend action to the President.

Dr. Fabella explained that neither the council nor the unemployed can afford to be too particular about the nature of the work to be furnished.

He said that his idea is to get a list of available hands and place them in some government public works. This would be speedy and effective for those who have to have the means of supporting themselves and their dependents.

The unemployment council chairman, however, declared that the council plans to draw up a more comprehensive program of solving the unemployment situation.



(Left) Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, honoree at the YWCA International Tea Monday, at the "bahay kubo" booth of the Filipino group... Mrs. Flora A. Ylagan (right) and Mrs. H. Poblador...

First, there will be a survey of jobless throughout the country. The task is not easy but Dr. Fabella said that the survey could be undertaken jointly with the census bureau.

Having had an idea from the unemployment census of the extent of the problem to be met, recommendations then will be recommended for action by the President.

In the meanwhile, however, Dr. Fabella stated yesterday, the Associated Charities will bear the brunt of the work of determining the number of Manila unemployed and their needs and through it a campaign will be conducted to place the jobless.

An employment agency will be created in the Associated Charities in connection with the work of the council, he explained. Agents will canvass business, industrial and commercial houses in Manila and make a campaign for the employment of hands from the Charities' list.

Vicente de la Cruz, undersecretary of public works, member of the council, told the Bulletin yesterday that he would urge the undertaking of all or most public works by administration so that idle hands can be employed.

"The job may prove a little more costly than by letting the construction to private contractors but it is one of the easiest ways out," he stated.

Dr. Fabella said that the unemployment council will establish branch councils in the provinces where unemployment problems exist. These branch councils will help prepare a census of unemployed in their respective communities.

Chinese Finance Minister Due Here Tomorrow Afternoon

Upon his arrival in Manila tomorrow on the s. s. Victoria on his return trip to China from the United States and Europe, H. H. Kung, Chinese finance minister, will be given an official reception at Malacañan Palace by President Manuel L. Quezon.

Minister Kung passed through Manila on his way to the United States and Europe some month ago. He was received by Jorge B. Vargas, secretary to the President. President Quezon was then in the United States.

Minister Kung and President Quezon are close friends, having known each other for years.

The Chinese finance minister will be in Manila for only a few hours. The s. s. Victoria which is due to reach port at 3 p. m. tomorrow will sail promptly at 6 p. m. the same day, it was stated. From Manila it will sail for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The world press has carried reports of the activities of Minister Kung in Europe and in the United States. He was reported to have closed important financial and business deals involving hundreds of millions of dollars on behalf of the Chinese government.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon there were present besides the chairman, Faustino Aguilar, under secretary of labor, Jose Camus, under secretary of agriculture and commerce, Under Secretary de la Cruz and Mrs. Cirilo B. Perez, executive secretary of the council.

1937 Commerce Oct. 12

1937

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Valiba Oct. 11

Bulletin Oct. 11, 1937

May tumuligsa at nagtanggol kay M. Quezon

Kapasiyahang napagtibay sa pulong sa Hardin Botaniko laban sa Pangulo

Muntik nang magsagupa ang dalawang pangkat ng mga nag-aaral sa iba't ibang unibersidad at kolehiyo sa siudad kahapon ng hapon sa isang pagtitipong idinaos sa Hardin Botaniko. Isang kapasiyahang tumutuligsa sa hagupit ng pangulong Quezon sa hukuman ang napagtibay, pagkatapos na mapinto ang sigalot na kaya lamang naiwasan ay nang umakyat sa plataporma ang ilang tiktik na sadayang tumaliba sa pulong. Itinaboy ng mga tiktik ang isang pangkat ng mga estudianteng maka Quezon na diumanoy siyang nagtangkang manggulo dahil sa hindi sila pinahintulatang magsalita upang ipagtanggol ang punong tagapagpaganap.

Ilang nag-aaral, kabilang ang isang babang pumapasok sa kolehiyo ng mga batas ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas, ang nanuligsa sa pangulong Quezon na pinaratangan nilang nanghibimasok sa mga gawain ng hukuman sa pamamagitan ng pagpapakahulugan sa mga kautusan at batas, bagay na hindi matuwid mangyari sa isang pamahalaang demokratiko. Sa pagtitipon ay may kinatawan ang lahat ng unibersidad at kolehiyo sa Maynila at ang dumalo ay mahigit na 1,000. Nakararami sa mga dumalo sa pagkakataon ang mga pumapasok sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas na tinututustusan ng pamahalaan, at ang mga iba pa ay nag-aaral sa Unibersidad ng Maynila, Unibersidad Nasional at Far Eastern University.

Sa isang bahagi ng kapasiyahang pinagtibay ay sinasabing "kaming kabataan ng bansa, nag-aaral sa iba't ibang unibersidad, ay nagpasiyang ipahayag ang aming mahigpit na pagtutol laban sa mga gawi ng Kaniyang Kamahalan sa Usaping Barredo na isang panghibimasok sa pamamaraan ng mga hukuman at naglalayong hadlangan ang pangangasiwa sa katarungan.

"Na, ipinatatala rin namin ang aming mahigpit na tutol sa bigla, paraan at pangungusap na ginamit ng Kaniyang Kamahalan sa usaping Barredo."

Sampung nag-aaral ang nagsalita at bumatikos sa Pangulo sa kanilang paraan. Nang nagsasalita si Mariano Trinidad ng Philippine Law School na pumansin sa kasagwaan sa paggugol ng pangulong Quezon sa salapi ng bayan—at nabanggit niya ang pagbili sa yate Casiana—at pagdaraos ng mga sayawan sa Palasio ng Malakanyang, isang na sa pulutong ng maraming nakikinig ang nagtanong kung ang layunin ng pagtitipon ay tuligsa lamang ang Pangulo o sumawa ng kilusan ukol sa nalalamang

Important Philippine Case

to be a decisive factor in American history in the Far East. The dispute involves the claim of a gold mining company to a title patent to the twenty-two acres, and the case is now before the supreme court of the Philippine commonwealth government. The decision will determine whether in the eyes of the Philippine government American law ceased to operate with the establishment of the commonwealth in 1935, although independence is not provided for before 1946.

The solicitor general of the commonwealth is attempting to secure legal approval to provide the Philippine government with authority to repossess all mining claims, possession to which was given by contract with the United States. Nationalization of resources is one of the car-

A legal controversy over twenty-two acres on a steep mountainside in the Philippine Islands may prove

dinal points of President Quezon's program.

Should the patent be denied to the mining company, all titles to property and all contracts in the islands would be subject to cancellation, a fact that is causing much uneasiness. An affirmative ruling would reassure foreign capital, but would play hob with President Quezon's plans.

It is held certain that an adverse decision would result in an appeal to the United States supreme court which still has jurisdiction over the islands. Such a development might cause a radical change in the attitude of the American people toward the idea of Philippine independence which generally has been favorable. Destruction of the validity of contracts made during thirty-seven years of American rule would affront sentiments of justice.

In view of the problems raised by this case, and of increased international tension in the Orient, it would not be surprising if the whole question of Philippine independence were reopened.

St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press

lapit na halalan.

Ang nagtanong ay si Godofredo del Rosario, isang manananggol na naghahawak ng isang usaping nabibitin ngayon sa hukuman at binanggit ng nag-alita. Tinugon ang tanong, ngunit umuulan ang mga iba pang tanong, na hindi tinugon ni Trinidad. Ilang na sa ibaba ang nagpasimulang umakyat sa plataporma upang magsalita, ngunit namagitan ang mga alagad ng batas at sila'y naitaboy.

Si Carmen Planas, nag-aaral ng abogasia sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas, ay pinapurihan nang magsalita at sabihing hindi matuwid ang marahas na pagtuligsa ng Pangulo sa mga hukuman. Sinabi niyang na sa piling sila ng mga kahabaghabag na mamamayan, lalo na ng mga dukha at nagsasalat sa buhay, ngunit hindi tumpak ang gawi ng Pangulo na sa pamamagitan ng mga matutulis na pangungusap ay sinugatan ang kalooban ng mga hukom at inalis ang pagtitiwala ng sangbayan sa mga hukuman. Sumunod na nagsalita sina Roberto Benedicto, Nicolas K. del Rosario at Nicolas V. Villaruz na parapatang pumansin sa punong tagapagpaganap. Sinabi nitong huli na hindi tinupad ng pangulong Quezon ang kaniyang sinumpaang nang tanggapin ang tungkulin na gagawa siya ng katarungan sa lahat ng tao, sapagkat ipinagkait niya ito sa mga hukom.

Pinuna rin ang diumanoy mga hakbang ng Pangulo na tila sa isang diktador, bagay na hindi ipinagkakaloob sa kanya ng Saligang batas ng Pilipinas. Pinuri ang mga hukom at ang kanilang pagpapakahulugan sa mga batas, ayon sa kanilang pagkaunawa, at sinabing kahi't sila maaaring magkamali ay hindi matatawaran ang kanilang katapatan sa tungkulin.

ACCUSED RUSHED OFF REYES' COURT

Inmate Of Psychopathic Hospital Makes Speech

Jose de la Cruz, an inmate of the insular psychopathic hospital, was rushed out of the courtroom of Judge Alex Reyes, of the city court of first instance, yesterday noon when he started making a speech upon seeing Judge Reyes emerge from his chamber to open his court.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I have the privilege of speaking for one hour." He then began making remarks about President Quezon and the P100,000,000 refunded by the United States government in favor of the Philippines.

Jose de la Cruz, it appears, is defendant in an information charging him with estafa through falsification of a United States treasury warrant. It developed that when the information was filed in the city court of first instance, the accused was already confined in the psychopathic hospital.

There have been several reports on the case of the accused from the doctors of the hospital. In the first reports, the patient was reported still psychopathic. In the last, however, the court thought the report said the patient was already well. It was found out later in the last paragraph of the report that the accused was no longer psychopathic but not out of danger.

He was taken to court for arraignment.

Herald Oct. 11, 1937

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Mr. Manuel S. Quezon

Tribune Oct. 11, 1937

"The time has come for me as leader of the government to counsel the Filipinos to forget any other solution to the Philippine problem, and to go ahead and prepare for independence in 1946."

The foregoing was the keynote of a speech delivered last Saturday night by President Manuel L. Quezon before the members of the class of 1915 of the U. P. college of law at a dinner held in the Manila Hotel to celebrate their silver jubilee.

Other speakers during the reunion were Associate Justice Jose P. Laurel and Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos. Former Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino acted as toastmaster.

Advising the Filipinos to disregard the reexaminationist proposal of an insignificant group of Americans and Filipinos in Manila, the President declared that the conditions under which he would accept continuance of the present Filipino-American relations are that the Filipinos shall be given the right to adopt their own constitution, without American supervision, and that the Philippine government shall have full powers to direct the economic life of the nation. However, the American government will never grant such terms, he said, because they are incompatible with the sovereignty of the United States over the Islands.

"Of course, if all these powers were granted to the Filipino people," the President declared, "we would be free. But do you think that there is any American who would be willing to vote for any law of Congress granting the Filipino people these powers? If we

cannot get these powers, then we might as well not think of continuing our relationship with the United States."

The Chief Executive took occasion to attack those who advocate the extension of Filipino-American relations beyond 1946, saying that their present relations are economically untenable and injurious to the interest of the Filipino people. Under the provisions of the Independence Law, the President said, Philippine exports to the United States are subject to tariff restrictions, while American goods can enter the Philippines without limitations. He deplored the fact that the Philippines cannot freely export her goods to foreign countries for the reason that international trade is based on mutuality. Philippine-American trade relations have been established in such a way that they benefit only the two countries. "You cannot sell where you do not buy," he said.

Declaring that the Philippines has already reached the "age of maturity," the President urged the Filipinos to think not to place in the hands of another people the determination of their political and economic fate. This can be done, he said, if the Filipino people have the power and responsibility to assume full control of their national life.

He advised the Filipinos to take their chance in establishing an independent republic despite

the danger of foreign invasion. "Despite the danger of conquest, I still insist on independence in 1946," he said. "The danger of invasion is a potential danger which may or may not come. But unless independence comes, we shall perpetuate the situation of dependence in which we find ourselves now, unworthy of a people who have the dignity of a nation."

"We shall never be a nation until we are willing to face the danger of an independent existence," the President said. "If our present relationship with the United States should be continued beyond 1946 I fear that something might happen that will not place the United States in the same situation that she is now when she is judged by the Philippines."

The President counselled the people to terminate the glorious history of the American regime in the Islands, before they change their minds and destroy the democratic purposes for which America has been preparing them.

Tribune Oct. 11, 1937

NAGPAYO SA MGA BABAI

Bagyo, Oktubre 11.—Sa isang pakikipag-usap ng kaibigan sa kaibigan sa mga kagawad ng klub ng kababaihan dito na dumalaw sa kaniya noong Sabado ng hapon, at Gng. Manuel L. Quezon ay nagpayo sa mga babaing manghahala at naghayag ng mga simulaing dapat patnubayan ng mga suprahista ng pilipina.

Minahalaga ng mga nakinig ang mga payo ni Gng. Quezon lalo na nang kaniyang liwanagin ang tungkulin at pananagutan ng mga babaing pilipina na nasasalalay sa darating na halalan. Sinabi ni Gng. Quezon na kailangang ipakilala ng mga suprahista na sila'y karapatdapat sa karapatang kaniyang gagamitin at sikaping maging malinis ang halalan sa ano mang kaparaanan.

Ipinagunita rin ng unang ginang na hindi lahat ng tungkuling elektibo ay bagay sa mga babai, katulad ng gobernador sa mga lalawigan na kailangang dumalaw at magsiyasat sa lahat ng malalayong nayon sa mga panahon ng sakuna. Tinukoy niyang parang halimbawa ang tungkulin ng isang pangulong Quezon at mga pinunong lalawigan na napilitang sumakay sa isang balsa upang tingnan ang sinira ng bagyo sa iba't ibang purok noong isang taon. Ang mga babai, sa ganang kay Gng. Quezon, ay bagay sa tungkuling kinatawan at kagawad ng sangguniang bayan.

Si Sir Hughhessen ay nagpaparaan ng tahimik na sandali rito upang marahingang lubos. Ayaw pang tumanggap ng mga panauhing mamamahayag. Ang komitiba ng embahador John Van. A. MacMurray ay pababa sa Maynila bukas.—Victoriano.

Mabuhay Oct. 12, 1937

MAY HUETENG PA RIN

Tundo Maynila, Oktubre 8.—Bagama't sinasabing mahigpit ang batas laban sa hueteng ay may nagkalat pa ring kobrador sa ibang dako ng Maynila.

Maaaring walang pahueteng sa Maynila, subalit may mga hueteng sa paligid ng Maynila, at ito ay naipapasok sa Ciudad sa pamamagitan ng mga kobrador na hindi napupuna ng mga alagad ng batas.

Ngayong may halalan, ang ibig kayang sabihin ngayon ay magiugaw ang mga pinuno, huwag tuguhin ang kampanyang itinagubilin ng pang-ulong Quezon upang masuporta na ang nasabing bisio, pinakamasamang salot na sumasakal sa mga mamamayan?

Kung ang hueteng ay gagawing walang daya, bagay na mahirap mangyari pagka't hindi kikita ang mga may pahueteng ay maaaring may palarin sa kan sa tumataya. Kung kaya ipinalilipol ng pamahalaan ay sapagka't napatunayan ng mga pinuno na ang hueteng ay isang malaking pagdaraya, at

isang malaking pagnanakaw. Kaya ang may pahueteng na dating mahirap at walang puhunan ay yumaman, hanggang sa mga nakabibili ng mga auto, at nakapagpapatayo ng malaking bahay.

Ang nakapagtataka ay kung bakit, sa samula lamang masigla ang kampanya laban sa hueteng. Kung hindi na maipagunita uli ng pangulong Quezon ay hindi na naman kikilos ang mga nag-uusig.

Tila mabuti ang paraang ginagawa ni komisionado na pagpapalit ng mga puno ng Pulisia sa isang sa bayan Kung itinatulot ng batas ay hinihiling namin na ang mga pulis na pinaghihinahalaan o kaya'y walang malasakit sa pagsugpo ng hueteng ay kailangang ilagay sa trapiko bigyan ng ibang tungkulin o ilipat sa ibang bayan.

Sa ikabubuti ng mga maralitang mamamayan, hinihiling naming siglahan, at huwag pabayaang ang kampanya laban sa hueteng. Ang hueteng ay talagang salot sa isang nag-uusig.—LUKAS BALUGAY.

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Pus. Manuel. R. Quezon

Manila Social

Oct. 11, 1957

Cartas De Un Estudiante A Su Padre

MI QUERIDO PAPA:

No todos los años hallo oportunidad de salir de este mi rincón, así es que cuando mi jefe me dijo hace algunas semanas de que podía irme de aquí—a cualquiera parte y durante todo el tiempo que yo quisiera—casi me volví loco de contento. No recuerdo ahora por qué de todos los lugares escogí Surigao, para allá olvidar por algunos instantes mis pesares. Naturalmente que un viaje a Hongkong o a Shanghai estaba fuera de orden—eso es solo para los ricachones que no tienen nada que hacer y que tienen dinero de sobra para tirar. Además, aun cuando pudiese gastarme el viaje, no hubiera corrido el riesgo de ser alcanzado por proyectiles perdidos como casi sucedió con mi buen amigo, el Sr. Oppus. Pero, ¿por qué no Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, o Davao? queras saber.

Como ya he dicho, francamente no se por qué, pero lo en cierto es que una vez que estaba ya a bordo de un barco con rumbo a un destino indefinido, Surigao vino subitamente a mi imagin. Así es que una tarde me vi caminando por las playas de ese pueblo que antes estaba muy muerto, pero que ahora rebosa de una afluencia continua de humanidad, que va allá con el mismo propósito—el hallar la mina de oro. No te voy a decir aquí mucho del pueblo o de su gente, aunque dire que no tardara mucho la provincia, al paso que va, en ponerse a la altura de sus hermanas provincias más prosperas. Prefiero contarte sobre mi experiencia interesante con cierto personaje con quien tropee alle, quien, si hemos de creer lo que dice y pretende ser, parece tan poderoso como el mismo Presidente Quezon.

Trate con este hombre, su nombre es RAFAEL CONSING, desde el momento en que pise Surigao. Un amigo y combarcano mío me había estado diciendo que este hombre,—de paso te dire que posee la planta de la Surigao Electric Light y está asociado a varios intereses japoneses en el comercio maderero—es tan influyente entre los funcionarios de Manila que puede conseguir del gobierno lo que le place. Tanto interés despertó en mí, comparable solo al interés que sentí cuando por primera vez oí sobre el primero y único emperador que Filipinas jamás ha tenido—Flor Intrencherado—que hice todos los esfuerzos posibles por conocerle y tratar con él.

Este individuo parece un gran hombre, especialmente por su manera de hablar de la que fácilmente se puede concluir de que en verdad es “alguien.” Apenas le había dado el apretón de manos, papa, cuando comencé a desgranar toda su elocuencia en mis oídos sobre sus amigos influyentes en Manila, tratando todo el tiempo de crear la impresión en mí de que era muy amigo de todos los grandes hombres de la ciudad, particularmente del Secretario Vargas, del Secretario

Yulo y del Secretario Rodriguez. Para probar tal vez su aserción de que era influyente en los círculos gubernamentales, indicé que cierto comerciante de Surigao ha sido investigado por las oficinas de forestal y de rentas internas a su instigación, y para hacerme creer su alegada influencia con los “peces gordos”, hasta me dijo que aunque el informe de la investigación no había sido aun sometido a las autoridades correspondientes, podía ver el esbozo del mismo si me tomaba la molestia de acompañarle a la oficina forestal. Lo que era otra forma de decir que tenía a los miembros del comité en las cuencas de sus manos.

Mi curiosidad se acentuó más, y continúe inquiriendo de la gente quien era verdaderamente este hombre, y que era lo que la comunidad pensaba de él. Papa, parece ser la impresión general en la cabecera de la provincia que este Consing es verdaderamente tan influyente que no hay casi nada que no pueda obtener del gobierno, particularmente, según el parecer de muchos, del Secretario Torres y del director Tame-sis, que según de acuerdo con él son sus más íntimos amigos. Yo no dudo, desde luego, que esa impresión la creo el mismo, y francamente, estaba empezando a converncarme de que él en verdad era alguien hasta que tropee con un antiguo amigo mío que le conoce mucho—muchísimo.

“Si desea saber la verdad sobre Consing”, me dijo el amigo, “venga a mi oficina y te demostraré”. Y que hizo si no demostrarme un cúmulo de papeles, registros de los juzgados para ser más específico, que hablaban elocuentemente del hombre... Cuan verdad es, papa, de que las apariencias engañan! A duras penas pude creer al comienzo lo que mis ojos veían, pero allí estaba todo ello, en blanco y negro—los documentos todos certificados de los archivos oficiales:

1. Decisión de la Corte Suprema en la Causa Criminal No. 8149, fechada el 15 de marzo de 1913, condenando a Consing por violación del Artículo 24, de la Ley 1189;

2. Decisión de la Corte Suprema fechada el 23 de marzo de 1926, condenándole por Malversación de Fondos Públicos—3 años de prisión y una multa de ₱47.89;

3. Decisión de la Corte Suprema en la Causa Criminal No. 30797, fechada el 10 de octubre de 1929, condenándole por posesión ilegal de dinamita—un año y un día de prisión y una multa de ₱1,000.00;

4. Denuncia presentada por el entonces Fiscal Provincial de Cebu Geryasio Diaz por falsificación de documentos públicos, Causa Criminal No. 9131, el 10 de octubre de 1925;

5. Denuncia presentada por el mismo fiscal por estafa mediante falsificación de documentos públicos, causa criminal No. 9130, 16 de marzo de 1926.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune Oct. 12, 1937

Petty Politicians Who Resort On Personal Attacks Are Censured

As guest of honor at the laying of the corner stone of the new Manila City Hall last Thursday afternoon, President Quezon took occasion to ridicule petty politics and petty criticisms hurled against him personally and that of the administration by the opposition leaders of Manila. At the same time the President announced his broad program for the building up of a greater and more beautiful metropolis of the Philippines.

His speech in full, follows:
Fellow citizens:

I am very happy that we can now begin construction of a building which has long been needed by the city of Manila. The money to be used for this project will come from the P600,000 while the national government paid for the Ayuntamiento, which the city used to own, and the P500,000 which will be contributed by the national government so that you can have a new City Hall.

This is only the beginning of various projects to be undertaken by the government whose objectives are to beautify the city and to help its citizens, not only in giving them work but also improving and preserving their health.

Mayor Posadas told you that the first project undertaken by the government for the benefit of the city was the Ayala Bridge in whose construction the laborer in the now famous case died. I hope there

won't be any more deaths in the construction of the other planned bridges, but if any laborer does die, you can be sure that the contractor will pay.

We shall also build, in addition to the bridge on Mendiola street, two bridges in the north district, one of them to be used by the railroad in transporting merchandise from the northern provinces direct to the Muelle de la Industria.

This bridge will be constructed in such a way that it will not interfere with shipping. Another thing

I will have the government do is the reclamation of the foreshore land in the north district. Not only will the reclaimed land be rented to companies for the establishment of their bodegas but it will also serve as a new site for the homes of Tondo fishermen and poor folks. We will also buy sites for barrios obreros in Sampaloc and Sta. Ana.

bleya alang sa ilang tagsa ka pu-rok, ug kon milahus pa, ang pagtukod mga tunghaan kasugdan unta sa sunod tuig.

Gitudlo ni Presidente Quezon nga samtang ang balaodon nag-gahin ug lima ka milyon ka piso ang mga "specified items" kun tanang galastohan miabut lamang ug P4,847,000 kun kapin ug P153,000 ang gigahin sa balaodon.

Sa paglantugi hinoon sa bala-odon ang mga sakop gihatagan ug inutlan nga panahon sa pagtunol sa ilang report makitugod sa kinahanglan, sa mga balangay di-in gikinahanglan ang katukoran sa tunghaan. Kini gihimo tungud kay gikahadlokang nga tingali unya hinoon dili mabahin pagayo ang sa-lapi. Apan nakita ni Presidente Quezon nga sa pila ka dapit nga buut patukoran duna nay tunghaan nga nagbarug, kun wala ba hi-nooy luna nga katukoran sa balay.

Nakita usab sa Pamuno ng walay gigahin alang sa mga lalawigan sa Cotabato, Marinduque ug Oriental Misamis.

Miawitag Bsi Presidente Quezon sa Asamblea sa pagusab sa bala-odon aron matarung ang pila ka sayop nga iyang nakita. Gipada-yag usab niya nga ang balaodon gikinahanglan labi na dunay mga lungsod nga wala yigong salap-nga ikagahin alang sa mga tunghaan. Sa sunod tigum sa Asamblea ang balaodon palantugian n-ya pagusab.

Sa Manila Lang 20 Mil Way Buhat

Maoy Unang Suliran Nga Giatubang Sa Komite Nga Gitugyanan

Unsay arang mahimos aron kahatagan ug buhat ang mga 20,000 nga walay buhat a siyudad sa Manila lang maoy unang suliran nga giatubang sa komite nga gitugyanan sa kasulbaran sa pagka walay buhat. Kining komiteha gitukod ni Presidente Quezon bag-o pa lamang ug maoy natudlong pangulo sa Komisyonado Fabella.

Sa unang tigum nga gihatagan miaging Martes mihugpa ang mga tinugyanan sa nagkalainlang kapul-an kun mga tinugyanan sa mga walay buhat, ug ang tigum nga alang da unta kanila nahimo na hinoon nga "hearing" alang sa kadaghanan. Ang tigum nga gisunok sa mga tinugyanan namati sa sugyot sa tagsa-tagsa makitugod sa mga paagi nga himoon aron pag-sulbad sa suliran sa ka-walay buhat. Milungtal sa duha ka takna ang hisgut-hisgut una matapus ang tigum. Gikauyoran nga hinoon ang tigum matag semana hangtud nga hikaplagaan ang mga maayong paagi alang sa kasulbaran.

Ang komite magtukod usab ug mga sanga sa matag lalawigan aron gayud kasayran ang gidaghanon sa mga walay buhat, magkuha ug sensus kanila tanan. Maoy tunong sa semanang tigum sa komite ang pagpangitag mga paagi aron kakunhoran ang ka-walay buhat ug ang pagtabang kanila.

Gibitoohan Ni MQ Lima Ka Milyon Sa Mga Tunghaan

Mga Hawas Magbahin Unta Tag P51,000 Ang Matag Usa

Ang balaodon nga giuyonan sa Asamblea Nasyonal sa iyang ulahing tigum nga naggahin lima ka pisos aron itukod mga balay-tunghaan sa tibok kapuludang gipatay ni Presidente Quezon tungud sa tulou ka hinungdaning "apan" nga nakita niya. Ang salapi nga gigahin adto unta kuhaa gikan sa usa ka gatus ka milyon ka pisos nga nadala ni Presidente Quezon gikan sa Amerika.

Ang balaodon sa mga tunghaan nagtag usab unta tag P51,000 sa matag usa ka sa top sa Asam-

QUEZON NEUTRAL

A statement released at Malacañan last evening denied reports indicating that President Manuel L. Quezon is taking active part in ironing out provincial controversies over the selection of candidates of the Nacionalista party.

Malacañan explained that the

President is not interested in any candidate for any office and while it is true that members of the National Assembly, provincial governors and other provincial political leaders come to report to him about conflicts over candidates the President has refused to take any action.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune Oct. 12-37

Herald Oct. 12, 1937

ANTI FACTION IN CEBU MAY REJECT FORMULA

Provincial Directorate Of
Anti Group To Ratify
Agreement

PROS MEET

Vote Of Confidence In Go-
vernor Cabahug Ex-
pressed By Pros

The strong possibility that the anti faction of the Nacionalista Party in this province might reject the formula of settlement brewed up and sanctioned at Malacañan was hinted in political circles yesterday.

It was stated that when the Rodriguez-for-governor-and-Roa-and-Cañizares-for-board-members settlement was finally approved by President Manuel L. Quezon, the high priest of the local antis, Secretary Mariano Jesus Cuenco, was present and gave his consent. Later, however, it developed that Secretary Cuenco changed his mind and wrote a letter advising Governor Sotero B. Cabahug and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña that his conformity expressed to President Quezon at the Malacañan conference should be considered tentative pending final ratification by his leaders here.

This change of stand of Secretary Cuenco was interpreted by political observers as a strategy to reject indirectly and belatedly the settlement to which he had given his unconditional and unreserved assent. Left wingers of the local anti faction take the about-face attitude of Secretary Cuenco as an indication that at heart he is against any settlement and that he is resorting to dilatory tactics as a means of lulling the pros into an illusion of security.

In the meantime, the pros met the other night at a caucus called by Governor Cabahug who has just returned from Manila Thursday where he attended the long series of conferences intended to promote lasting peace between the local and anti factions.

After hearing the report of Governor Cabahug, a resolution was approved expressing a vote of confidence in Governor Cabahug and authorizing him to take such steps and undertake such measures as may be necessary to carry into effect a former resolution giving President Quezon a "carta blanca" in settling definitely the question



Long ago a Man was taken to the top of a high mountain by the Tempter. And the Tempter said to the Man: All these cities of great wealth shall be yours if you but cast yourself down the precipice. What have you to fear? Shall not the angels come to lift you up that you may not be dashed against the rocks?

But the Man said: Get thee behind me, Satan.....

"There are thousands of public officials and employees unknown to the public, unknown even to me, who are deeply devoted to their jobs and stick to them in spite of more lucrative offers from outside. The people must have higher respect for these men who are not office-seekers but true servants of the people and devotees of their work."—MANUEL L. QUEZON

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Mabuhay Dec. 13, 1937

Pasahod Sa Labas Ng Pamahalaan

LALONG maring binigkas ang kaniyang paninindigan sa katarungang panglipunan hanggang sa magbantang magtatatag siya ng hiwalay na pangkatang magtataguyod ng tinurang simulain, ipinahiwatig ng pang-ulong Quezon na imumungkahi niya sa Asambleya Nasional ang paglalagda ng isang batas na nagtakda ng batayan ng pinakamababang pasahod sa mga industriya sa Kapuluán.

Ang mga tauhan ng pamahalaan ay tumatanggap na ng P30 pinakamababang buwanang sakod, ngunit ang lalong maraming anak-pawis ay nasa labas ng gobyerno, at hangga ngayó'y hindi kakaunti ang malalaking industriang di nagkakaloób sa kanilang mga manggagawa ng kitang maaaring ikabuhay.

Samantalang kinikilalang may mga industriang hindi pa wastong lapatan ng batas sa batayan ng pinakamababang sakod, inaakala naming ito'y mangyayaring gawin sa marami, lalo na sa mga bahay-kalakal at pagawaan sa mga siudad. Sa mga palayan at tabakuhan ay dapat namang isaayos ang mga batas na nauukol upang magtamó ang bisig ng kasiya-siyang pakikitungo at biyaya sa kaniyang kapagalan.

Habang hindi nagiging panglahat ang lagay ng sahurán sa Kapuluán at walang natatangkilik ang pamahalaan kungdi ang nangasa pamahalaan lamang, ay lalabas na pulo-pulo ang patak ng ulan at di magiging ganap ni kasiya-siya ang pagpapairal ng "justicia social."

Taliba Dec. 13, 1937

Iiral Sa Laguna At Kabite Ang Batas Sa Pagbubukid, Ipinag-utos Ni Quezon

Sa tagubilin ni kalihim Ramon Torres ng Paggawa, ipinasiya ng pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon na pairalin sa mga lalawigan ng Laguna at Kabite ang mga tadhana ng batas sa pagbubukid.

Gumawa ng ganyang hakbang ang Pang-ulo, sa hangad niyang masugpo ang mga gusot sa pagbubukid sa mga asienda ng Laguna at Kabite na nagbubuhay sa hindi pagkakaunawaan ng magkabilang panig dahil sa pagkakalaba ng pakahulugan sa mga tadhana ng kasunduan, at di pagkakaroon ng iba ng mga kasunduang nakasulat.

Ang batas sa pagbubukid ay nagtatakda ng mga tuntunin ukol sa pagsasamahan ng mga magbubukid at propietario, lalo na sa paghahati nila sa ani.

Allinsunod sa bagong batas sa pagbubukid na pinagtibay ng Asambleya Nasional, ang pagpapairal niyan sa isang lalawigan ay

sa pamamagitan ng isang kapa-siyahan o utos ng Pang-ulo ng Pilipinas. Dati, ang mga konseho munisipal ang siyang nagpapasiya sa pagpapairal niyan, ngunit sinusugan, sa tagubilin ng Kagawaran ng Paggawa.

Napag-alamang ipinasiyang pairalin ng pang-ulong Quezon ang mga tadhana ng tinurang batas sa mga lalawigan ng Laguna at Kabite, sa kahilingan na rin ng mga konseho munisipal, pagka't ang mga ito'y nagpatibay ng kapa-siyahan hinggli diyan.

Nang mga nagdaang buwan, ang lalawigan ng Nueva Ecija ay sinaklaw ng bisa ng batas na nabanggit, pagka't doo'y may mga suliranin sa pagbubukid.

BINIBIGYANG MATWID ANG PRESIDENTE

Simulat ni Gregorio Perfecto
(Diputado ng Maynila)

Ang pagkapagtanggol ng pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon sa mga gawain ng kaniyang pangasiwaan at sa dalawang diputado ng Maynila, laban sa mga di tumpak na mga tuligsa ng mga pinuno ng Frente Popular sa kaniyang talumpating binigkas nang ganapin ang paglalalatag ng unang bato ng ipatatayong bagong City Hall, ay ginamit na katwiran ng naging senador Emiliano T. Tirona sa kaniyang pagsasabing ang Pinunong Tagapagpaganap ay salawahán sa pahayag niyang paglayo na sa politika.

Ang ganyang paratang ay bunga ng di pagkakilalang lubos sa kaibhan ng gawaing politikong pangkalahatan at ng politikang makapangkatin. Natatalos ni G. Tirona ang tunay na pagkakalayo ng mga kahulugan ng dalawang bagay na iyan, at dapat niyang malamang ang pang-ulong Quezon, sa pagkapahayag niya ng paglayo sa politika, ay walang ibang ibig tukuyin kundi ang politikang makapangkatin at hindi ang politikang pangkalahatan, sa tunay na pakahulugan sa katagang ito. Hinging iwan ng pang-ulong Quezon ang politika, ay iyan na ang sukdulan ng katawa-tawang maaaring hakarin ng isipan ng tao. Maaaring ang Pinunong Tagapagpagaap ay makahiwalay o lumayo sa mga hakbang at gawaing makapangkatin, ngunit hindi maaari ni dapat iwanan ang pagka-politiko, pagka't siya'y gumaganap ng isang tungkuling ganap na napapaloob sa politika. Ang politika ay karunungan sa pangangasiwa sa bansa at iyan ay nagtuturo ng sining ng isang mabuting pamahalaan. Upang ang Pang-ulo ng Pilipinas ay makatupad ng kaniyang mga tungkuling naaalinisunod sa mga saligang-batas, kailangan niyang gumamit o manangan sa lalong mabubuting simulain at kuro-kurong politiko at ang lahat ng iyan ay boong katumpakang maisagawa.

Itinatag at pinairal ng ating Saligang-batas ang isang pamahalaang demokratiko. Ang isang pamahalaang demokratiko ay isang pamahalaang nasasalig sa malalayang pagkukuro. Kapag tinutuli sa o pinupuna ang isang hakbang at gawain ng pamahalaang iyan, ang namumuno ay may karapatan at tungkulin niyang magtanggol at ipaliwanag sa bayan ang mga matwid na pinagsasaligan ng bagay na tinutulig. Ang kapakanang bayan ang bumibigay ng umpak na paliwanag upang matwasan, malisya ang paniniwala ng bayan at magkadahilan itong mag ukol ng kuro-kurong malala.

Can.

Please turn on the next page

Subscriber's Name

Don Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune Oct. 13, 1937

Cent. Mabuhay Oct. 18-37

After The Cornerstone

The cornerstone of the new city hall has been laid, with all the ceremonials and verbal pyrotechnics appropriate to the occasion. It is gratifying to note that in dedicating the building President Quezon made it clear that the new edifice will be only one of the many benefits which the city might expect.

Manila needs a number of things before it can truly make good its claim to being a modern city. Far ahead of other cities in the Far East in many respects, particularly in the matter of sanitation, it still lags behind the cities of the West in such facilities as parks and well-planned and spacious thoroughfares, while it holds its own with most cities in the not exactly pride-worthy matter of slums.

It is to this specific problem that the government should address itself, even while the new city hall is in the process of building. Slum clearance has been discussed and its importance stressed more than once. The problems which the project presents are admittedly many, but it is precisely because of their number and difficulty that they should be attacked at the earliest possible opportunity.

Beyond and above party pledges, beyond and above making good on political promises is the essential importance of giving the least privileged in the city, the hundreds of thousands of them, an opportunity to live in decent, clean, well-cared-for homes. There appear to be no philanthropists here to undertake the task of providing such homes to the people at low cost. There seem to be no businessmen who can see as much profit in a clean, well-kept, sanitary labor dwelling area as in high-priced, luxurious apartments for the well-to-do. Accordingly it is up to the government to handle this problem, and the sooner the handling is started the better for the city and its people.

bag sa matwid. Upang magkaroon ng malayang kaisipang pangbayan ay kailangang magkaroon naman ng mga pagtatalo. Hindi maaring magkaroon ng makatwirang pagtatalo o pagpapaliwanag kailan ma't hahahangarin ng mga tumutulligsa na magkaroon ng pagkakataon ang mga pinuno na makapagpaliwanag at makapagtanggol laban sa mga tuligsa. Itinatadhana ng mga bates ang kalayaan sa pagsasalita at ang karapatan sa pagtatanggol, hindi lamang sa dako ng mga mamamayan kundi sa mga pinunong bayan man at sa may hawak ng tungkuling pagkapatang-ulo ng Pilipinas.

Ang pang-ulong Quezon ay hindi lamang may karapatang magtanggol sa mga gawain ng kaniyang pangasiwaan. Karapatan din niyang ipagtanggol ang mga pinunong bayan laban sa mga tulig-sang labag sa matwid at hubad sa

katotohanan. katulad din naman ng karapatan ng mga mamamayan sa pagtatanggol sakaling sila ay pinagkakaitan ng kanilang mga karapatan sa kapamayanan. Ipinag-utos ng Saligang-batas na ipagkaloob ang katarungan sa madla at wala nang pinakamaramal na hakbang na magagawa sa pagkakaloob ng katarungan kundi ang maipagtanggol at tangkilikin ang mga gawaing labag sa matwid. May paniwala ang pang-ulong Quezon na ginawan ng kawalang katarungan ang isang kagawad ng Asamblea Nasional, at nasa kaniyang mga kamay ang pagsugpo sa kawalang katarugang iyan at ang pagbibigay matwid sa sinawi ng nasabing kawalang katarugang iyan at ang pagbibigay matwid sa sinabi ng nasabing kawalang katarungan, kaya't nanaalig akong sa kaniyang ginawi ay tinupad lamang ang kaniyang marangal na tungkuli na karapat-dapat sa pagpuri ng madlang mamamayan, at pagsugpo sa mga gawaing hindi tumpak.

La Opinion Oct. 13, 1937

Ningun Fraude En Las Elecciones Proximas Sera Tolerado-Quezon

Todos Los Medios Disponibles Se Emplearan Para Ver Que Se Celebren Unas Elecciones Limpias En Diciembre

Ningun fraude electoral sera tolerado por la administracion del Commonwealth y todos aquellos que sean hallados cometiendo fraudes seran drasticamente castigados, anuncio ayer mañana el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon.

El Jefe Ejecutivo dijo que ha dado instrucciones al Secretario del Interior para utilizar todos los medios posibles para prevenir fraudes. Explico que las proximas elecciones seran las primeras bajo el Commonwealth y que esta determinado en celebrarias legalmente.

El Presidente revelo tambien que las ordenes que prohiben a los empleados del servicio civil tomar parte activa en las elecciones se observadas estrictamente. Adicio que ha habido ciertas tolerancias en el pasado con

a esto pero esta vez cualquier empleado del Gobierno que sea hallado culpable sera destituido del cargo, sea cual fuere.

La importancia de independizar a los jueces de paz de la politica fue recalcada por el Presidente Quezon. El Jefe Ejecutivo dio a entender que los jueces de paz deben ser muy honrados, porque son el unico recurso de los pobres para la justicia. Los jueces de paz deben estar libres de toda influencia politica para conservar la honradez en sus decisiones.

Palisan Oct. 14, 1937

Makataong Pasunod Sa Mga Ketongin

"Ang ketongin ay hindi bilango", anang pangulong Quezon. "Naging kasawiang palad nila na dapuan ng karamdamang maselan at kinasusuklaman ng marami, kaya't tungkulin naman ng pamahalaan na maging makatao sa kanila." Nabanggit ng Pangulo na siya'y lubhang nagdaramdam tuwing matutungo sa Kulon at makikita ang mga "itinapon" doon. Ipinagunita na nang siya'y matira sa isang sanatorio sa Kalipornia ay nadama niya ang hirap ng mabuhay na hiwalay sa kaanok, "at kung tumagal pa akong anim na buwan ay hindi maliwanag na ako'y nagpaliwakal o nabaliw", ang pabiro niyang pahayag. Dahil diyan, yamang may salapi ang pamahalaan ay kailangang gumawa ng paraan upang mapabuti ang kanilang kalagayan.

Mabuhay Del. 13, 1937

Karapat-dapat Ibantayog Na Mga Kabayanihan Ng Paggawa

Sinulat ni ANAK-BAYAN

Sa isang lathala rin naming si-mundan nito ay maipahayag na 'a'linmang dakilang panukala o hakbang na tungod sa katubusan ng mga anakpawis ay hindi na ipagtatagumpay hanggang hindi natatatakan ng dugo o di mapamumuhunan ng buhay ng mga anakpawis na rin." At aming kilalang ang nasawing buhay ni Anastasio Lozano ay isa nang tatag sa suliranin ng katarungang pangbayan, na sukat makapagpahilis sa pagkarutas mito nang lalong maliwanag at lalong naayon sa kapakanan ng bayang maralita.

Ibig pa naming magdagdag ngayon ng ilang pagkukuro at magmungkahi ng ilang kaparaanan tungkol sa kung paano maipakikita ng bayang manggagawa sa Pilipinas ang karunungan na niyang magpahalaga sa sarili at magparangal naman sa pagpapahalaga sa kanya ng iba, lubha pa't ang ibang ito'y ng Pamahalaan na rin.

Ganyan na lamang ang ipinakilala't pinangangatawanang pagmamalasakit sa katwiran at kapakanan ng mga manggagawa ng Ktt. Punong Tagapagpaganap ng ating Pamahalaan, na nagiging kalaban na tuloy niya pati mga ibang Kapangyarihan ng Estado, gaya ng mga Hukuman, mga Mamabatas, Kalipunan ng mga Manananggol, mga Pahayagan, Samahan ng Mayayaman, at iba pang malalakas at mahihirap kalabang pangkat ng Pamahalaan at ng Sangbayanan.

At ganyan na rin namang kalaiki ng pananalig at pagtuturing ng bayang manggagawa at ng mga mamamayang maralita at makamaralita sa mga ginagawang pagmamalasakit at pagsasanggalang sa kanila ang tinuturing Ktt. Punong Tagapagpaganap, na di-lamang di-mangagkasya sa pagpapalathala sa mga pahayagan ng magtitimpalakang mga paupuri at pagtubunay ng ng lider at kapisanan ng paggawa sa nasabing Puno, kundi nagsipagdaos pa sila ng sakdal-laking pamahayag dito sa Maynila, at sa kamay na rin ng Pangulong Quezon ay nag-abot sila ng mga pumpon ng buloklak ng pasasalamat at ng kasulatang naglalahad ng kanilang ng kanilang mga pusong lipos ng lugod at tigib ng tiwalang ang napasimulan nang pagmamalasakit at pagtatanggol, ay di-lamang di na magmamaliw, kundi bagkus pang paglibayuhin ng Pamahalaan sa mga hinaharap na panahon.

Subalit ang mga nasabi't nagawa nang iyan ng bayang manggagawa, ay di pa rin sukat sa kalakhan ng kanilang tungkuling napapanahon. Kailangan pa ring ang mga anakpawis ay magpakilala ng tapat at pangatawanang pagpapahalaga sa kanila na ring sarili. Kung ang Pamahalaan ay nahihintayan nila ng lagi nang pagkandili at pagtatanggol sa kanilang kapakanan, lalo nang nararalang kapakanan, lalo nang nararalang pat ang eila'y maghintay sa kanila

ring sarili ng ganyang pagpapahalaga at pagpapaunlak. Kung tungkulin ng Pamahalaang ibangon at itampok ang naaaping dangal at katwiran ng bayang manggawa, lalo nang tungkulin bayang manggagawa ang siya'y magbangon at magtampok ng kanyang sarili rin. Ang di-marunong tumingin o magpahalaga sa sarili, ay walang karapatang maghintay ng pagtingin o pagpapahalaga ng iba.

Sa maliwanag na sabi, ang kadusta-dustang usapin ng nasawing buhay ni Lozano, yayamang siyang nagsisilbing susi ngayong pambukas sa dating nakapinid na pinto ng bagong palagay (mew deal) sa gamang bayang manggagawa sa bayang manggagawa sa Pilipinas, nararapat na ang pangyayaring iyan ay samantalahan ng mga lider, kapisanan at kilusang manggagawa, sa pagpapakilala sa lahat na nakikilala na nila ang ngal ng kanilang sarili at sila na rin ang magtatampok na ng kanilang sariling kabayanihan.

Ang pagkamatay ng sawimpalad na manggagawang iyan ng isang maramot na mayamang kontratisa, ay nagkaroon na ngayon ng makapupuong taas ng uri kaysa mga ibang daan-daan at libu-libu mang nangamatay rin sa paglilingkod sa Puhunan. Bukod sa napakamahal at napakabayani nang talaga ang pagtupad sa tungkulin kanyang ginawa, na pinuhunan ang buhay na sarili at ang kabuhayan ng kanyang mag-anak na mauulila sa pagmamalasakit sa isang putok lamang ng kahoy na pag-aari ng pinagliliingkurang mamumuhunan; ang naglumubhang pakikialam ng Pamahalaan sa usapin ng pinagahahabol na isang hamak na bigay-pala, ang paninindigang ubus-kaya ng Pangulong Quezon laban sa buktot na kahatulan sa usapin ng mga hukuman, at saka ang mga kaalingasngasang sumabog at nakayang sa kabi-kabila buhat sa gayong pangyayari, ay siyang nakapagbigay sa kamatayan ni Anastasio Lozano ng di-lamang uring martir at bayani sa dilang bayani ng Paggawa, kundi ng uri ng isang Bagong Araw sa bayang manggagawa at sa mga mamamayang dukha, na hindi na iba pa ang pangunang saksi at tagapagpatibay, kundi Pamahalaang-bansa na rin.

Humahabol sa kadakilaan ng ganyang pagka-martir ng Paggawa ang sinapit na kasawiang-palad din ng matandang alilang namatay sa bugbog ng isang panginoon sa isang bayan ng Bulakan, na inililing na parang hayop sa looban ng mayamang bumugbog, ngunit ito'y bahagya nang nahatulan ng ilang buwang pagkabilanggo ng hukom na humatol sa sakdal. Ang kasaysayan ng pagkamatay at ng usaping hinunga ng kamatayan ng matandang alilang yaon, na kilala na ng lahat sa tawag na

"Magda", ay nagbibigay din ng iba't lalong mataas na uri kaysa karamihan ng mga nangyari nang pagpatay ng isang panginoon sa isang alila, dahil din sa ang kabuktut-buktutang hatol ng hukuman ay makayanig sa budhi ng sambayanan, salamat sa pagpapagibik na ginawa rin ng pangulong-lider ng bansa sa loob ng Senado at ng buong Kapulungang Tagapagbatas, na dili iba't ang noo'y Pangulo na lamang ng Senado, at ngayoy siya nang Pangulo ng buong Pamahalaan.

Kung talagang ang ating bayang manggagawa ay marunong nang magparangal sa kaniyang sarili, at kung sa bagay na ito'y mangailangan nang magtangi ng kanyang mga sadyang bayaning mapipintakasi sa tuwi-tuwina, ay nariyan ang dalawang pangalang hirang at kaloob ng Tadhana, upang magamit sa ganyang pangailangan.

Si Anastasio Lozano ay karapat-dapat ipagtayo ng sadyang bantayog, kung maaari'y sa isang pook na malapit sa Tulay at Ilog na kinalunuran ng kanyang buhay. Si matandang Magda ay gayon din, ngunit doon naman sa isang hayag na pook sa San Miguel de Mayumo, na di-gaamong malayo sa panginoong sa kaniya'y tumampalasan, o sa loobang sa bangkay niya'y pinagbaunan.

Ang mga bantayog na ganganayan ay magsisilbing patnubay ng mga anakpawis habang nakikipagbaka sa pag-uusig ng kanilang katubusan. Magiging tagapagpagu-dita rin naman sa mga mamumu-hunan at panginoon ng mga nagagawa nilang kalupitan at pagwawaalng-turing sa mga manggagawa at aliping katulng sa kanilang pagyaman at pagdakila. Magiging-tagagising din naman sa matutulugin at batugang budhi ng mga hukom, na napag-iwan ng bagong panahong humihingi na ng makabagong diwa at makataong dandamin sa paghatol sa mga usapin ng mayaman at mahirap, ng puhunan at paggawa, ng dakila at ng aba. At magsisilbi rin namang panipaalang lagi sa mga Pamahalaan at Tagapamahala ng ating Bansa maging sa kasalukuyan at maging sa mga hinaharap na panahon, upang huwag mawaglit sa kanilang isip at mga panihala ang kasaysayang makamanggagawa ng Pamahalaan at Ktt. Puno ngayon, at sa ganya'y magkaroon sila ng panghabang panahong halimbawa ng pagmamalasakit sa kapakanan ng mga dukha at ng pagtatanggol ng dangal at katwiran ng mga anakpawis laban

sa kalupitan ng puhunan, laban sa kamalian ng mga batas at laban sa mga buktot at di-makataong hatol ng mga hukuman.

Ang mga gugugulin sa pagpatayo ng nangasabing bantayog ay mararapat manggaling sa ambagan ng mga manggagawa rin yaon bagang wala isa man sa kanilang di magbibigay ng tigisang PERA man lamang, hanggan sa makati-pon ng karampatang mga halaga, at sa malilikom na ito ibabagay ang uri't laki ng bantayog na paggugugulan. Ang kay zozano ay maaaring dito sa Kamaynilaan na lamang paglilakin, unang-una na sa mga pamahalaan; at ang kay

Cont. Please
turn in
the next
page

1. Oct. 13-37
 cont. Mabuhay

Magda ay maaaring sa mga magagawa sa bukid at sa mga alila sa bahay-mayayaman, unang-una n sa Bulakan, bago sa mga ibang kalapit na lalawigan.

At upang ang mga panukalang ito'y maganap sa lalong madaling panahon, wala nang dapat mangatawan at magpasinuno kundi ang mga kapi-kapisanan na rin ng paggawa at kapa-kapatiran ng mga dukha, na anupa't maglagay sila ng isang sadyang Lupon sa pangangilak, na . . . bubuun ng mga may malinis na kamay, may kilala nang paninindigan sa bayang manggagawa, at kikilos sa ibabaw ng lalong matitibay at matatag na palatuntunang pagkakaisahan ng lahat.

ANAK-BAYAN

1937

Commerce Oct. 14

2 OBSTACLES FACE GROUP

Estate Purchase Committee Studying Financial Aspects of Plan

Obstacles in the purchase of the large landed estates have come up in the consideration of the administration's plan by the committee recently named by President Manuel L. Quezon to study the scheme.

Two important points are presently facing the committee, one of the members said. Those questions are: Will the tenants be able to pay for the land once it is bought by the government and resold to them? May not the money paid by the government be used by the owners of the estates for purposes which may constitute a violation of the trust placed in them.

In the first case, it was pointed out that the plan under consideration is not similar to the plan under which the friar lands were purchased. Under the friar lands scheme, the sale of the land is general and is not confined to any particular class of people; so that any person desiring to acquire part of the friar lands can do so. Under the plan now being studied, the privilege of buying the land, as proposed, will be granted only to the present tenants of the haciendas. The ability of the tenants to pay the land is doubtful, a committee member said.

He stated that the government will probably spend about P7,000,000 to acquire some of the big haciendas. This sum is a big investment which requires that all aspects of the case be taken into account before final decision is reached.

Regarding the second point, he referred to the fact that the lands which the government will propose to acquire were donations to the religious orders now owning them, according to information. In view of the fact that the lands were given in trust to the orders, he said, the use of the money paid to those owners for purposes other than those for which the lands were given, may constitute a violation of trust.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Tabla Oct. 14, 1937

MALINIS NA HALALAN

San Juan, Rizal, Oktubre 8.—Kung maisasagawa ang balak ng abat ng pinuno na maging malinis ang mga halalang idaraos, ta-yo'y magkakaroon ng mga mabuhang pinunong halal ng bayan.

Mula sa pang-ulong Quezon hanggang sa mga kalfim-kagawaran, ang layon ngayo'y makapagdaos dito ng malinis na halalang bayan.

Ang ganyang pagsasakit ay kapuri-puri, pagkat ang malinis na halalang ay nangangahulugang dito'y makapangyayari ang tunay na nilolob ng bayan, at hindi ng ilang walang layon kung ang magkaroon ng tungkuling bayan, kahit sa isang paraang labag sa batas, at nakuha sa pamamagitan ng daya.

Mainam ang kilusan ngayon upang maging matinis, walang dayaan, ang halalang. Ito'y magdulot ng malaking kabuhoan.

Una'y madadama ang tunay na ka-looban ng bayan, ikalawa'y maghahari ang tunay na katarungan, at ikatlo'y maliwasan ang mga gutot at tutulang bunga ng dayaan.

Kapuri-puri rin ang hakbang na ginawa ng pang-ulong Quezon na palitan muna ang mga gobernador na kandidato sa reeleksion, upang sila'y huwag makapangyari sa kanilang mga kawani at tauhan sa gusaling bayan.

Isa pang dapat purihin ang utos ng Pang-ulo na huwag manghimasok sa mga kampanya sa halalang ang mga pinuno at kawani ng pamahalaan, na nasa ilalim ng serbisio sibil.

Dahil sa mga paraang ito, at sa pagsusug sa batas ng halalang, inaasahang ang mga eleksiyong-bayang gaganapin ay malilipos ng kalinisan, walang daya, kaya sila'yang tunay na nilolob ng mga mamamayan.—NICANOR ROTE.

In Vanguardia Oct. 13-37

La Ley De Aparceria Aplicada A Otras Dos Provincias Para Evitar Conflictos

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, a recomendacion del Secretario del Trabajo, Hon. Ramon Torres, ha aplicado las disposiciones de la Ley de aparceria a dos importantes provincias cercanas a Manila, Laguna y Cavite, teniendo en cuenta las circunstancias existentes en las haciendas de dichas regiones.

La eliminacion de pleitos agrarios, entre los terratenientes de las haciendas de la Laguna y Cavite, que provienen de una mala inteligencia como resultado de las interpretaciones opuestas acerca de los terminos de los contratos verbales u otros convenios referentes a las relaciones entre propietarios y terratenientes de las plantaciones de arroz, es la razon que motiva la accion del Presidente de aplicar las disposiciones de la Ley de aparceria a dichas provincias.

La Ley de aparceria regula las relaciones entre terratenientes y propietarios, especialmente en lo que respecta a los contratos que debe haber entre ellos con respecto a la participacion del "casama" en la produccion del arroz de las haciendas, con la inter-

vencion de la Oficina del Trabajo. Esta Ley, segun la nueva medida aprobada por la Legislatura se aplica a una region particular, por disposicion del Presidente.

Igual accion fue tomada por el Jefe Ejecutivo sobre Nueva Ecija, a donde tambien se aplicacion las disposiciones de la Ley de Aparceria hace algunos meses.

La aplicacion de la ley de aparceria a una provincia que anteriormente solo se podia hacer cuando el concejo municipal de una localidad determinada aprueba una resolucion pidiendo tal aplicacion fue modificada por la Asamblea Nacional, en el sentido de colocar en manos del Presidente de Filipinas el poder de aplicar las disposiciones de dicha ley, cuando las circunstancias agrarias de la region particular asi lo requieran.

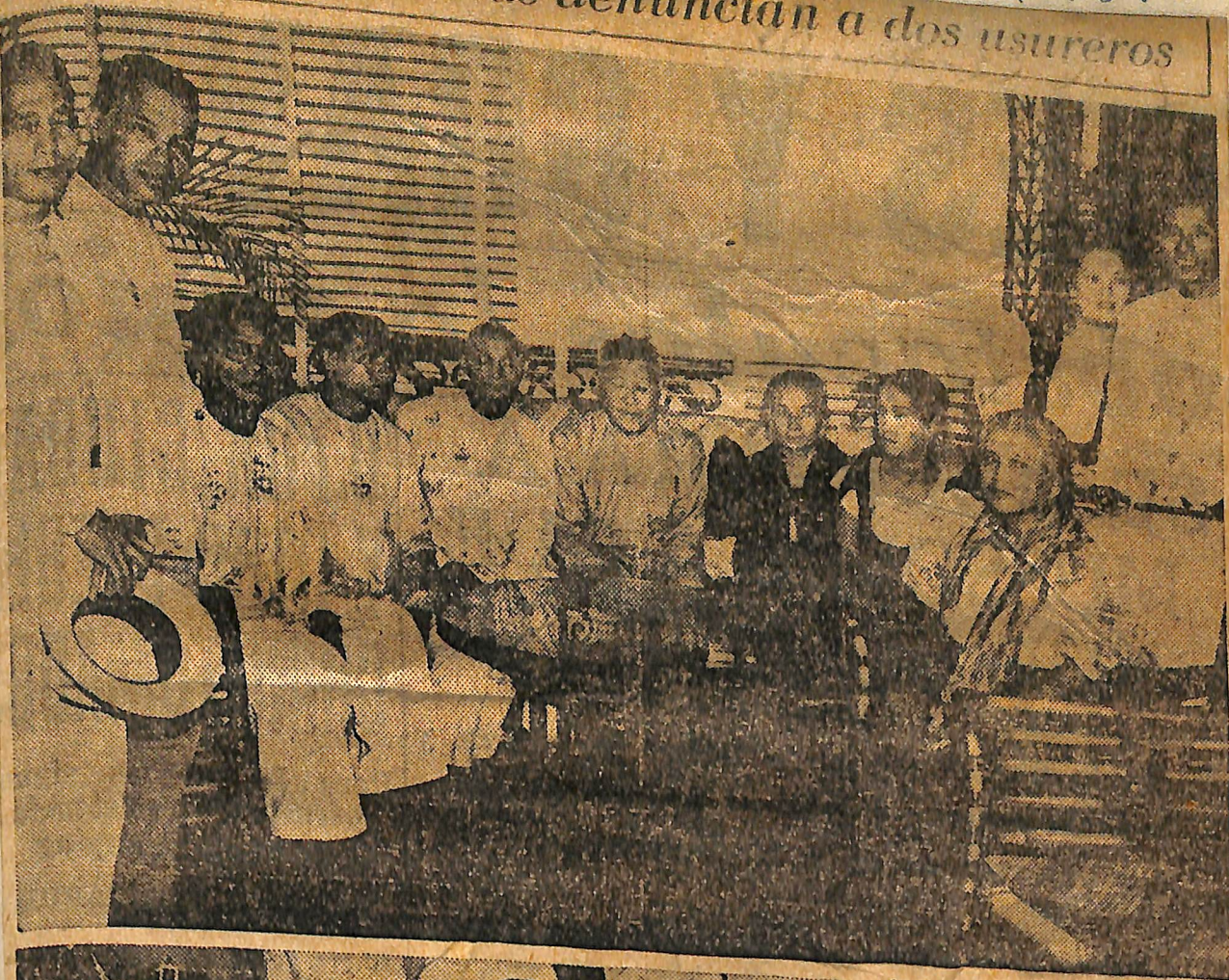
Se tiene entendido, sin embargo, que en el caso de Laguna y Cavite, muchos concejos municipales han aprobado resoluciones pidiendo la aplicacion de las disposiciones de la ley de aparceria para remediar los pleitos agrarios existentes en dichas provincias.

EP Debate Oct. 17, 1937

La practica perniciosa e in-
 ista de permitir que el Minis-
 terio Fiscal deje inactivas en
 los archivos de los Juzgados las
 causas criminales que ha pro-
 movido lesiona el derecho fun-
 damental del acusado de ser
 juzgado prontamente, es con-
 traria al interes publico y re-
 duce en detrimento de la pro-
 ta administracion de justicia.

Ese rapapolvo que la Corte
 Suprema da al Ministerio Fis-
 cal la consideramos un digno
 complemento de la indignada
 protesta del Presidente Quezon
 contra los jueces que ignoran
 el lado humano de los asuntos
 que tienen ante si meramente
 por atenerse a los tecnicismos
 de la ley.

La Vanguardia Manuel L. Quezon
Vecinos de Navotas denuncian a dos usureros Del. 14, 1937



Audiencia concedida por el Presidente Quezon esta mañana a un grupo de vecinos de Tangos, Navotas que fueron a Malacañang para denunciar a dos personas por infracción de la ley contra la usura. Los denunciados son Catalina de la Cruz y el exgobernador Andres Pascual. Arriba la delegacion. Abajo, el Presidente Quezon, el ex-Senador Jose Generoso, consejero de Malacañang y Marcos Zaballa jefe de la delegacion.

El Debate Del. 14, 1937

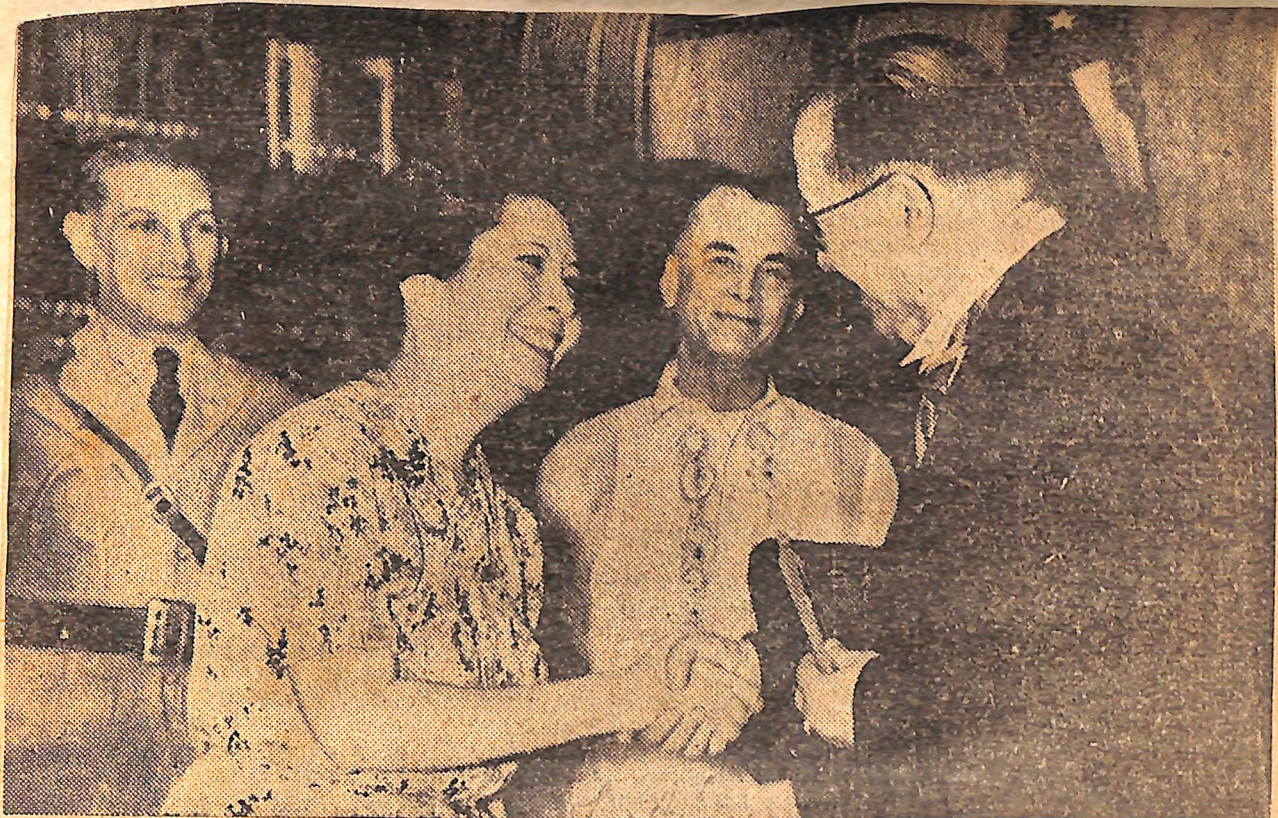


En el grabado se ve el ingente público que estuvo congregado en el Mehan Garden ayer tarde después de la grandiosa manifestación obrera celebrada para expresar el apoyo de la masa obrera a la política de justicia social del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon. En un extremo del grabado se ve a Jacinto Manahan, líder obrero, dirigiendo la palabra a los manifestantes. En la fotografía de la izquierda aparecen otros oradores. De izquierda a derecha están: Felicidad Paredes, obrera de La Alhambra, Isabelo Tejada uno de los organizadores de la manifestación y el ex-Director Hermenegildo Cruz. La manifestación prosiguió hasta Malacañang a instancias del Presidente Quezon.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Taliba Oct. 14, 1937



Kuha sa palasio ng Malakanyang kahapon ng hapon nang batiin ng Unang Ginang ng Pilipinas ang ministro H. H. Kung ng pananalapi ng Tsina, sa matalang nakatingin ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon (gitna) at ang komandante Manuel Nieto (kaliwa). Ang ministro ay hinandugan ng masayang pagtanggap at parangal sa Malakanyang kahapon ng hapon.

Taliba Oct. 14, 1937

Isang Kaukus Bukas Ng Mga Mangbabatas

Ipinag-anyaya ng kinatawang Romero upang makapagtanda sa pulong

Sa anyaya ng "floor leader" Jose E. Romero, ang mga mangbabatas ay magdaraos ng kaukus bukas ng hapon, bilang paghahanda sa pagbubukas ng karaniwang pulong ng kapulungang pangbansa sa Sabado ng umaga. Nahiwatigan kahapon na maririnig sa kaukus ang tinig ng ilang kinatawan na hindi nasisiyahan sa pagkabeto ng pangulong Quezon sa batas na naglalaan ng P5,000,000 upang ipagpatayo ng mga gusali ng paaralan.

May sapat na bilang ng mangbabatas ngayon sa siyudad. Hindi lamang upang makapagdaos ng kaukus kundi mabuksan ang karaniwang pulong ng Asambleya. Sa ilalim ng mga tuntunin ay kailangan lamang ang 50 upang makaroon ng kuorum, at inaakalang higit diyan ang bilang ng mga kinatawang narito ngayon sa Maynila. Ang pulong na bubuksan sa Sabado ay siyang ikalawang karaniwang pulong ng Batasan. Ipinahiwatig ng ilang lider ng kapulungan ang pag-asal na maraming mahahalagang bagay ang mapagtitibay bago ipinid ang pulong na tatagal ng 100 araw. Ilang mangbabatas ang nagpa-

yag na sa nakaraang pulong at pati sa di pangkaraniwan ay nagpagtibay ang mahahalagang tagubilin ng pangasiwaan na lubhang kailangan dahil sa bagong katatagan ng pamahalaan. Inaakala nilang sa pulong na pasisimulan sa Sabado ay kailangan namang harapin ng kapulungan ang mga batas nila o ng mga kinatawan, bagaman may panahon upang isaalang-alang ang magbubuhay sa punong tagapagpaganap.

Ang kinatawang Eugenio Perez ng Panggasinan ay nagpahayag na upang maiwasan ang "pagkadaya uli" ay hindi dapat pasiyahan ng kapulungan ang ano mang panukala habang hindi napagtitibay ang bill sa gawaing bayan ukol sa taong hinaharap. Ipinalalagay na magiging matagal ang paghahanda sa balangkas ng panukalang ito, lalo na kung ipagpipilitan ang balak ng pangasiwaan na pasimulan sa taong papasok ang limang taong palatuntunan sa gawaing bayan. Dinamdandam ng maraming mangbabatas ang pagbeto ng punong tagapagpaganap sa guguling P5,000,000 ukol sa mga gusali ng paaralan.

Maituturing na isa sa mahahalagang balak na walang paglalagay isasaalang-alang ng Batasan sa karaniwang pulong ay ang panukala tungkol sa paghadlang sa baha na sinasabing itataguyod ng mga kinatawan ng Panggasinan, Tarlak, Nueva Ecija, Kapangpangan, Bulakan at Rizal. Tinataya ng mga kinatawang ito na ang pinipinsala ng baha sa kanilang lalawigan tungwing lalaki ang tubig, bagay na sumisira sa mga pananim at gawaing bayan, ay umaabot sa lima hanggang labinglimang angaw na piso. Sa mga palaisdaan lamang ay tinatayang ang napipinsala ay P3,000,000. Dahil diyan ay kailangan

nila ang tiyak na palatuntunan upang mahadlangan ang pag-apaw ng mga ilog Agno, Tarlak at Kapangpangan.

Hinggil naman sa mga tagubilin magbubuhay sa punong tagapagpaganap, ipinalalagay na makalulusot sa Kapulungan ang mga ihaharap, lalo na kung nauukol sa palatuntunang panglipunan. Hangga ngayon ay kakaunti pa ang batas na inihaharap ng mga kinatawan tungkol dito, sapagka't inasahang may itatagubilin ang pangulong Quezon.

Sa mga panukalang naitala na sa kailihiman ng kapulungang pangbansa ay kabilang ang sa kinatawang Manuel Alzate ng Nueva Ecija tungkol sa paglalaan ng P300,000 upang maipagpatayo ng tatawaging "National Welfare Home" na pag-aampunan sa mga lubhang dukha upang matigil na ang pagpapalimos sa mga lansangan; ang sa kinatawang Benito Soliven ng Ilokos Sur na nagbabalik sa dating sahurang ng mga pinuno't kawani ng pamahalaan; at ang sa kinatawang Enrique Magalona na lumiliwanag sa ilang tadhana ng batas sa bigay-pala upang maalis ang batas na pinagsasaligan ng mga propietario at patrono sa pagkakait ng biyaya sa kanilang mga manggagawang nasasawi sa panahon ng paglilingkod.

1937

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Taliba Oct. 14

Mabuhay Oct. 15, 1937

May Suliranin Sa Pagbili Ng Mga Asienda

**Pinagaaralan ng lupon kung
maaaring mabayaran na-
man ng mga magsisibili**

Ilang malulubhang suliranin sa pagbili ng malalaking asienda ang natatagpuan sa pagsusuri sa panukala ng pangasiwaan ng lupon kahihirang lamang ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, ukol sa pagbili, na ngayo'y nagpapatuloy sa kaniyang gawain.

Dalawang mahahalagang bagay ang kasalukuyang pinag-aaralan ng lupon, ang sabi ng isang kagawad. Ang mga suliranin ito'y ang sumusunod: Maaari kayang makabayad ang mga namumuwisan sa lupa kung ito'y nabili na ng pamahalaan at ipinagbibili namán sa kaniya? Ang salaping ibinayad ng pamahalaan ay hindi kaya gamitin ng may-ari ng mga asienda sa mga bagay na maaaring maging labag sa pagtitiwalang ipinagkaloob sa kanila?

Sa unang pangyayari, ay sinasabing ang balak na kasalukuyang pinag-aaralan ay hindi katulad sa balak na pagbili sa mga lupang praile. Sa ilalim ng panukala sa lupang praile ang pagbibili sa lupa ay panglahat at hindi iniukol lamang sa isang uri ng tao, kaya't ang sino mang nagnanais na magkakaroon ng bahagi ng lupang praile ay maaaring makabili. Sa ilalim ng panukalang pinag-aaralan ngayon, ang karapatan sa pagbili ng lupa, gaya ng balak, ay ipagkaloob lamang sa mga kasalukuyang namumuwisan sa mga asienda. Ang kakayahán ng mga namumuwisan sa pagbabayad sa lupa ay siyang pinag-aalinlangan, ang sabi ng kagawad ng lupon.

Ipinahayag niyang malamang na gumugol ang pamahalaan ng P7,000,000 upang mabili ang ilang malalaking asienda. Ang halagang ito'y isang malaking puhunang nangangailangang pakasuriing mabuti bago gawin ang panghuling pagpapasiya.

Tungkol sa pangalawang bagay, tinukoy niya ang pangyayaring ang lupang binabalak na bilhin ng pamahalaan ay kaloob sa mga samahan sa pananampalataya na ngayo'y siyang nagmamay-ari. Dahil sa pangyayaring ang mga lupa ay itiniwala lamang sa mga samahang iyan, ang sabi niya, ang paggamit ng salaping ibinayad sa mga may-aring iyan sa ibang bagay na iba kay sa talagang layon ng pagkakapagbigay sa mga lupa, ay maaaring mangahulugan ng pag-sira sa pagtitiwalang ipinagkaloob sa kanila.

2 Pulahan Sa Lupon Ng Gobierno

NAKAPAG-UUDYOK ng agamagam ang pagkakahirang sa isang komunista, si G. Capadocia, at sa isang sakdalista, si G. Lauzon, sa Pangbansang Lupon sa mga Walang Hanapbuhay na itinatag ng pangulong Quezon kamakailán, at binuboo ng Komisionado ng Kagalingang-bayan, pang-ulo, ng Pangalawang Kalihim ng Gawaing-bayan at Pahatiran, ng Pangalawang Kalihim ng Paggawa, ng Pangalawang Kalihim ng Pagsasaka at Kalakal, at ng Kalihim Tagapagpaganap ng Associated Charities.

Kung ang layon ng pangasiwaan ay magkaroon ng sadyang kinatawan sa Lupon ang bayang dukha o ang mga desempleado, inaakala naming may mga lalong malaganap at maayos na kalipunang anak-pawis na maaaring paghugutan ng mga taong makakatulong. na bukod sa matapat sa pamahalaang nakatatag ay talagang mga tagapagsalita ng lipunang anak-pawis.

Ang Sakdal at Komunista ay kaaway ng Commonwealth. Maliban na kung isinuko nina Gg. Capadocia at Lauzon ang mararahás na simulain ng kanikanilang lapian, na kasalungat ng sa kasalukuyang pangasiwaan, lalo na sa suliranin ng Paggawa at Puhunan, o sa hangad lamang na sila'y alisan ng kamandag sa bisa ng tungkuling ipinagkaloob, ay hindi masasagot nang kasiya-siya ang pag-aagamagam kung bakit sila ang piniiling kumatawan sa mga obrero sa nasabing Lupon.

1937

Taliba Oct. 16

IIHAHARAP ULI ANG P5,000,000 SA PAARALAN

Nadamanha ang mga manggabat na nasa kani-kanilang tanggapam sa gusali ng Batasan nang makita nilang sa darating na lamang na nag-iisa at nakabarong-tagalog ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, kahapon ng hapon. Na-aok siya sa buluwagang-pulungan at tiningnan ang mga huling pag-aayos sa pagbubukas ng Asambleya Nasional ngayong ika-10 ng umaga.

Sinamantala ng pangulong Quezon ang pagkakadalaw niyang ito sa gusali ng Batasan, na malipaliwanag sa mga dinatnang diputado ang naging dahilan ng kaniyang pagkabeto sa bill na naglalaan ng P5,000,000 kailangan sa pagpapayo ng mga bahay-paaraan. Sinabi niya pagkatapos na ang bill na iyan ay itinatagubilin niyang muling pagtibayin ng Asambleya Nasional na kalakip ang mga susog at pagbabago sa maraming tuntunin na nakita niyang wala sa katumpakan at siyang pinagbatayan ng kaniyang pagka-pawalang bisa. Nagsipangako naman ang mga diputado nakapamayam na kaniyang tutupdin ang tagubilin ng Pinarang Tagapagpaganap.

1937

Tribune Oct. 17

TREASURERS TO HAVE A SHAKEUP

Alas Preparing New List of Assignments for Quezon—Seven Vacancies Exist

A general shake-up of provincial treasurers will be carried out by the department of finance next year, Secretary Antonio de las Alas said yesterday.

The secretary is preparing a new list of assignments of provincial treasurers which he will submit to President Manuel L. Quezon upon the latter's arrival from his China trip. Besides this, the secretary is also promulgating new rules and regulations.

There are seven vacancies of provincial treasurers which will be filled when the reorganization takes place. The appointment of seven new treasurers will be taken up by the secretary of finance with President Quezon when he returns from the trip.

These vacancies are in Cebu, Zamboanga and Masbate and in the four newly created chartered cities of Iloilo Cebu, Zamboanga, and Davao, the secretary said. The posts in Cebu and Zamboanga became vacant as a result of the appointment of the provincial treasurers there as mayors of those cities.

MGA GOVERNADOR NGA PASUBLI SA DIS. PALUWATON

Kini Gihimo Aron Gayud
Kabatonan Ang Usa Ka
Piliay Nga Malinis

DAGHANG MOBOTAR

Gibana-bana Nga Moabut
Mga 3 Ka Milyon Ang
Mobotar Unya Sa
Disyembre 14

(Timuyo Alang sa Tigmantala)
MANILA, Okt. 15.—Nagtinguha
sa pagbaton ug piliay nga malinis
unya sa Disyembre 14 si Presiden
te Quezon nagpaguluag gimbutan
nga nagsugo sa mgapamuno lala-
wigan sa pagluwat sa ilang ka-
tungdanan kon ugaling pasubli
man sila sa piliay nga umaabut.
Sumala sa Malakanyang kining
butanga gihisgutan sa tigum sa
gabinite sa miagnig semana ug
ang balaod gitimanan ni Pres. M.
Quezon sa miaging 30 sa Septyem-
bre. Ang sulat gitunol ngadto sa
sekretaryo sa interyor, Elpidio
Quirino nga maoy magtanaw sa
piliay.

Ang pagpanudlo sa mga inspek-
tor himoon karon, sumala sa ba-
laod. Maoy gitinguha sa komite
ehikutibo sa Partido Nasyonalista
ang pagbaton ug malinis nga pili-
ay pinaagi sa paghatag kanila ug
inspektor. Gipasabut usab nga
ang mga sakop sa pundok kina-
hanglan gayud mosunod sa disipli-
na, kon dili, mahimo nga hingin-
lan sila.

Gibana-bana nga moabut mga
tulo ka milyon ang mga pumipili
sa piliay sa Disyembre. Sa re-
kord sa departamento sa interyor
nakita nga sa miaging piliay mi-
abut 1,700,000 ang gidaghanon sa
mga pumipili. Ang kinungdan sa
pagdaghan sa mga pumipili mao
ang pagtugot sa ma babaye. Tu-
rugud niini gipapatik ang 5 ka mil-
yon ka balota ug 10 ka milyon ka
porma alang sa piliay.

Sumala sa bagong balaod, kina-
hanglan ang pumipili magpalista
gayud pagusab sanglit ang sensus
sa 1934 dili na man tamdan. Ang
mga sakop sa hunta sa inspektor
magtigum sa Oktubre 22, 23, 29 ug
30 aron pagsulat sa mga ngalan sa
Gituhoan nga ubos sa bagong
pumipili.

balaod karon malisud na alang sa

Mrs. Quezon Honorary Head Of White Cross

Consent has been given by Mrs.
Manuel L. Quezon to be the hon-
orary president of the White Cross,
a charity organization recently
formed to help the families of
tubercular laborers. The organiz-
ation has for its offices: Mrs. Sal-
vador Araneta, president; Mrs.
Jose McMicking, treasurer; Mrs.
Jose Zulueta, secretary; (Mrs.)
Carl Hess, Manuel Mañosa, Gon-
zalo Puyat, Miranda Sampedro,
Teodoro Evangelista and E. J.
Deymek, directors.

First among those who volunteer-
ed to help in the work of the or-
ganization is Dr. S. Ador Dionisio
who wrote a letter to the pre-
sident offering his services in his
capacity as doctor.

Youths Joining Popular Front

Popular Front headquarters yes-
terday reported a rapidly increas-
ing number of affiliations of young
men from Manila and the prov-
inces, especially those who dis-
agree with President Manuel L.
Quezon in his stand on the judi-
ciary.

The Fronters will press their
campaign against the administra-
tion, and will attempt to show to
the people that "social justice un-
der President Quezon is inconceiv-
able."

Evidence of the inconsistencies
of the President from the time the
issue of collectivism came up will
be presented before the electorate
during the election campaign, it
was learned.

Ang Kagawad ng Isang Lupon

Sa layong maging mabisa ang
gawaing babalikatin ng Lupon
Pangbansa sa Desempleo ay darag-
dagan ng dalawa pang kagawad
ang tinurang lupon na hindi mga
pinuno ng pamahalaan, ayon sa
palihiwag ng kalihim Jorge B. Bar-
gas. Ang pangalan ng dalawang
hihirangin upang makasama sa
lupon nabanggit ay ihahayag sa
isa sa mga araw ng linggong ito.

Gaya nang mababatid, hinayo
ng pangulong Quezon ang lupon
upang magtipon ng mga pangalan
ng lahat ng walang pinagkakaki-
taan ngayon at gumawa ng para-
an upang mabigyan sila ng hanap-
buhay, lalo na sa mga gawaing ba-
yan. Ang pangulo ng lupon ay si
Dr. Jose Fabella ng kalinisan at
kagalingang bayan.

Ipinalalagay na kailangang mag-
karoon ng dalawa pang kagawad
na kakatawan sa mga mamamayan
upang makatulong sa mahalagang
gawain ng lupon, lalo na sa pag-
habanda ng talaan ng mga wa-
lang hanap-buhay. Sa pamamagi-
tan din ng dalawang kagawad na
ito ay madaramang mabuti ng lu-
pon ang katayuan sa pamumuhay
ng mga desempleado na lalong na-
ngangailangan ng tulong upang ku-
mita ng pangtustos sa kabuhayan.

Fortunato Macalino, Godofredo
Perez, Leoncio Sameo, Hermogenes
Escano, Pedro Tumala, Ynocencio
Yabut, Crispino Valdez Vicente
Joaquin Angeles Zaragosa, P. Cas-
tro, Anastacio Flores, Catalina Flo-
res, Cezar Nazareno P. Sumabung,
Vicente Manoloto, Mercedes Dima-
lonta, Simeon Dizon, Feliciano Ka-
yanan, Antonio Adriano, Monico
Cernando, Macario Laxa, Ariston
Dulo, Matea Ocampo Victoria Di-
maducut Agustin Perez Pedro Bau-
tista, Lazaro Sino, Francisco Sino,
Arturo Sibal Romana Aguilar, Vle-
mente Tolentino, Pabian Cayanan,
Roberto S. Teodoro, Francisco Or-
tega Esteban de Leon, Fraxedes
Agustin, Ramon Sarmiento, Maxi-
mo de Guzman, Feliciano Flores,
Fausto Santos, Juan de los Santos,
Leocadio Ubaldo Salvador Cruz,
Juan Bustos, Luz Macalino, Prose-
sa Flores, Carlos Piejo, Maria M.
Flores, E. Flores, Macario Mallari,
Eliseo de Leon, Pedro Santiago,
Francisco Kayanan, Feliciano Vi-
tug, Alberto Lansagan, Emilio Mi-
randa, Marielena Lacsa, Pedro
Samson, Esteban Florentino Cle-
mente Siguchna, Jose David, Leon
Serrano, Miguel Sibal, Marcelino
Mereis Canuto Tolentino Florencio
Caparaz, Anastacio Sibal, Beatriz
Fangan, Casimira Lumabas, Anto-
nio Adan, Guillermo Adan, Oscar
Careon, Juan Ignacio, Demetrio
Bodos, Pedro Dionisio, Bonifacio

El 19, El 'At Home' De Dona Aurora

El día de recibo "At Home" de
la Primera Dama del país, Doña
Aurora A. de Quezon, señalado
para el lunes proximo, 13 de Octu-
bre, ha sido pospuesto para el día
siguiente, martes, 14 de Octubre,
a la misma hora, de 5 a 7 P.M.

La posposicion obedecia que el
lunes por la tarde, el Presidente
Quezon leia su mensaje ante la
Asamblea Nacional y en este acty-
entare presento la primera dama
del país con todos los miembros
del gabinete.

Paliba Oct. 12, 1937

La Opinion Oct. 16 1937

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Manabang Oct. 15, 1937

Oct. 15, 1937

La Vanguardia

Katarungang Panglipunan Ang Uunahin Ng Asamblea; Sa Lunes Dadalo Si Quezon

Marami nang bill ukol sa pagpapabuti sa kalagayan ng mga manggagawa ang napaharap sa **Asamblea Nacional** upang pag-usapan sa mga karaniwang pulong na sisimulan bukas ng umaga, ika-16 ng kasalukuyan.

Nabatid na ang karamihan sa mga pagpapasyahan sa mga unang araw ng pagpupulong ay nauukol sa katarungang panglipunan, pagkakat ang pamahalaan ay nakatalagang magkaloc ng tulong at kaluwagan sa mga manggagawa at mamamayang malilit.

Sa mga pagpapasyahan ay kabilang ang susog sa batas sa bigay-pala, upang ito'y maging lalong maliwanag at nang maiwasan ang mga pakahulugang hindi ayak.

Bukod sa mga bill manggagawang iniharap ng mga diputado, tinatayang ang pangulong Quezon ay magtatagubilin pa ng ilan, kaya sa pulong na ito ng Asamblea ay maraming balak ukol sa anak-pawis ang pag-usapan.

Bagama't ang Asamblea'y pasinayaan bukas ng ika-10 ng umagayon na'y hindi naharap ang

Pang-ulo upang basarin ang kaniyang kalatas kung di sa Lunes, Oktubre 18, ika-4 ng hapon.

Upang pag-usapan ang palatuntunan sa pagbabatas sa katarungang harapin sa pulong na ito ang mga diputado ay magdanas ng kaukus ngayong umaga o mamayang hapon, sa tanggapan ni speaker Gil Montilla.

Sa mga pag-usapan sa sesyon ng Asamblea ay kabilang din ang susog na nag-aayos sa mga hukuman, lalo na sa kabuuang Hukuman sa Paghahabol. Binabalak na ito'y hatiin sa tatlong pangkat; ang isa'y malalagay sa Maynila, ang ikalawa'y sa hilaga ng Luzon, at ang ikatlo'y sa Kabisayaan. Ang susog ay iniharap ng lupong hudiyal na pinangunguluhan ni diputado Pedro Magallon.

La Opinion Oct. 13, 1937

Constabularia y Policia Nacional

Bien se merece una atenta consideracion el plan que ahora se halla en gestacion para fusionar el antiguo cuerpo de la constabularia con la policia nacional. Los que abogan por esta amalgama sostienen con razon que la constabularia como una division del ejercito entregada de lleno a trabajos policiacos no tiene razon de existir despues de la reorganizacion del servicio de policia.

Si se lleva a efecto esa fusion podremos decir que la misma ayudara considerablemente a mejorar el standard de la policia nacional desde el punto de vista militar, puesto que todos los oficiales de la antigua organizacion podran ser asignados como inspectores de ella segun los deseos expresados por el Presidente Quezon.

El unico problema de dificil solucion seria el que concierne a la jefatura, aunque creemos que esto podria obviarse destinando a los coroneles y generales de la constabularia, al ejercito que tan necesitado se halla de personal de elevada graduacion.

Nosotros favorecemos abiertamente el proyecto porque estamos seguros que el cuerpo de policia nacional, recibira un tremendo impulso al poder contar dentro de su organizacion con elementos bien preperados y entrenados.

Entendemos que el valor de una reorganizacion, no estriba unicamente en la rigidez de la disciplina y de los reglamentos que se dictan si no en la seleccion y calidad del personal. Tambien la experiencia larga con que cuentan los oficiales de la constabularia sera un factor importantisimo que habra de contribuir decisivamente a colocar el cuerpo de policia nacional sobre bases mas eficientes y elevadas.

INDULTO PARA CATORCE ROJOS

Perdón absoluto para
Evangelista, enfermo,
para que pueda viajar

Catorce comunistas en total con Crisanto Evangelista a la cabeza han merecido indulto condicional este día del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon. Estos comunistas se encuentran hoy en libertad bajo "parole".

Crisanto Evangelista obtuvo un indulto incondicional del Presidente de Filipinas para que pueda hacer un viaje al extranjero y curarse de la enfermedad pulmonar de que padece. Con la libertad bajo "parole" que goza en la actualidad, tiene la obligación de presentarse periodicamente a la policia y esto le impide salir de estas islas. Para poder hacer un viaje al extranjero y curarse de su enfermedad, el Presidente Quezon le concedió el indulto.

Estos comunistas fueron convictos de sedición y condenados a destierro muchos de ellos en la Provincia Montañosa.

Incluido asimismo entre los indultados este día está Guillermo Capadocia que ayer fué nombrado por el Presidente Quezon como miembro de la junta nacional del desempleo.

La lista de los indultados este día incluye a los siguientes:

Crisanto Evangelista, Dominador J. Ambrosio, Urbano Arcega, Mariano P. Balgos, Guillermo Capadocia, Felipe Cruz, Maximo M. Gutierrez, Juan Lagman, Francisco Rafael, Dominador B. Reyes, Enrique Torrente, Catalino Monroy, Balbino Navarro y Jose Ventura.

1937

Free Press Oct. 16

President in Carretela?

Postponed once by rain, nearly postponed the second time because of an unexpected slight drizzle that soaked chairs and gay hunting in the hastily set up wooden platform near Manila's old city hall, the laying of the cornerstone of Manila's new city hall went through last week, with no thunderbolts from nature, but plenty from the guest of honor, President Manuel Quezon.

Speaking extemporaneously in Tagalog before the sparse crowd, the President started out quietly by saying the new hall was only the beginning of a bigger, more beautiful, more healthful, Manila. Then he took up charges made by Popular Front city leaders. Slowly the President picked up speed:

The capital's mayor would remain appointive;

Oct 16, 1937

Commerce

Subscriber's Name

Pres Manuel L. Quezon

Taliba Oct 16, 1937

MESSAGE TO STRESS SOCIAL JUSTICE PLANS

ASSEMBLY OPENS

Pres. Quezon To Address Legislature Monday Afternoon

While members of the assembly last night laid down on outline of the legislative work for the second regular session at a caucus at the Legislative Building, President Manuel L. Quezon went over his message to the National Assembly during a special meeting of his cabinet at Malacañan.

The President message, which President Quezon will deliver at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon when he appears before the Assembly, will emphasize his determination to carry out a program of social justice, and making use of part of the coconut oil excise tax refund for this purpose.

The presidential message revealed to the cabinet secretaries also laid stress on a comprehensive economic program, also to be financed with part of the oil tax money it was learned.

Establishment of agricultural settlements in Mindanao and construction of a network of first class roads on the island to link all isolated Moro towns, and barrio roads in Luzon and the Visayas, were reported to have been touched upon also in the preliminary draft of the message.

President Quezon is believed to be confident that, with the cooperation of the National Assembly, he will be able to carry out his program of activities.

At the cabinet meeting, the secretaries were reported unanimous in the opinion that the presidential message is one of the most comprehensive ever written by the President since he was elected chief executive.

The President is also including in his message a suggestion for the amendment of the present labor compensation law and other labor laws in order to give fuller protection to all workers.

The second regular session of the Assembly opened at 10 o'clock this morning. There were no ceremonies, these having been postponed until Monday afternoon when the President makes his appearance.

Tutukoy Ang Pangulo Sa Katarungang Pangmadla

Sa tanging pulong ng gabinete kahapon ng hapon sa Malakanyang ay iniharap ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ang kaniyang kalatás na babasahin sa pulong ng kapulungang pangbansa sa Lunes ng hapon. Ang malaking bahagi ng kalatás ay tumutukoy sa kaniyang palatuntunan sa katarungang panglipunan na nais otataguyod ng punong tagapagpaganáp sa panahon ng kaniyang panunungkulan at gugugulan ng isang halagang magbubuhay sa P100,000,000 tatanggapin ng Kapuluan sa buwis ng langis ng niyog pilipino na isasauli ng Estados Unidos.

Ang malawak na palatuntunang pangkabuhayan ay tautukoy din sa kalatás ng pangulong Quezon, ang isang bahagi ng P100,000,000 ay gagamitin din dito. Ang pagtatayo ng mga purok na sakahan sa Mindanaw, ang pagbubukás ng maraming lansangan sa nasabing pulo at ang pagpaparating ng mga daan sa malalayong bario ng Luzon at Bisaya, ay itatagub din din. Pangulo, ayon sa kaniyang kalatás.

Nabatid na hihingin ng punong

tagapagpaganáp ang tulong ng mga mangbabatás upang maitaguyod ang kaniyang palatuntunan, lalo na ang nauukol sa katarungang panglipunan. Ang pangulong Quezon, ayon sa natalos, ay nagtiwalang matatamo ang tulong ng kapulungang pangbansa sa pagtataguyod ng kaniyang palatuntunan.

Pagkatapos na dinggin ang kalatás ng punong tagapagpaganáp, ang mga kalihim ng kagawaran ay nagkaisa sa palagay na ito ay sumasaklaw sa lahat ng mahalagang balak ng pangasiwaan na nais maisagawa ng Pangulo.

Nahiwatigan din na sa isang bahagi ng kaniyang kalatás ay itinatagubil ng pangulo ang pagsusulong sa kasalukuyang batas sa bigay-pala at sa mga iba pang batas na may kinalaman sa pagkakaloob ng biyaya sa mga manggagawang nasasawi o napapahamak sa panahon ng paglilingkod, upang huwag magkaroon ng butas sa pagiwas ang mga patrono sa kaniyang pagkakaloob ng tangkilik sa mga tagapagmana ng mga manggagawang napapahamak.

Large Drawbridge Across Pasig Is Planned By City

Plans have been started for the construction of a large drawbridge across the mouth of the Pasig river from Calle Del Pan in the north district to Calle San Francisco extension on the south, Mayor Juan P. Sadas said yesterday.

When completed it will cost from three to five million pesos, and will be not only the longest bridge in the Philippines but also the only drawbridge of its kind here. One side of the bridge will be used for railroad tracks, it was disclosed.

This bridge will be undertaken by the insular government with the aid of the city, the mayor said. President Quezon, in his speech during the laying of the city hall cornerstone, first officially announced the plan but gave no details.

QUEZON TRIP POSTPONED

On account of an indisposition of Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, the President has postponed his trip to Iloilo until tomorrow morning.

The President arrived in a special train from the Bicol provinces yesterday morning, and proceeded immediately to his farm in Arayat, Pampanga, to see Mrs. Quezon.

The President is going to Iloilo in response to the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Enrico Pirovano to act as godfather to their baby.

Incidentally, the President will confer with provincial and municipal officials during his stay in Iloilo, and possibly with officials of Negros Occidental.

Political circles reported yesterday that the conflict over the candidacy for governor in Negros between the Alunan-Montelibano-Hernandez faction and the Yulo-Araneta-Lizares group may be definitely settled when representatives of the two factions confer with President Quezon this morning.

Secretary Ramon Torres is mentioned as the most likely compromise candidate. If no settlement is arrived at, the Nacionalista part in Negros will be instructed to hold a convention to select the official candidate.

The President arrived in Manila at 7 a. m. yesterday from the Bicol region in a special train. He left the train at the Paco station.

During his tour of the Bicol provinces, he made several public speeches.

Foreign Minister of China Hires Clipper

(By United Press)

Manila, Oct. 14—Chinese Finance Minister H. H. Kung who was guest of President Quezon at Malacañan for a few days, chartered a clipper ship today

and flew secretly to Hongkong. The minister had to leave as quietly as possible in order to avoid a possible Japanese blockade. He was carrying most important documents which would handicap China should they fall into Japanese hands.

Analad Oct 14, 1937

1937
Bulletin Oct 16

1937
Tribune Oct 17

Subscriber's Name Mr. Manuel S. Quezon

Figman lala Oct. 16 - 37

Palib Oct. 15, 1937

MGA TINONAN WALA DIAY MATULOG

Duha ka tigum ug pasunding ang nahimo sa mga tinonan sa nagkalainlaing tunghaang tag-as sa Manila labut sa pagsaway ni Presidente Quezon sa pila ka maghuhukom, kun sa hukmanan.

Ang unang pasunding-tigum mao ang sa mga tinonan nga nahuyon sa gibuhat sa Pamuno, ug ang ikaduha, sa mga kasupak.

Sama sa mga utokan nato nga may panuigon na, ang mga tinonan nabahin usab sa ilang tinduganan. Samtang may nahuyon, may misupak usab.

Ang duha ka hitabo nagpakita lamang nga ang atong mga tinonan wala diay matulog, hinonoa, nagmata ug andam paglihok aron pagsalmot sa mga butang nga may labut ang atong kagamhanan ug pamunoan.

Walay makapugong sa mga tinonan sa ilang buhaton labut sa ilang paglakiplakip sa hitabo nga hinungdanon. Sila makahimo niana kon ang pagbuhat sa ingon himoon sa kalinaw ug kaugdang sa buot. Ug ang mga tinonan nga nagtigum ug nagpasunding naggamit sa buot nga malinawon ug maugdang.

Miabut na gayud ang panahon nga kita makasalig ug makalaum sa mga tinonan sa mga tag-as natong tunghaan. Dili kay karon pa, apan kadaghan na panghimakaka sa mga tinonan ang gipasangil kanila sa mga ubanon nga sila kutob da gayud sa lingawlingaw ug walay gugma sa paguban sa mga hilisgutang lungsodnon.

Sa sidlakan sa atong lugaynan misidlak na pagayo ang mga "dinamgo ni Rizal" nga sa ubang katugan, kaha nahinanok.

Ang uban-uban sa mga batanon sa paghisgut sa mga butang lungsodnon angay dawaton sa atong mga ubanon. Ang mga batanon karon mao ang mga ubanon ugma. Inigsalop sa atong mga tigulang, ang atong mga batanon andam na usab alang sa mga butang lungsodnon. Kinahanglan gayud nga unsa ang paluwatan sa kamatayon sa atong mga tigulang masawo dayon sa mga utok nga bisan dili pa matawag ug hingkod apan may pagka-balbangaan na sa mga bulohaton.

Apan ang atong mga tinonan kinahanglan magpahilayo sa mga politiko, labi na gayud sa mga politiko sa tiyan. Gikan ning matanga sa mga politiko wala silay makuha sanglit maoy ianad kanila ang mga paagi nga madapigon, sinapotan sa pasyon nga binutaan sa kahangol.

Ang paguban-uban sa mga hilisgutan sa lungsod nga ubanan sa utok ug dili binanghogan nga panghukom, mao kana ang atong gipaabut sa atong mga tinonan.

Pinatawad



CRISANTO EVANGELISTA
Kilalang lider manggagawa na
lubusang pinagkalooan ng kapatawaran kangina ng Pangulong Quezon.

Oct. 15, 1937

La Vanguardia

Tanto como sentado y quieto, no

Por P. DE LOS SANTOS

A menos que sea un simple gesto de populacheria la actitud del Presidente Quezon en el caso Cuevo-Barredo. Lo mejor es que, de aquí en adelante, sea él y no nuestros juzgados, quien entienda de, y falle, los casos legales sobre obreros. Si nuestros jueces no renuncian esta función que les incumbe constitucionalmente, nuestro Ejecutivo quiere hacerlo por su cuenta y crea una confusión; en cambio, si renuncian

de ella, se dirá que tal cosa no puede ser, porque la Constitución no dice que el Presidente de la Mancomunidad pueda al mismo tiempo ser un miembro de la Judicatura: pero... que se va a hacer! si alguna vez queremos, y tenemos que entendernos en este gobierno establecido por nosotros, y estamos, además, dispuestos—en todo caso—de ahorrarle a su Excelencia del poco honroso concepto que tendría de nuestro pueblo, del que no querría ser Presidente, por ser un pueblo "cuyas concepciones de los deberes del Jefe de Gobierno son para tenerle sentado y quieto mientras a su juicio otros ramos del gobierno estan cometiendo error".

Con esto habremos pasado por encima de los tecnicismos de nuestra Constitución, se la habrá violado, pero, nos habremos hecho un pueblo del siglo veintiseis.

Not Attacking Quezon

By ELISEO M. FAJARDO
Member, Bulacan Young
Philippines

The Young Philippines is not attacking President Quezon personally. It is campaigning all over the country in order to realize Quezon's dream of establishing

here a real opposition party. By having an opposition group in the Philippines, a well-balanced two-party system can be secured, and the democratic system will be saved.

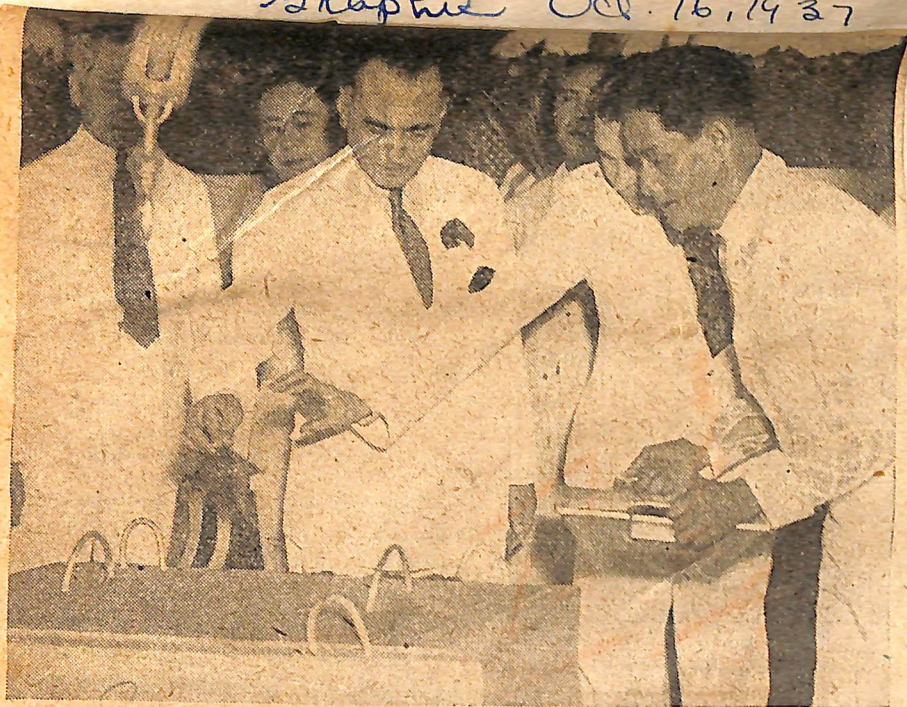
By his pronouncements and his acts, it is very clear that President Quezon is establishing a glorious tradition in wishing to have im-

ment on solid foundations. President Quezon's display of patriotism can be compared to that of Washington in the United States who established the no-third-term tradition.

Subscriber's Name

Graphic Oct. 16, 1937

Paliba Oct. 18, 1937



PRESIDENT QUEZON

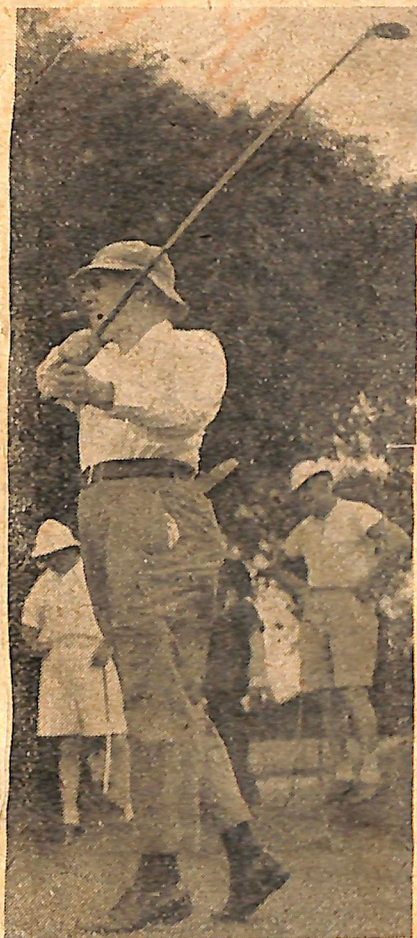
The thunderbolts did not come from nature.

The entire municipal board would be changed if they did not perform their public duties;

The *Casiana*... Answering charges of extravagance, of motorcycle escorts, of Malacañang luxury, the President flew into a fine rage. "Do you want the President of the Philippines to ride on a *casco*? Shall I build me a hut? Shall I ride in a *carretela*? You must remember that when I ride out, it is not the person of Manuel L. Quezon who is riding, but the chief executive of the country.

"I sometimes go out incognito, riding in a Ford, alone. Some of those who see me thus go out unescorted even think I am up to something. But what I do is to make surprise inspections in the nearby municipalities to see conditions as they really are. I am not afraid to be alone. I was born alone and I grew up alone."

His speech finished, the President hurried down to the city hall cornerstone, splashed some cement on it with a P75 silver trowel, signed a testimonial in parchment which was buried with the stone together with the biographies of the city officials.



ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA

One day last week he played golf with the High Commissioner.

La Opinion

Oct. 19, 1937

P. I. ARMY FLIERS TO GRADUATE OCT. 30

The Philippine Army Flying School will hold its first commencement exercises at the air corps hanger at Camp Murphy, on October 30, with President Manuel L. Quezon as guest of honor.

The exercises will be preceded by an aerial review in which nine planes piloted by the graduates and assisted by student flying officers and cadets of the school, will take part.

The graduates are Captain Basilio Fernando, of San Mateo, R.

zal; 1st Lieut. Oscar Sales, of Cebu; 1st Lieut. Edwin D. Andrews, of Manila; and 2nd Lieut. Pelagio A. Cruz, of Baliuag Bulacan. Former members of the Philippine Constabulary, the four officers were detailed with the air corps upon the organization of the Philippine Army.

The flying school headed by Lieut. Hugh A. Parker, AC.U.S. A., first offered flying instruction in May, 1936. Rigid instruction patterned after that in U.S. Army flying schools was survived by only 22 students, 17 officers and 5 cadets, out of 60 who began training in 1936.

With the graduation of the four officers, the Philippine Army will

have six qualified pilots, the other two being Lieut. Jose Francisco, a graduate of Randolph, Kelly and Chanute Fields, and Lieut. Jesus Villamor, of Kelly Field. Lieut. Villamor is at present taking up maintenance engineering at Chanute Field.

Naihanda Na Ang Budget Ng Pamahalaan

Maihaharap na sa Pangulong Quezon upang mailipat naman sa kapulungan

Sa pagkakaragdág ng mabuting halagá sa gugulin sa taong ito, ang komision ng budget noong Sabado ay nagwakas na sa paghahandá ng isang pángkalahattáng panukala ng mgá gugulin ukol sa 1938 at pagkatapos ay inilipat agád ito sa palimbagang bayan.

Isa sa mga kagawad ng komision ang nagpahayág noong Sabado na ang budget sa 1938 ay maaaring iharáp sa Pangulong Quezon ngayong araw na ito o hanggang bukas. Ang balangkás ng balak na gugulin sa papasok na taon ay magiging paksá ng pakikipanayám ng Pangulo sa mga mamamahayág bago ilipat ito sa kapulungan, ayon sa patalastás.

Napág-alaman na ang payo sa karagdagan itinagubilin ng mga pinuno ng kagawaran at pinuno ng mgá tanggapan ay siyang nagbigay-daán sa pagdaragdág ng malaking halagá sa budget. Ang karagdagan ipinahintulot, ayon sa patalastás, ay naipaliwanag muna sa mgá nagsisibuu ng komision ng mgá kinauukulang puno ng kagawaran.

Pinagtibay ng komision ang pagbabalik ng dating pasahod, ayon sa sabi. Sa maraming payo, bukod sa pagbabalik ng dating pasahod, ay naisaalang-alang pa rin ang pagdaragdag ng pasahod na ito.

Gaya nang karaniwan, ang pasahod, at saka ang gugulin sa mgá ekipo at iba pang kailangan ng pamahalaan ay siyang pinakamalaking paksá sa gugulin sa 1938. Ang kaukulang gugulin sa kapakanáng ito sa kasalukuyang taon ay umaabot sa P55,609,805.55, ngunit mararagdagan pa sa taong papasok.

The Press Oct. 10, 1937

Considerando peligroso para el país el sistema del unicameralismo, el Presidente Quezon expresó hace días su preferencia por volver a tener una legislatura bicameral, favoreciendo una enmienda a la constitución. Dijo que los países donde hay establecido el sistema unicameral como en España, por ejemplo, se han registrado sucesivamente revoluciones. La asamblea, sin embargo, se muestra rehacia a efectuar cambio alguno en la constitución.

Subscriber's Name

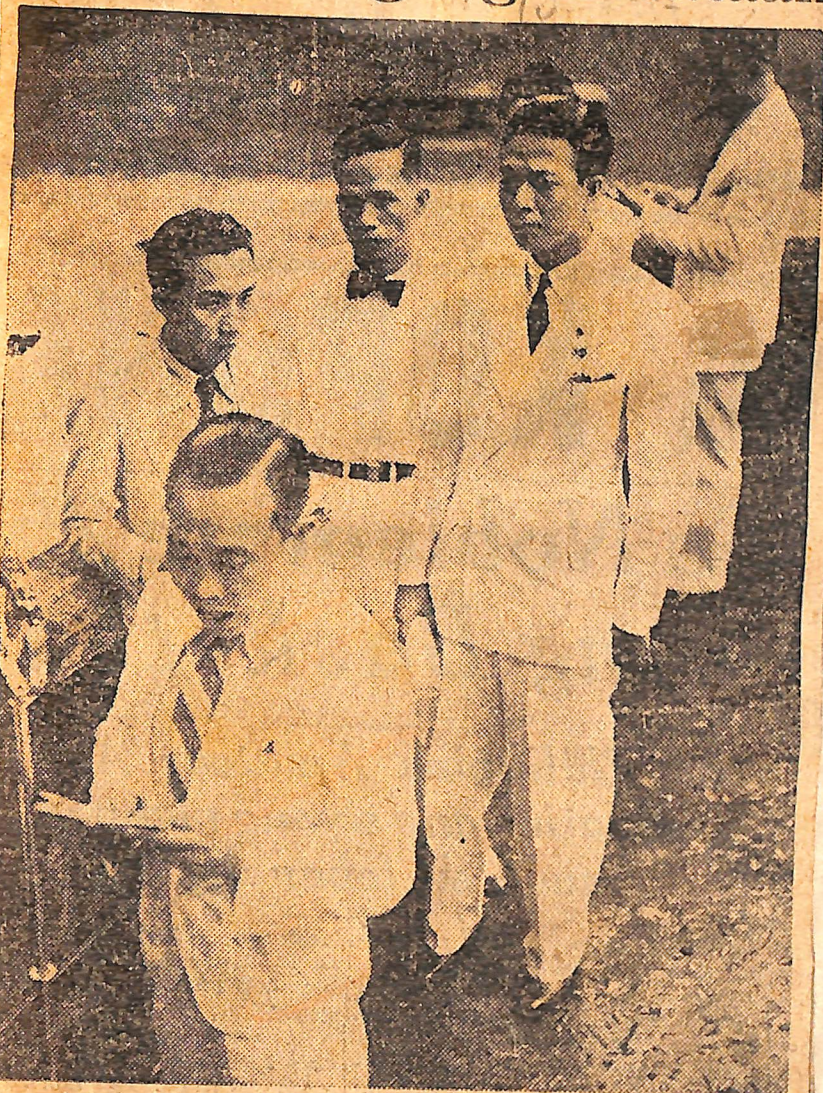
Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Oct. 18, 1937

Oct. 18, 1937

La Vanguardia

Ipinagtanggol si Quezon sa miting ng kabataan



Larawang kuha sa miting ng kabataang nagsisipag aral na ginanap sa Hardin Botaniko kahapon ng hapon, bilang pagtatanggol sa Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon laban sa mga kabataang nagsituli sa nagdaang miting. Sa larawan ay makikikitang nag'atalumpati si Aguirre sa harap ng mikropono. Kabilang sa mga nasa larawan sina Yarro, Tungkal, Samaniego, Sola at Agoncillo.

Paliba Oct. 16, 1937

Ilagay sa gawa ang tulong ng pamahalaan sa mga dukha

Sinulat ni SEVERINO MERLINO

Labis kong nababatid na ang pamahalaan sa ilalim ng pangulong Quezon ay may hangad na makatulong sa kapakanan a kagin-hawahan ng mga mamamayan. Lalo na sa mga anak pawis. Katunayan, nariyan ang "Bureau of Labor" upang alamin at pangasiwaan ang kaapihan ng mahihirap. Ang nasabing buro ay naglalagay din ng maraming abogado upang makapaglingkod diumano sa mahihirap sakaling sila'y mangangailangan ng tulong. Isinagawa ito ng pamahalaan upang madulutan ng kasiyahan ang mga taong bayan.

Gayon din naman, sa pamamagitan ng utos ng pangulo, ay baw't manggagawang magilingkod sa gawaing bayang pangpamahalaan ay dapat sumahod ng hindi baba sa P1.00 isang araw. Nakapagtataka, sa dahilang ang Pangulong Quezon na rin ang nagutos sa lahat niyang kagawad na ilapit ang

Pamahalaan sa taong bayan upang ito'y magkaunawaan, ngunit bakit naman sa namamalas ko'y wari ay sila-silang nasa sa pamahalaan ay hindi siyang lubusang nagkakaintindihan? Dahil sa ilang bagay na sumusunod.

Una, ayon sa utos ng ating pangulong Quezon, baw't manggagawa na naglingkod sa pamahalaan ay dapat sumahod ng hindi bababa sa P1.00, ngunit bakit marami sa mga manggagawa sa Pererari, karamiha'y sumusahod lamang ng halagang 80 isang araw? Ito kaya'y dahil sa hindi na pagkakaunaman ng Pangulo at ng kaniyang kagawad, o ni presidente Quezon at ng tagapamahala ng Perokaril?

Ikalawa, hindi ba't mayroon ding kautusan ang pangulong Quezon na baw't manggagawa ay walong oras lamang ang dapat ipaglingkod sa gobierno sa loob ng isang araw? Ngunit bakit marami sa mangga-

TODO POR EL PLAN QUEZON

Varias medidas sometidas acordes con el mensaje del Presidente

El texto integro del mensaje del Presidente Quezon leído por el personalmente ante la Asamblea Nacional ayer tarde aparece en la pagina tres.

De parte de una mayoría de miembros de la Asamblea Nacional, la reacción espontanea, evidente e inmediata del mensaje presidencial ha sido de ayer mismo a esta mañana, un pronunciamiento a favor de la independencia madrugadora de Filipinas, dentro de los terminos en que el Presidente de Filipinas habia anunciado.

Se formuló a un grupo de legisladores la siguiente pregunta: Oído el mensaje del Presidente Quezon, ¿cual debe ser el primer proyecto que a juicio de usted, como miembro de la Asamblea, estará en orden de conformidad o como secuela de las proposiciones contenidas en dicho mensaje? Y la respuestas son estas:

Una y de los mas.—"Una resolución expresando el sentir de la Asamblea del todo a favor de la independencia filipina, como se anuncia en la proposición del Presidente de Filipinas."—Suscribenla los Diputados Gregorio Perfecto,

Cont.

Please turn on the next page

gawa sa obras publicas o gawaing bayan ay inaabot ng siyam na oras o mahigit pa sa halip na walong oras lamang? Ano rin kaya ang tunay na kadahilanan nito? Ito kaya'y nababatid ni Presidente Quezon? At kung ito'y kaniyang natalalastas ay bakit hindi gumawa ng narapat na hakbang sa bagay na ito upang maiwasan ng ganitong katiwiliang nangyayari sa ating makabago pa namang pamahalaan, gayon din naman upang lubusang mapatotohanan ng mga maralita ang tunay na pagkalinga sa kanila ng Pamahalaan.

Kaya bilang isang manggagawa sa pook ng Tundo ay pinupukaw ko ang damdamin ng aking mga kanyon. mga kamanggagawa sa nasabing pook o saan pa man, at gayon din ng mga mamamayan na sana'y "susukating mabuti ang magagaling na pahayag" ng ating mga pinuno sa Pamahalaan at ng kaniyang mga alagad, lalo pa ngayong nalalapit na naman ang halalan. Napasasalamat ako at labis namang ikinatutuwa ng mga paninirahan sa daang Velasquez ang pagdalaw ng pangulong Quezon sa naulit na pook, sapagka't nakita niya ang kahambal-hambal na katayuan ng libo-libong mahihirap sa nasabing pook na nagtitilis sa mga pinag-uupongupong na sunog na yero upang siyang gawing pangsamantalang tirahan. Hintayin na lamang natin ang tulong na muli na igagawad sa atin ng Pamahalaan.

Bulletin Oct. 18, 1937

As American Editors See Us

—REPRINTED EDITORIALS—

Quezon Changes Mind

President Quezon of the Philippines has returned to Manila after six months spent abroad. Significantly he came from Shanghai, where he had an opportunity to witness Japanese aggression and Oriental discord at its height. With these stormy events in mind, he reiterated his belief that the Philippines should listen to new proposals for the future and abandon thought of independence.

The Philippine President is endowed, with the williness of the East. For more than a quarter century his dream has been one of Filipino independence. When he was Philippine Commissioner in the House of Representatives he argued vehemently for the end of American rule over the Islands. In later years he made numerous visits to Washington to preach his cause. He talked with Senators and Representatives, with newspapermen and business leaders. He was the untiring champion of independence.

Six weeks ago he reversed his position, and expressed doubt as to

the wisdom of Philippine independence. He returns to Manila with the same doubts, and frankly admits that his country is not ready, is not strong enough for self rule. The efforts of Japanese business interests to dominate the Filipino sugar, cotton and iron markets have opened his eyes.

President Quezon is to be commended for his courage in turning his back on a cause for which he fought so long and so vigorously. It remains to be seen, however, whether his change of heart will have any effect upon the American Congress, which already has fixed the date when the United States will withdraw from the Islands.

It is doubtful if Congress will consider the Philippine question. The Filipinos demanded freedom, and it was finally voted to them by Congress. It was generally admitted at that time that the Filipinos were far better off as wards of the United States than they would be under an independent home government. Now they are beginning to realize that such is the case. Let us hope that the decision does not come too late.

Amsterdam (N. Y.) Recorder-Democrat

Norberto Romualdez, Emilio de la Paz, Pedro Gil, Ruperto Montinola, Juan S. Alano, Antonio Villarama y Juan L. Luna.

Una mas, diferente.—Un bill votando fondos para caminos vecinales, de modo que hasta los barrios remotos puedan participar no solo en la homogenización cultural, política y social, sino también en la promoción de la economía nacional.—Suscribenla los Diputados AD anie Maramba y Narciso Ramos.

Otra.—“Para mí lo preferente es la extensión de la enseñanza elemental, lo cual quiere decir escuelas y escuelas.”—Suscribirla el Diputado Camilo Oslas.

Otra, si.—“Una medida que ayude a resolver en su mayor proporción las cuestiones agrarias.”—Suscribirla el Diputado Felipe Buen camino.

Otra mas.—“Es destacan la llamada de atención hacia el mal de la usura, y para una medida mas eficaz para cauterizarlo, está en orden.”—Suscribirla el Diputado Dominador A. Tan.

Otra y no final.—“Un arbitrio legal de repartir equitativamente las ganancias seria procedente.”—Suscribirla el Diputado Tomas Oppus.

Una con reservas.—“El mensaje presidencial, previo a su materialización en leyes o resoluciones, exige detenido y cabal estudio.”—Suscribirla los Diputados Froilan Pimentel y Eugenio Perez.

Tribune Oct. 19, 1937

Front Criticises Quezon

President Manuel L. Quezon was again taken to task in a statement issued last night by the Popular Front, charging him with inconsistency with his avowed principles of social justice. The President, in spite of his denouncements of the “medieval mentality” of the judges, has not taken steps towards the revision of the court system, the Front statement claims.

The statement follows:

President Quezon talks of social justice in and out of season but he does very little to carry into effect his professed good intentions. Take the Cuevo-Barredo case. After denouncing the medieval mentality of the judges who decided that case, and others of their ilk, did the President announce or advocate any revision of the court system to prevent the perpetration of further mischief by such judges? Did he at least give official orders to his Secretary of Justice in line with his pronouncements with regard to said case? Bourbon judges continue exhibiting their class prejudices, and the workers suffering thereby. The tory opponents of President Quezon would indeed be right to accuse him of encroaching upon the independence of the judiciary, if he tries to curb judicial wrongdoing by personal denuncia-

tion alone and not through legislative means.

Again, as the Spanish say: “una cosa es predicar y otra es dar trigo.” It is not enough to preach social justice in the style of the once famous, now almost forgotten Father Coughlin, the fascist-minded priest of Detroit. Definite steps must be taken to ameliorate the living conditions of the working masses, especially the tenants. The toilers of the soil must be given land by the gradual nationalization of agricultural lands. Employment must be provided to the workers and relief given to those who cannot be employed.

While the Roosevelt New Deal government spends billions of dol-

lars to supply work and relief to the workers, the Quezon administration is only concerned to save the last centavo in order to balance the budget. Balanced budgets are all right but if they are accomplished at the expense of much needed social improvements, the balancing of the budget benefits only the financial interests.

Taliba Oct. 20-37

Humihingi Ng Karapatan Ang Kabataan

Isang kasulatang may 2,000 lagda ang ihaharap sa pang-ulong Quezon ng Young Philippines, upang bilingin na susugan ang batas big. 233 at nang ang mga maaaring maging kandidato sa pagkagobernador ay mula sa 25 taong gulang, at hindi 30.

Sinasabing ang tiurang batas ay makaluma, kaya kailangang sugan upang tumugon sa lakad ng panahon ngayon.

Alinsunod sa kahilingan, walang makitang dahilan upang ang mga maykaya ay hindi bibigyan ng pagkakataong makakandidato sa pagkagobernador probinsial, kahi't na

Ipinagagunita rin na may mga mamamayang ang gulang ay 25 taon lamang, ngunit nagpakita ng katalinuhan sa pamamahala, at nagkaroon ng malinis at marangal na pangasiwaan.

1937
Bulchin Oct. 19

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Herald Oct. 19, 1937

AVIATORS WILL BE GRADUATED

P. I. Army Air Corps To
Hold Graduation
Exercises Oct. 30

Lieut. William L. Lee, AC, USA, chief of the Philippine Army Air Corps, has announced October 30, as the date of graduation of the first group of Army pilots who have been consistent-

ly training in the Philippine Army Flying School at Camp Murphy, Rizal. The graduating class is composed of four officers, to wit: Capt. Basilio Fernando of San Mateo, Rizal; First Lieutenant Oscar Sales of Cebu, Cebu; Lt. W. L. Lee First Lieutenant



Edwin D. Andrews of Manila, and Second Lieutenant Pelagio A. Cruz of Baliwag, Bulacan. Originally members of the old Philippine Constabulary, they were detailed with the Philippine Army Air Corps for flying training immediately upon the organization of the Philippine Army.

President Quezon, commander-in-chief of the Army of the Philippines, will be the guest of honor. The graduation exercises will be held at the Air Corps Hangar at Camp Murphy and will be attended by high ranking American and Philippine government officials as well as officers of the U. S. Army and Navy, and the Philippine Army. On this day, there will be an aerial review composed by a squadron of 9 planes—the graduates leading the formation and assisted by the student flying officers and flying cadets of the Junior Class. After the sky parade, the graduates will demonstrate to the public their wares in the air.

The PA Air Corps Flying School has been in operation with actual flying instructions since May, 1936. Under the personal supervision and guidance of Lieuts. Wm. L. Lee and H. A. Parker, AC, USA, former instructors of Randolph Field, this school operated according to the standards of the U. S. Army Flying Schools. Rigid, difficult and exacting have been the flying instructions so much so that since its opening up to date only 22 student have qualified—(17 officers and 5 flying cadets)—out of the 60 that actually took flying training. The rest were washed out, because of lack of flying aptitude and ability. Four of these officers (the oldest in the group) are now in Randolph Field taking advance courses in military aviation. The next four oldest will compose the graduating class.

With the graduation of these four officers, the Philippine Army can count on six qualified and rated Army pilots, including Lieutenant



SO IT SEEMS

by Salvador P. Lopez

NOT A DREAM—Today I want to indulge a feeling as of having found something of incalculable value after a long search and waiting. I want to luxuriate in a sense of unutterable joy, the sort of happiness that is as complete, though I hope not quite as brittle, as the happiness that precedes the waking from a beautiful dream.

President Quezon has spoken with vigor, authority and, I am certain now, with utter sincerity also. It was natural, at first, to suspect him of being a cosmic painter splashing upon the horizon broad washes of color to make the eyes of the people glow with the hope that the clouds were going to break at last upon the parched earth beneath.

Nor was that the first time the word cosmic has been applied to him. He earned the epithet long ago after weathering several terrific political storms that would have crushed a man of less vision, courage, and passion than he. But never before did he appear quite as grand as he did yesterday when he stood up for the freedom of his country and for the liberation of great masses of his people from economic servitude.

I like to think of him who spoke with such clear and vigorous accents yesterday as Manuel L. Quezon, the man, who came from the loins of the common people and has not, through many years of comfort for himself and his own, forgotten his first roots or denied his inheritance.

Yesterday this same man came down from the seat of power to hold the poor, the sick, and the ignorant up to the gaze of their betters and masters, and to say:

These have too long been denied their due. I will not tolerate this denial one moment longer. For all of them let us henceforth provide adequate means for subsistence and well-being. We must bring them forth from the cave of darkness where they have dwelt, into the world of light.

I place the precious words upon my palm and finger them closely one by one. I want to be sure they are genuine, that their sparkle is not that of cheap colored glass. And I am persuaded that this is a priceless treasure I have in my hands, and that the sparkle I see is the fire of sincerity breaking through.

Yet more priceless even than these is the triple freedom of which they speak: the independence of the Philippines, the civil liberties of the individual citizen, and the economic freedom of the masses.

I pinch myself still hoping fervently this is not a dream, but that a man Prometheus-like has indeed come to bring the boon of true freedom to all our people.

Jose Francisco who recently arrived from the United States, after graduating from Randolph, Kelly and Chanute Fields, and Lieutenant Jesus Villamor, a recent graduate of Kelly Field and now taking Maintenance Engineering at Chanute Field. The graduates of this month will be the first Philippine-made-and-finished Army pilots. After this first graduation, the Philippine Army Air Corps Flying School will graduate students three times a year.

El Gabinete Estudia
La Veda A Empleados

El Gabinete, en su sesion de ayer tarde, trato sobre la probable extension o alcance de la prohibi-

cf Debole Oct. 20, 1937

cont.

Please turn on the next page

Subscriber's Name Pres Manuel L. Quezon

Herald Oct. 19, 1937

Further Major Developments On U. S. Policy On Islands Depend On Pres. Roosevelt

Officials Refuse To Make Statements, But Sino-Japanese War Considered As Factor Affecting P. I.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Any Philippines independence question further major developments regarding United States policy toward the Philippines depends on President Roosevelt's decisions, cumulative reaction to President Manuel L. Quezon's address opening the National Assembly in Manila indicated today.

The highest officials of the State and War Departments declined to make official comment on the Commonwealth president's address.

Off-the-record views among various officials stressed that the Sino-Japanese war now overshadows other phases of the United States policy in the Orient.

One official source believed that

Philippines independence question may be considered in the next regular session of Congress, but is almost certain to be ignored in the special session beginning November 15.

Another source said the United States may want to see who wins the Sino-Japanese war before taking any final action regarding establishment of a Philippine republic.

Several administration authorities expressed gratification at President Quezon's assertion the Philippines are more likely to receive fair and understanding treatment under Mr. Roosevelt's administration than under another American president.

cion a los altos empleados del gobierno a dedicarse a la enseñanza en los colegios privados en lo que pueda concernir a los empleados de menor categoría.

El estudio de esta cuestión por el Gabinete, según se explica, envuelve la reconsideración de toda la cuestión sobre la prohibición a altos funcionarios para enseñar en colegios que no son del gobierno, según se ha indicado.

Como el Presidente Quezon no pudo estar presente en la sesión del Gabinete, no se tomó ningún acuerdo sobre el asunto, según se informó ayer tarde.

1937

Tribune

Oct. 20

Mrs. Quezon Is Patroness for San Miguel Fiesta

WITH Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon heading the list of patrons, the town fiesta of San Miguel, Bulacan, will be held on October 1. Mrs. Quezon is honorary president of the committee in charge of the celebration, together with Mons. Hipolito Arce, Mesdames Rosario L. Valdez and Adelaida P. Tusa. Son are honorary vice-presidents.

The executive committee is headed by Alberio Padilla. The other officers are Mrs. Leonarda L. Ubaldo, vice-president; Andres A. Decena, secretary; and Donato de Guzman, treasurer.

The district chairmen are Misses Luisa Chanco, Nazaria Dula, Celestina Custodio, Manuela Revilla, Victorio Garcia, Salome Francisco, Salvacion Oppus, Mesdames Felicidad Quilatan and Adela Grey, and Messrs. Joaquin de San Agustin, Leonardo Cruz, Jose Barretto, Florentino Angeles, Inigo Dominguez, Jose Limjap, Vicente Sanchez, Vitaliano Reyes, Modesto de Villa, Valentin Nepomuceno, Antonio Francisco and Salvador Araullo.

1937

Tribune

Oct. 22

(BUDGET TO CABINET

Quezon Summons Secretaries To Special Session Today

Carrying an appropriation bigger than the outlay for the current year, the budget of the national government for 1938 will be minutely discussed by the cabinet, which has been called to a special session at 10 a. m. today by President Manuel L. Quezon.

It is understood the President may submit the 1938 budget to the National Assembly on Tuesday. Under the law, the President has ten days from the opening of the Assembly within which to present the budget to that body.

Budget Commissioner Serafin Marabut, who supervised the preparation of the budget, may be present at the cabinet meeting to discuss items about which the President and department secretaries may need information.

Mabisang Pagpapatupad

HINDI sukat makaraan nang walang ano man ang ilang katotohanang binanggit ng pang-ulong Quezon sa kaniyang mensahe, na kumikilala sa kabiugan sa pagpapatupad ng di kakaunting batas na inilagda ng pamahalaan sa layong ituwid o lunsan ang gayo't ganitong katiwalian.

Walang maniniwala na ang 35 taong lumipas, sa talaga ng Dios at ng tao, ay hindi naglaan ng maliit na bahagi man lamang ng mga biyayang pinamumundakan ng mga pinagpala, nguni't bakit "sa kaniyang paggawa buhat sa pagsikat hanggang sa paglubog ng araw ay payaman nang payaman ang kaniyang panginoon, samantalang nanatili siya sa karali-taan?"

Iya'y maliwanag na may mga kukong lalong matutulis kaysa kamay ng Paggawa upang siyang sumaklot ng dapat pakinabangin nito sa sinapupunan ng kapisanan, palibhasa'y hindi nakapananaig ang mga batas na panangkilik sa kaniyang mga kaapihan.

"Madali siyang napagsasamantalahan ng usurong walang puso," anang Pang-ulo, "pagka't ang usura ay laganap pa rin sa lahat ng dako, sa kabila ng mga batas na pinagtibay sa layong iya'y masugpo."

Kung ang pagpapaunlad sa katarungang panglipunan ay isang utos ng Konstitusyon, ipinagunita ng Pang-ulo ang pangangailangan ngayon ng mga bago o sinuring batas na hindi magpapahintulot sa mga patrono upang mapagsamantalahan ang kanilang mga manggagawa. Maaaring tukuyin ang paglalaro sa batas sa walong oras na paggawa at pagtalikwas sa mga sagutin sa batas sa bigay-pala, sa pamamagitan ng teknismo.

Kailangan nga ng lalong mabisang pagpapatupad, at ito'y magagawa kung ang mga batas ay daragdagan ng ngipin at kung ang mga taong may karapatang magbigay-kahulugan ay mananaog na maminsan minsan upang kilarin at damhin ang malungkot na kapalaran ng mga taong tinawag ng Lider na "lamang ng ating laman at dugo-ating dugo."

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. QuezonMabuhay Oct. 20, 1937Bulletin Oct. 20-37

Paninindigan Ng Asamblea

MAY kilusan ang iláng kagawad ng Asamblea Nasional "upáng magpahayag ang Batasan ng pagkatig sa pagpuná ng pang-ulong Quezon sa mga hukuman" at sinasabing may nakahanda nang kapasivahan ukol diyan.

Inaakala naming ang isáng pahayag na opisial, gaya ng **balak**, ay hindi isáng kakulangán. Bukód sa mga nangungunang lider ng kapangyarihang tagapagbatás ay nakapag-ukol na ng mga sariling kuro sa pagkakahidwaan ng mga kapangyarihang tagapagpaganáp at hudisial, ay hindi makatitining sa kalabuan ng mga bagay-bagay ang pagkiling ng Asamble sa isáng panig.

Ang Asamble ay may isáng maliwanag at tiyák na tungkulin sa harap ng nangyaring sigalot. Hinihingi ng panahon at ng kalagayang pangkasalukuyan ang muling pagsusuri at pagsususog sa mga batás, lalo na ang sumasaklaw o may kaugnayan sa katarungang panglipunán, at ito ang inaakala naming pinakawastong paninindigan sa kapakanan ng buhang-bibig na "justicia social."

Ang katarungang iyán ay hindi matatamó sa pamamagitan ng pagnanasa lamang, o ng pangangako, kung ang pangako't nasa ay hindi tiyakang nakasulat, sa diwa't salita, sa mga batás ng Commonwealth. Ang mga simulain at tagubilin ng Pang-ulo sa kaniyang kalatas ay inaakala naming mabuting patnubay ng Asamble upáng magkaroon ng kaganapan ang kaniyang paninindigang ibig ipahayag sa isang resolusion.

Fribune Oct. 19, 1937

F. D.'s Views to Guide American P. I. Policy

By United Press

Washington, Oct. 19:—Any further major developments regarding United States policy toward the Philippines depends on President Roosevelt's decision, cumulative reaction to President Manuel L. Quezon's address opening the National Assembly in Manila indicated today.

The highest officials of the State and War Departments declined to make official comment on the Commonwealth president's address.

One official source believed the Philippines independence question may be considered in the next regular session of Congress, but is almost certain to be ignored in the

special session beginning November 15.

Several administration authorities expressed gratification at President Quezon's assertion the Philippines are more likely to receive fair and understanding treatment under Mr. Roosevelt's administration than under another American president.

Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana was pleased at President Quezon's friendly comment concerning U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, former governor of Indiana.

"I think final determination of Philippines status is at present inadvisable considering the Sino-Japanese situation," he added.

Charles Edward Russell and Severiano Concepcion, Washington delegates of the Philippine Civic Union commented on Quezon's speech as follows:

"All that is necessary to attain independence in the next session of Congress is for President Quezon to stay at home and let the resident commissioner carry out the repeated instructions of the people and the legislature of the Philippines for immediate, absolute and complete independence."

Major Loving Is Recalled to Service

After many years of absence from the Philippines, Major Walter H. Loving, retired, for many years conducted of the former constabulary band, is returning on November 7 on the s. s. *President Coolidge*.

Major Loving has been recalled to active service by President Manuel L. Quezon to help organize Philippine army bands.

On the same boat, Pablo Lucas, director of printing, and Mrs. Lucas are also returning to Manila. Jose Contreras, also of the bureau of printing, is on the s. s. *President Coolidge*.

AMMUNITION TO THE OPPOSITION

Members of the National Assembly will be inviting criticism and throwing themselves and their party open to attacks from their political foes if the assembly passes a few appropriation measures and then recesses for assemblymen to go home to campaign for their friends in the provincial-municipal elections.

The interpretation naturally given such a course of action would run in precisely the opposite direction to the theory advanced recently by President Quezon when he decided to remove from office temporarily the provincial governors who are campaigning for reelection.

If the law-makers endorse the social justice program presented by President Quezon sufficiently strong to stand ready to translate theory into constructive legislation they have a heavy task ahead of them, so heavy that they hardly can afford the time to interrupt the session to allow time for campaigning for provincial and municipal candidates in their respective districts.

The best possible campaigning they can do is that of performing well the task which is theirs in the name of public welfare, including social justice. The best campaign ammunition that possibly could be given the opposition is that which goes with the opportunity to charge that members of the National Assembly place the interests of their candidate friends in the provincial and municipal races above the interests of the high public trust of their offices and the serious public task of preparing and enacting legislation for the people of the whole Philippines. If the assembly takes a campaigners' recess after voting through a bunch of appropriation measures, that course of action will invite such charges, whether or not they be true for any or all members of the assembly.

This very definitely is a case in which the law-makers should not only avoid evil but the appearance of evil. They should hold their offices, their official acts and the legislation which they approve above possible suspicion, should see that there be no room for any opposition campaigner to charge them with using appropriations to buy votes and taking a legislative recess to allow time for cashing in on the purchases.

Taliba Oct. 16, 1937

Hindi Totoo Ang Paratang Anang Tagapagtanggol Ng Punong Bayang Isinumbong

Natunghang ko sa pahayagang Taliba na may petsa 24 ng buwang nakaraan, 1937, ang pabalita ng ilang "Kilalang Mamamayan" tungkol sa ginawang pagsusumbong nila laban sa pangulong-bayang Marciano Arciaga, pangalawang pangulong Leon S. Mendiola at konsehal Aniceto Tagle ng bayang ito, sa Kgg. Manuel L. Quezon. Ang sinasabing "Masibigat na Paratang" ng mga ginoong Jose Claudel Felipe Aquino at Alberto Arciaga, ay unang idinulog sa hunta Probinsial at Auditor probinsial ng Rizal na kapuwa gumawa ng masusing pagsisiyasat. Ang mga ginoong Claudel, Aquino, at Arciaga, sa paglilitis na ginawa ay walang malharap na katibayan kaya't ang dalawang tagapagang ito ay nagpawalang kabuluhan ang kanilang sumbong na hindi man tinanong na ang presidente Marciano Arciaga. Dahil dito ay hindi ko na sana nais na pagukulan pa ng pansin ang baitang ito. Subalit naalaala ko na baka dahil sa mga "Kilalang Mamamayan" ang nagsakdal, ay palagay agad ng libo-libong matigbabasa ng Taliba na masama pa ang Presidente Munisipal ng Muntinlupa at gayon din ng Bise-presidente, kaya pinagsakitang kong saguting isa-isa ang mga sumbong na kaniang iniharap:

1. "Gumugol ng labis sa itinayong pintungan sa silong ng presidensia". Tayo ay magkasiya na lamang sa ulat ng ginawa ng Auditor at ng tagasiyasat ng hunta probinsial. Ayon sa kanila ay nakapagtipid pa ang kabang-bayan ng Muntinlupa sa pagkakapagawa ng kagamitang ito.

2. "Nang mamahagi ng tulong na pawid sa mga pininsala ng bagyo (1934) ay malapit na kaibigan lamang ang nakinabang at hindi naman gaanong napinsalang lubha at ang maraming dapat na tulongan ay siyang napabaya-an." Bilang paliwanag, ang pawid na ito ay galing sa Krus Roha at bago ipinamudmod sa mga tao

ay isang nars ng nasabing samahan ang gumala sa apat na sulok ng bayan upang itala ang mga dapat na bigyan ng pawid at ang namigay sa mga tao ay ang nasabi rin nars. Kung sadyang may katiwalian, dangang wala naman, ay bakit si Presidente ang pananagutin ng mga ginoong ito? Ang bahay ng ina ni presidente ay iginiba din ng bagyo, datapuwa't por Delicadeza ay inalis ng pangulo sa talaan ng Nars ang pangalan ng karaaning nila upang tumanggap ang lalong mahihirap ng biyayang ito.

3. "Naghihiganti sa kalaban sa politika." Sino mga kilalang mamamayan ng Muntinlupa, ang ipinadakilang pangulo dahil sa kanyang kalaban? Ang mga sakdal po ba? Hindi po ba ang bagay na ito ay nangyari dahil sa hinihingi ng kalagayan, pagka't sila noon ay nagbangon laban sa pamahalaan? Datapuwa't hindi po ba rin sa kanyang pamamagitan, ang lahat ng isinakdal na maliliit ay nakauwi agad ng bahay? O baka kaya naman ang nasa isip ng mga ginoong nagsumbong ay ang pagkakahuli sa asawa ani konsehal Alberto Arciaga. Subalit hindi po ba ang nagsakdal sa kanya at sa iba pa ay ang tesonila pagbabayad ng buwis? Bakit ang galit sa iba ay ibubuhos ninyo sa isang taong walang kinalaman sa pagpapalaala sa inyong katungkulang dapat na tupdin?

4. "Napakaraming nangyayaring nakawan sa panahon niya." Tunay ito, subalit buu ang paniniwala ng bayang Muntinlupa na ang bagay na ito ay udyok ng mga kalaban sa politika ng pangulo.

5. "Namamayani ang hueteng sa araw at gabi." Kung ito'y totoo, bakit ang mga kusrador at mananaya? Ng mga konsehal Jose Claudel at Felipe Aquino ay ayaw ipahuli kaya?

6. Walang kaya sa tungkuling ginagampanan. Mapangahas na hatol sa kakayahan ng isang tao na iniluklok ng mga 400 botong kalamangan sa kalaban sa may 1,200 manghahalal ng bayang Muntinlupa! Kung ibabatay ang pinag-aralan at karanasan sa buhay ni Presidente Arciaga marahil ay nasakalingkingan lamang naman kayong tatlo, mga ginoong

mararangal.

7. "Ang mga tsuper ng mga trak ay pinipilit bumili ng kahoy sa kanyang tindahan". Mga ginoo, kung kayo po ay nag-uusisa sa mga tindahan sa pook na yaon ay mababatid ninyo na ang mga tsuper ay bumibili ng kahoy dahil sa kamurahan. Kasalanan ba ni presidente ang pagiging mura ng kanyang tinda?

8. "Kung ang nasasakdal ay kalaban niya ay karaniwang ang pagpapahuli ay Sabado ng gabi upang huwag magkapanahon mapaglagak". Sa wakas ay ipinakilala din ng mga "Kilalang Mamamayan" ng Muntinlupa ang liit ng naaabot ng isip. Dapat ninyong malaman na ang "Mandamiento de Arresto" ay hindi maring ihuli ng pulis kung araw ng Sabado, ayon sa batas, maliban kung ang krimeng isinakdal ay mabigat. Kaya't kung gusto man ng presidente na ipahuli ang taong nasasakdal sa araw na iyon ang pulis ay hindi susunod dahil sa siya ay mapapahamak.

9. At iba pa. Kataka-takang sumbong ito. Bakit, kinapos na ba kayo ng buhangang malulubid?

Tungkol naman sa sumbong laban kay G. Leon Mendiola ang mga sumuring ipinadala ng Hunta probinsial at auditor probinsial ay nagsabing marahil ang mga kilalang ginoo na sina Jose Claudel, Felipe Aquino at Alberto Arciaga ay nagangarap pagkat walang katitakang malharap sila gaya ng kanilang sumbong.

At ang muling pagbuhay ng mga sumbong na ito sa pamamagitan ng pagpapadalo sa pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng Philipinas ang siyang nagiging paksa ng mga biro at tuduhan sa Muntinlupa. Ang palagay tuloy sa mga mamamayang ito ay parang si Klarong Munti. Si Klarong Munti ay totoong madalas magpagibik kung mga madaling araw na galing sa bundok at sinasabing siya daw ay nilolcoban ng tulsan. Noong una ang mga taong bayan ay nagsitungo sa bundok upang siya ay sakolohan dapuwa't ng mabatid na siya pala ay nangarap lamang ang mga tao ay hindi na nakinig sa kanya tuwing siya ay magpapadalo. Ang palayaw ng bayan kay Klaro ay si padalo. Hindi malayo na ang mga ginoong Jose Claudel, Felipe Aquino, at Alberto Arciaga ay makilala na rin sa taguring Mr. Padalo at "MISTER" dahil sa mga kilalang ginoo.

JUSTO ARBOL

1937

Taliba Oct. 20

ALVERO REPLY

Aurelio Alvero, Young Philippines candidate for Manila councilor, declared last evening that President Quezon was mistaken in calling the Filipino youth frivolous. Alvero also denied that youth movements in Spain, China, Japan caused national debacles in those countries. On the other hand, he said, participation of youth in the management of these countries' affairs has revitalized these nations.

Taliba Oct. 20, 1937

Pinapansin ang pagpapaaga ng pagsasarili ng kapuluan

(Sa "Associated Press")

Washington, Okt. 20. Pinansin ngayon ng Washington Post ang mungkahi ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa maagang pagsasarili ng Commonwealth ng Philipinas.

Sinabi ng Post na ang mungkahi ay "lubhang malabo" at idinagdag pang ang pangulong Quezon ay hindi gaanong naniniwala sa mga kabutihang at kapakinabangan sa maagang paglagot sa pagkatali ng Kapuluan sa Estados Unidos at ang

tunay na hangad ay lumikha ng alinlangan sa isipan ng mga pilipino tungkol sa kawastuan ng hakbang na iyan ngayon o sa hinaharap.

Alinsunod sa Post, ang paninindigan ng pangulong Quezon sa suliranin ay ibinubunyag, bagama't di tuwiran, ng kaniyang pagpipilit na ipagpatuloy hanggang 1949 ang pagkakalakalan ng Philipinas at Estados Unidos.

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

mabuhay Oct. 20, 1937



KATIG ANG ASAMBLEA SA PALATUNTUNANG PANGLIPIU NAN na itinagubilin ng pang-ulong Quezon sa kaniyang kalatas na binasa noong Lunes ng hapon sa bulwagan ng kapulungang-bansa. May ilang diputadong nagpapasubali sa balak na pagsasarili sa 1939, ngunit ang lahat ay nagkakaisa sa pagkakaloob ng katarungan sa bayang dukha. Makikita ang Pang-ulo sa gawing kaliwa samantalang binabasa ang kaniyang kalatas.

1937

Palanca Oct. 22

Herald Oct. 21, 1937

PALULUGITAN PA ANG PAGTUTURO

Makapagpapatuloy ng isang taon pa ang mga gurong naglilingkod sa pamahalaan

Sasailalim pa ng pagpapatibay ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, ay ipinasya ng gabinete sa huling pulong nito na ipagkaloob ang kahilingan ng mga unibersidad sa labas at kolehiyong pribado upang mabigyan ng palugit na isang taon pa sila na makapagpapatuloy sa loob ng nasabing panahon ng pagtuturo ang mga pinuno sa pamahalaan na guro sa nasabing mga unibersidad at kolehiyo, alinsunod sa napag-alaman kahapon sa mga karapatdapat sa paniniwala. Ipinasiya ito sa mungkari ng pangalawang pangulong Sergio Osmeña, kalihim ng pagtuturo.

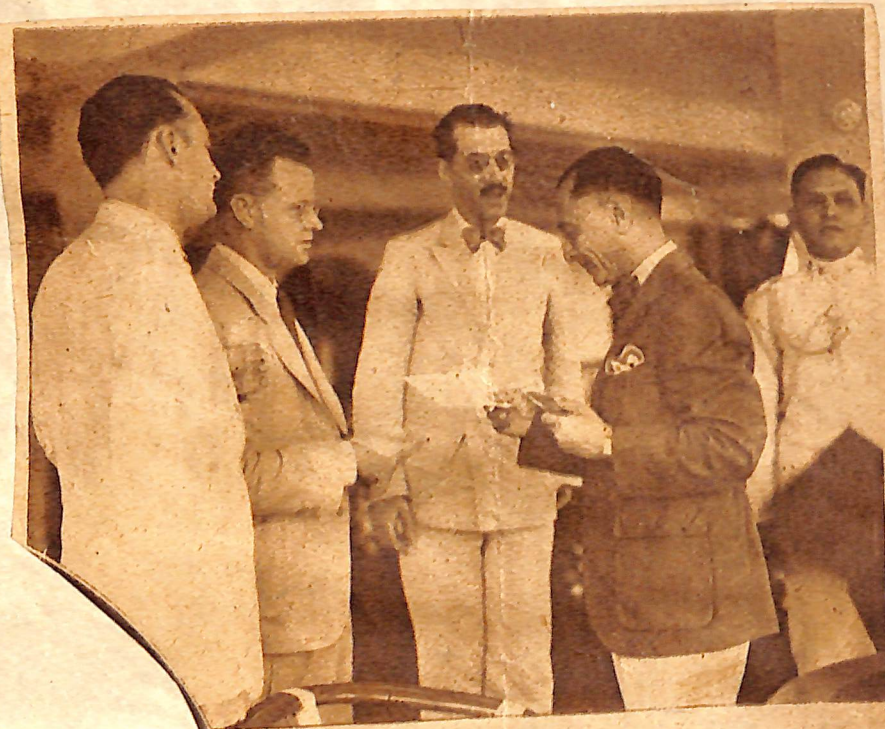
Ang kahilingang ito ay iniharap ng mga unibersidad at kolehiyong pribado bilang bunga ng kautusang tagapagpaganap na ilinagda ng Pangulong Quezon, may ilang buwan na ang nakararaan, na nag-aatas ng paghadlang sa mga pinuno sa pamahalaan na makapagtuturo sa labas.

Ang suliraning ito, kalakip ang tagubilin ng gabinete ay inilipat sa pangulong Quezon upang pagtibayin nito.

Sa kanilang magkalakip na kahilingan, ang mga unibersidad at kolehiyo sa labas, sa pagpapalagay na maisaalangalang ang kautusan, ay nagpaliwanag na kung magkabi-

bayang tinubuan ay maging malaya, masagana at maunlad na siya nilang tinatamasa sa kanilang panahon. Sa mga ganyang pagkakataon ay mabuting sadyain ng mga nag-aaral sa patnubay ng mga guro, ang mga pook na makasaysayan sa kabuhayan ng bansa. Sa paghahanda ng mabubuting mamamayan ay may malaking ma-

itutulong ang mga guro, sang-ayon sa Kgg. Osmeña. Lalo ng malaki ang kanilang magagawa, kung isasaalang-alang na sa malaking bahagi ng buong maghapon ay nasasabing harapan nila ang mga bata. Dapitapuwat hindi lamang sa mga bata sila makapaglilingkod sa gawaing iyan kundi pati sa mga mamamayang mangamang, lalo na sa malalayang sulok ng Kapuluan na hindi



Above: President Quezon, receiving the letter of the Governor of Guam thru Mr. John Williams. In the picture are also Richard Wilson, local United Press manager, and Earl Welty, Honolulu newspaperman.

cont.
Please
turn on
the next
page

Bulletin Vol. 21-37Bulletin Vol. 20, 1937**QUEZON'S 'NO' EMPHASIZED**

President Quezon's refusal to consider proposals for a second term in office was far more emphatic and conclusive than "I don't choose to run." He says unqualifiedly and clearly that he will not run and will not permit himself to be considered as available. He makes it final—as he properly should do.

It would be a mistake on the part of President Quezon to take any stand other than that which he is taking. It would be a mistake on the part of his friends and the Philippine government to attempt to modify the constitution to make possible his reelection. This comment is in no wise a reflection on the Quezon administration. In fact it is made on the basis of the fundamental principles involved and with no reference whatsoever to the qualifications of the man.

It is perfectly clear that President Quezon was speaking on the basis of principles when he stated the vital truth that any democratic government which gets itself into a one-man frame of mind is in a dangerous condition. He was speaking on the basis of principle again when he called attention to the embarrassment which would be caused if the constitution should have to be changed so very soon and for reasons relating to one man—no matter who that man may be and how good his administration may be.

President Quezon's emphatic refusal indicates very clearly that his friends and admirers who attempt to stampede him and force the issue are causing him decided embarrassment. He apparently considers that they also are causing embarrassment to the government.

There should never have been any occasion for him to feel forced to come out so very strongly, but under the circumstances he has done the proper thing. Any other course on his part might have been misunderstood.

Judge And Mrs. Luis Torres Celebrate 30th Anniversary

A large group of ranking government officials and members of the younger set were present at one of the most enjoyable parties of the season when Judge and Mrs. Luis Torres celebrated their thirtieth wedding anniversary with a dinner dance at the Tiro al Blanco last night.

Their children, Luis, Jr., Mario, Horacio, Rafael, Elsa and Raul, assisted in entertaining the guests.

Prominent among those invited to the party were:

President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, Vice-President and Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, General and Mrs. Paulino Santos, Secretary and Mrs. Jose Yulo, Secretary and Mrs. Elpidio Quirino, Secretary and Mrs. Antonio de las Alas, Justice and Mrs. Jose Abad Santos, Justice and Mrs. Anacleto Diaz, Justice and Mrs. Carlos Imperial, Mr. and Mrs. Claro Recto, Mr. and Mrs. Arsenio Luz, Dr. and Mrs. Carlos Romulo, Dr. and Mrs. Jose Fabella, Secretary and Mrs. Jorge Vargas, Dr. and Mrs. Victor Buencamino, Assemblyman and Mrs. Jose Zulueta, Under-Secretary and Mrs. Jose Melencio, Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Fernandez, Vicente Carmona, Assemblyman and Mrs. Manuel Alzate, Assemblyman and Mrs. Pedro Sabido, Judge and Mrs. Francisco Zulueta, Judge and Mrs. Jose Abreu, Judge and Mrs. Marcelo Boncan, Judge and Mrs. Serafin Hila-do, Judge and Mrs. Eulogio Revilla, Judge and Mrs. Fernando Jugo, Judge and Mrs. Guillermo Guevara, Judge Buenaventura Reyes, Mayor and Mrs. Juan Posadas, Jr., Colonel and Mrs. Antonio Torres, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Araneta, Mr. and Mrs. Salvador Araneta, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Benitez, Mr. and Mrs. Benito Legarda, Dr. and Mrs. Cisteo Ubaldo, Dr. and Mrs. Agustin Liboro, Dr. and Mrs. Herminio Arde, Dr. and Mrs. Guillermo Guevara, Dr. and Mrs. Catalino Guevara, Dr. and Mrs. Jose Eduque, Dr. and Mrs. Joaquin Ladao, Dr.

and Mrs. Manuel Tuason, Dr. Victor Sevilla, Dr. and Mrs. Manuel Arguelles, Dr. and Mrs. Pedro Avella, Dr. and Mrs. Miguel Canizares, Dr. and Mrs. Jose Hilario, Dr. and Mrs. Rosendo Llamas, Dr. and Mrs. Cesar Maloles, Dr. and Mrs. Felix Hoeson,

Colonel and Mrs. Rafael Garcia, Colonel and Mrs. Benito Valeriano, Captain and Mrs. Bienvenido Lagdameo, Commissioner and Mrs. Jose Gil, Mr. and Mrs. Vicente Legarda, Mr. and Mrs. Jaime Vergara, Ramon Zaragoza, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Revilla, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Revilla, Tomas Arguelles and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel LaO, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Zamora and daughter, Assemblyman and Mrs. Pedro Vera, Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Maseuana, Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Oriol, Mr. and Mrs. Julio Francia, Mr. and Mrs. Conrado Sanchez, Manuel Torres, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Siochi, Mr. and Mrs. Roberto Regala, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Abello, Eusebio Reyes and daughter, Mrs. Luz Vda. de Reyes and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Vicente Gana, Mr. and Mrs. Clemente Hidalgo, Mrs. Pilar Ubago Vda. de Miranda and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Nakpil, Dr. and Mrs. Manuel Lim, Dr. Antonio Carrasco, Mr. and Mrs. Luis Gaskell and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Quirino Eleizegui, Mr. and Mrs. Gregorio Nieva, Mrs. Mamerta Vda. de Custodio, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Araullo, Governor and Mrs. Francisco Sevilla, Mr. and Mrs. Eriberto Paterno, Mr. and Mrs. Claudio Gabriel, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Flores, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Lagdameo.

Misses Baby and Nini Quezon, Nena and Evelyn Fabella, Chitang and Chona Recto, Susan and Betty Magalona, Pachang and Belen Gana, Pachang and Diding Chuidian, Filomena and Amparo Sevilla, Patricia, Estrella and Betty Castillo, Betty, Teresa, and Cecilia Favis, Betty and Lily Paraiso, Belen and Pilar Paterno, Emma and Elena Revilla, Betty and Titang Teotico, Carmen and Mary Barredo, Inday Guingona, Imelda Guingona, Tropy Ocampo, Inday Laeson, Rosario and Dolly Chua, Carmen Zaragoza, Loreto del Mundo, Corazon del Mundo, Mila Nieva, Lulu Reyes, Catalina Zavala, Alice Fera, Caridad Cruz, Cecilia Araullo, Carina Teotico, Josie Mortera, Naty Revilla, Amada de Leon, Carmencita Roa, Mely Reyes, Nena Magno, Lolita Garcia, Pacita Guevara, Luz Guevara, Lilia Lavadia, Remedios and Pilar Miranda and Rina Reyes.

Analad Vol. 23, 1937

A CONFUSED "FRONT"—The theory behind a Popular Front is that it is a union of the progressive elements of a country for the moment brought together by the necessity of fighting a common battle.

I do not yet see how the local organization which calls itself a Popular Front has earned its name. It is pitifully confused. On the one hand, it noisily protests that it is the champion of the people; on the other, it attacks President Quezon when he stands up to speak for the poor against the rich.

Then, the leaders of the Popular Front become grave and solemn and scared. In alarm they cry: "He is inciting hatred between classes!" That is not exactly accusing President Quezon of being a Communist and a Red, but it does invite the suspicion that the Popular Front is anything but popular. It is probably a Front, although I suspect it is more front than substance.

Cont. Talisan Vol. 22-37

nararating ng mga pahayagan at balita. Ang mga kaligaligan ay mapapawi at hahalili ang katiwasa-yan at kaayusan, kung ang mga mamamayang salat sa kaalaman ay imumulat ng mga guro sa pamamagitan ng kusa nilang pakikihalubilo sa mga mamamayan.

Oct. 24-37

subscriber's Name

Commer

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Paliba Oct. 21, 1937

Lighthouse Board Created By Quezon

President Manuel L. Quezon has created a lighthouse board of five members to advise the government on the systematization and coordination of the establishment of facilities in aid of navigation.

Chairman of the board is the director of coast and geodetic surveys. Members include the customs supervisor of hulls and boilers, the surveyor of the port, supervising portworks engineer and the President of the Philippine shipowner's association.

The duties of the board are as follows:

To determine upon the location and type of lighthouses, buoys or beacons to be established or constructed in the Philippines; To pass upon all applications for the establishment or improvement of the establishment or improvement of lighthouses and other aids to navigations; To study and submit recommendations to the office of the President for the improvement of aids to navigation and the lighthouse service in general.

The board will serve without compensation.

1937
Oct. 26

Junta De Faros Para Filipinas Constituida

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, en una orden ejecutiva expedida anoche, ha creado la Junta de Faros, integrada por el Director de Investigaciones de Costas, como presidente y el inspector de Cascos y Calderas, Guillermo Baxter, Capitan del Puerto, Manuel del Villar, el Ingeniero Supervisor de las obras del puerto, y el Presidente de la Philippine Shipowners Association, como miembros.

Los deberes de esta Junta, de acuerdo con la orden ejecutiva son:

1. Determinar la locacion y tipo de los faros, y boyas que se establezcan o construyan en Filipinas.
2. Examinar todas las solicitudes sobre establecimiento y mejora de faros y otra clase de ayuda a la navegacion.
3. Estudiar y someter recomendaciones a la oficina del Presidente sobre mejora de la ayuda a la navegacion y el servicio de faros en general.

Los miembros de la junta servirán sin compensacion alguna.

oOo

Minamadali ang mga gawain sa bukuksang bayan

Pinasalamatan ni Roxas ang pagti- tiwala sa kaniya sa pagkakahalal na pangulo ng samahang pangbansa

Ginawa na ang unang mahalagang hakbang hinggil sa balak na huwarang siudad sa asienda ng mga Tuason sa Diliman-Marikina, nang itatag kahapon ng Samahang Pangbansa sa Pagpapaulad ang Commonwealth Realty Corporation, makikilala sa Home Owners Suburbs Administration, at binayaran agad ang puhunang P2,000,000.00.

Kahapon din ay hinirang ng NDC si Don Aeljandro Roces upang maging pangulo ng bagong korporasyon at chairman ng lupon ng mga patnugot. Ang mga kagawad naman ay sina Jose Perez, tagapamahala ng Manila Railroad Co.; Vicente Fragante, patnugot ng kawanihan ng gawaing bayan; Ambrosio Magsaysay, tagapamahala ng Distrito Metropolitan de Aguas, at Dr. Eugenio Hernandez, patnugot ng kawanihan ng kalinisan.

Nabatid na ang Home Owners Suburbs Administration ay siyang mangangasiwa sa paghahanda ng plano ng bagong siudad na huwaran at sa mga iba pang bagay, hanggang sa magtamo ng sariling karta sa kapulungang pangbansa. Samantala ay mananatiling samahan sa ilalim ng National Development Company.

Isa pang mahalagang hakbang na ginawa kahapon ng patnugutan ng NDC ay ang pagtanggap sa pagbibitiw ng kalihim Alas sa pagka chairman ng nasabing lupon at ang paghahalal sa kinatawang Manuel Roxas upang siyang maging kahalili. Ang hakbang na ito ay pinagtibay ng pangulong Quezon.

Sapagka't ang NDC ay maraming mahalagang panukala na isinasaalangalang ay ipinalagay na kailangang huwag mawalan ng pangulo ang patnugutan, kaya dahil sa aalis ang kalihim Alas at magtutungo sa Estados Unidos ay minarapat na maglagay ng kahalili niya. Ang patnugutan ng NDC ngayon ay binubu ng sumusunod: Manuel Roxas, pangulo; kalihim Alas, kalihim Eulogio Rodriguez, alkalde Juan Posadas, tagapamahalang Gregorio Anonas, Dr. Manuel L. Roxas at Juan Elizalde, mga kagawad.

Nang mabatid kahapon ang

pagkahirang sa kaniya sa bagong tungkulin, ang kinatawang Roxas ay nagpahayag ng ganito:

"Ako'y nagpapasalamat sa pangulong Quezon dahil sa bagong katunayang ito ng kanyang pagti-tiwala, at gagawin ko ang aking buong makakaya upang pangalagaan ang mga kapakanan ng samahan at gawin itong mabisang kasangkapan sa pagsasagawa sa politika sa kabuhayan ng pamahalaan".

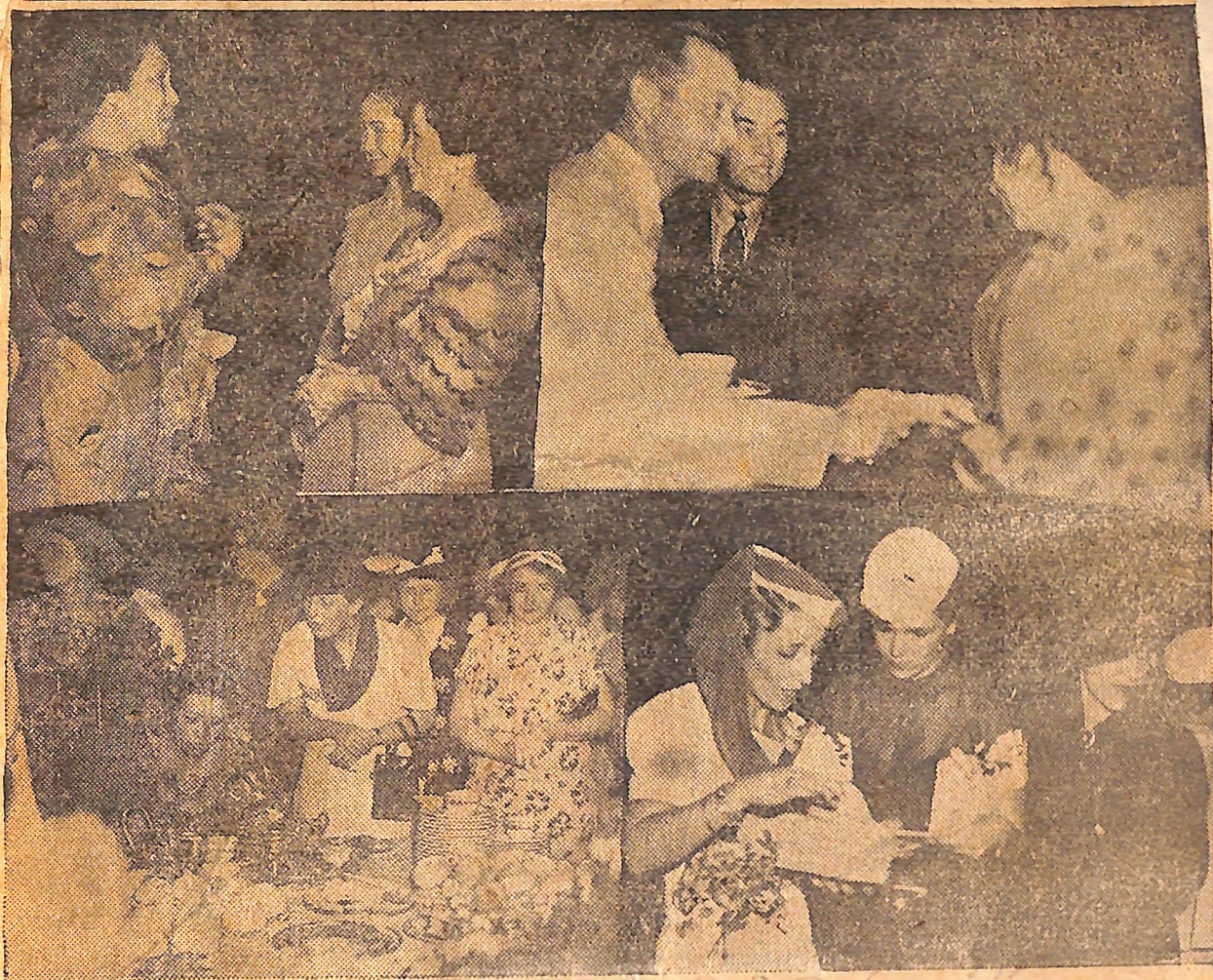
Sa kabilang dako, natalos na ang Home Owners Suburbs Administration ay ipatatala na sa pamahalaan. Ang puhunan ay binahagi sa 20,000 sapi na tig P100. Hahawakan ng samahang ito ang pangangasiwa sa 1,500 ng 1,600 ektarea sa Diliman, at ipagkakalob ang maliit na bahagi sa U. P. upang magamit sa pangangailangan nito. Gayon man, ang kampus at bakuran ng U. P. ay mangangailangan pa ng 600 ektarea sa Marikina na katabi ng 100 ektarea sa Diliman.

Binabalak na sa huwarang siudad ay magkaroon ng isang malaking liwasan na buhat sa 200 hanggang 250 ektarea at ng sapat na lawak ukol naman sa tahanan ng mga kawani at mga manggagawang sumasahod ng maliit. Hindi lamang ang mga kawani ng pamahalaan kundi pati ang mga kawani't manggagawa sa mga pabrika at bahay-kalakal ang makakuha ng lupa sa huwarang siudad.

Malapit na ang U. P. ay magkaroon ng sariling purok ukol sa kaniyang mga guro, estudyante, kawani, dormitorio at ng mapagtatayuan ng mga iba pang gusali.

Walang pinuno ng NDC na isinama sa patnugutan ng bagong korporasyon at ito ay nagpapahiwatig na gawin itong isang nagsasariling "entidad" kung maaari nang magawa.

MRS. QUEZON RECEIVES CALLERS AT MALACANAN



Mrs. QUEZON RECEIVES CALLERS AT MALACANAN

Friends of Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon were entertained at a well-attended at home held in the Palace yesterday evening from five to eight o'clock. Upper picture: Mrs. Francisco Delgado, Mrs. Quezon and her daughter Maria Aurora, who received the guests. Right: Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray shaking hands with the hostess. President Quezon looks on. Below: Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, presiding over the tea tables. Ladies from the cosmopolitan society may be seen in the picture. Right: below, Mrs. Jacobo Zobel, Mrs. Manuel Elizalde, and Mrs. Joaquin Miguel Elizalde.

1437
Herald Del. 28

Herald Del. 20, 1937

Laban sa mga unang balita, ang alkalde Juan Posadas ay kailangang gumawang muli ng bagong panunumpa sa paghawak ng kaniyang tungkulin, ayon sa pahayag kahapon ng unang mga datub-hasa sa batas sa pamahalaan.

Si alkalde Posadas ay pumasok kamakalawa ng unaga sa kaniyang tanggapan nang hindi na nanumpa, sa paniniwalang iyan ay hindi na kailangang gawin niyang muli.

Ang unang panahon ng kaniyang panunungkulan ay natapos noong ika-20 ng Oktubre. Pinagtibay ng Komisyon sa mga Nombramiento ng Asamblea Nacional ang muling pakikahirang sa kaniya ng pangulong Quezon.

Sinasabing ang isang gobernador na mahalal na muli ay gumagawa ng bagong panunumpa, at dahil dito, kaya dapat manumpa muli si alkalde Posadas sa muling panunungkulan.

Nababaliw na si alkalde Posadas ay manunumpa sa harap ni kanihim Elpidio Quirino ng Kagawaran Pangloob, sa pagbabalik niya to buhat sa kaniyang siyasad sa mga lalawigan sa hilaga.

SAYRE WILL BE GIVEN SPLENDID RECEPTION TOMORROW MORNING

AHC And Wife Due On Board "S.S. Cleveland" At 7 O'clock; Will Broadcast Speech

The Philippines will give a rousing welcome to U. S. High Commissioner and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre who are arriving on the S. S. President Cleveland at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning with the Commonwealth government playing a leading role in the reception program.

Most important feature of the program is a speech by Commissioner Sayre immediately upon his arrival which will be broadcast over KZRM-Radio Manila and KZRF-Radio Filipinas of Far Eastern Broadcasting, KZIE and KZRH. The Commissioner will make his address from a platform near the Presidential landing. He will be introduced by President Quezon.

No placards or banners of any kind will be allowed by the police at the reception for U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre tomorrow, Chief of Police Torres announced today. This

prohibition applies, he said, to individuals, private or public servants, firms, associations and other groups.

The High Commissioner's party is composed of ten persons. Besides Commissioner and Mrs. Sayre, the group includes their two sons, Ralph and William Graves, and the following members of the commissioner's staff: Golden W. Bell, legal adviser and Mrs. Bell; Woodbury Willoughby, administrative assistant, and Mrs. Willoughby; George O. Gray, secretary; and Miss Anabelle Newcomb, confidential stenographer.

cant.
Please
turn on
the next
page

1937

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Card. Herald Dec. 20

mabuhay Dec. 23, 1937

grapher.

The program follows:

MORNING

1. United States Army and Navy planes will soar over the High Commissioner's ship when it approaches the breakwater.

2. Fluvial parade. All the ships in the harbor to be dressed.

Destroyers will escort the ship from Corregidor to Manila.

3. Boarding Party using navy launch to board the High Commissioner's ship when the quarantine flag is lowered.

Boarding Party will consist of the following:

1. The Acting U. S. High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones and aide-de-camp, Lt. Cmdr. Chas. B. McVay

2. The Honorable Jorge B. Vargas, secretary to the President of the Philippines

3. Major Manuel Nieto, aide-de-camp to the President of the Philippines.

4. Guillermo Gomez, Insular Collector of Customs.

5. E. D. Hester of the Staff of the U.S. High Commissioner.

4. The High Commissioner and such members of his party as he may designate to be taken by a launch from the boat to the Presidential Landing.

5. Reception line at the Presidential Landing will be composed of the following:

1. The President of the Philippines and his aide-de-camp

2. Rear-Admiral John M. Smeallie and his aide-de-camp

3. Major General Walter S. Grant and his aide-de-camp

4. Speaker Jose Yulo

5. Members of the Cabinet

6. Quintin Paredes, Floor Leader of the National Assembly

7. Major General Basilio J. Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine Army and aide-de-camp

8. Members of the Reception Committee

9. The Ladies Committee to be composed of

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Mrs. Sergio Osmeña

Mrs. J. Weldon Jones

Mrs. John Smeallie

Mrs. Walter S. Grant

Mrs. Jose Yulo

Mrs. Rafael R. Alunan

Mrs. Manuel Roxas

Mrs. Jose Abad Santos

Mrs. Benigno S. Aquino

Mrs. Jorge Bocobo

Mrs. Jose Avelino

Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas and

Mrs. Basilio J. Valdes

6. The High Commissioner will receive a salute from the U. S. Army.

The High Commissioner to review the United States and Philippine Army guard of honor in front of the Presidential Landing.

"Pilipinuhin Ang Pilipino"

SANG pantas na manglikha ng mga kasabihan na hango sa mga pangyayaring nadarama, na nagpapakilala ng talas ng pangmasid at kinang ng kaisipan, pinahanga ng pang-ulong Quezon ang mga guro sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas nang kaniyang ipayo sa biglaang pagsasalita kamakalawa: "Pilipinuhin ang mga pilipino."

Maging totooanang pilipino, sa maikling kataga.

Taglay ng kaniyang kulay at anyo, ang pilipino ay karaniwan nang ipagkamali sa insik, haponés o mehi-kano kung nasa ibang lupaín. Dahil sa kaniyang pinag-aralan at kabuhayan sa ilalim ng Espanya ncong una at ng Amerika pagkatapos, hindi kakaunti ang makabagong pilipino na naging tagpuán ng laman at diwa ng Silanga't Kanluran. Nakaamerikana't sapatos at nagsasalita ng kastila't inglés, nakatirá siya sa bahay pawid at kumakain ng kani't bulanglang. Ang pagkahalong ito ng kabihasnan, ugali't buhay ay hindi makasasama, sa isang dako, mahanga'y makapagpa-paangát pa sa uri ng pilipino, palibhasa'y hindi siya mananatiling bilanggo sa makitid na hangganan ng kaniyang mga lupaín, kungdi magiging tunay na mamamayan ng sangdaigdig.

Ang di dapat magmaliw sa pilipino ay ang kalulwáng pilipino. Habang buhay ang kalulwa, walang panganib na siya'y mawala sa gitna ng nag-aalimpyong kabaguhán.

Ang tahanan, ang paaralan at ang simbahan, ano man ang uri ng kaniyang pananampalataya, ay siyang dapat maging moog ng dalisay na pilipinismo. Samantalang nakikialinsabay sa mga pakpak ng panahon upang hindi masumbat ang tayo'y isang lahing alimango na lumalakad nang paurong, ay tungkulin nating pangalagaan ang mga likás na taták ng ating kalahian, gaya ng hinhin ng mga dalaga, gaya ng masuyong kagandahang-loób, gaya ng matibay na bukod ng mga angkan at kabanalan ng mga tahanan. Dapat ngang panatilihin ng bawa't mabuting pilipino sa kaniyang puso na buhay ang apoy ng pilipinismo, at magkaroon siya ng dangal saan man at kailán man, na magpakilalang anak ng maligayang lupaing tinatawag na "Mutya ng Silangan".

①

Tribune Dec. 20, 1937

in its entirety, President Manuel L. Quezon's message to the National Assembly must be regarded, apart from its significance as a state document, in the nature of a declaration of principle. And in its broader aspects it appears as a summation of the historical issues which have developed in, and of the cardinal principles which have governed, the course of the Philippines since the promulgation of President McKinley's instructions to the First Philippine Commission.

The Meaning Of The Transition Period

Discussion of his specific recommendations to the National Assembly may well be left for another time. Here are concrete proposals, each of which should be studied on its own merits; though it may be said that in a general they appear to be designed to make effective the larger program to which the President is committed. In passing it may not be amiss to note, in reply to the charge that Mr. Quezon is deliberately seeking the support of the "little man," that if Mr. Quezon's program will truly benefit the

Please turn on the next page

1937

Subscriber's Name

Pus. Manuel. L. Quezon

Talibon Del. 26

2 Cent. Tribune Oct. 30, 1937

MAGBIBITIW SA LUPON SI FELICISIMO LAUZON

Ibig na hawakan ang tungku-
ling kaloob ng bayan at di
ng Malakanyang

Bagama't hindi pa tinatanggap sa Malakanyang, sa lipunan ng mga manggagawa na karapatdapat sa paniniwala ay sinasabi na malalagasan ng isang kagawad ang Lupon sa Desempleo ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, sanhi sa pagbibitiw na ihaharap bukas ni Feliciano Lauzon, lider Sakdalista sa matuwid na "minamahalagá niya ang maglingkod sa bisa ng halál ng bayan kay sa manungkulan sa pamamagitan ng isang nombramiento ng punong tagapagpaganáp".

Naihanda na ang sulat sa pagbibitiw, ayon sa paliwanag na natamo namin, at bukas ay ililipat na ito sa tanggapan ng Pangulo, ayon sa tiyák sa amin ng isang tagapagsalita ng nasabing lider.

Si Lauzon ay isa sa mga tiyák na kandidato ng Frente Popular, at dahilán dito, ipinalalagáy niya, ayon sa paliwanag na natamo namin, na hindi tumrák na siya ay manuparan sa isang tungkuling hirang lamang samantalang siya ay dudulog sa bayan sa pagnanais na maluklok sa hunta munisipal.

Sa hanay ng lipunan ng mga manggagawa, ay sinasabing si Crisanto Evangelista ang siyang malamáng na makapalit ni Lauzon sa sandaling matanggap ang pagbibitiw nito sa tanggapan ng Pangulo.

Oct. 21, 1937

La Vanguardia

EL JUEZ DE LA COSTA, AL JUZGADO DE MANILA

Los nombramientos para los tres puestos vacantes en la Corte de Apelaciones, y los jueces que aun quedan por nombrarse para los juzgados de Primera Instancia, serán anunciados hacia los primeros días de la semana que viene, según se ha asegurado esta mañana en los círculos de información.

El Presidente Quezon es esperado mañana en esta capital procedente de su viaje por el Sur y se cree que a su regreso a esta capital estará preparado para anunciar varios nombramientos de jueces que fueron considerados en las varias conferencias que ha tenido con el Secretario Yulo durante la travesía.

Por de pronto, se asegura que el Juez Sixto de la Costa, que en la actualidad preside una de las salas del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Cebú, será nombrado para la séptima sala del juzgado de Manila que hasta ahora continúa vacante. Para ocupar el juzgado de Primera Instancia de Cebú se está considerando el nombre de otro veterano juez.

"little man" there is no reason why the latter should not support him. However, that is not strictly germane to the subject in hand.

From the long-range view it will be conceded that the most significant portion of the message deals with the question of independence. Mr. Quezon has reiterated his determination to seek the grant of complete independence at an early date. It may be reasoned that his avowed intention to repeat his petition after the joint preparatory committee submits its report, implying that the tenor of the report will not affect the nature of his request, is not in consonance with the real aims of the committee, which is to judge the effect which the advanced grant of independence will have on the economic stability of the country. But even this is thoroughly consistent with his stand through the years, and whatever one may think of the new reasons which he adduces in favor of that stand, one cannot dispute their logic in relation to it.

Of especial importance is his estimate of the true significance of the ten-year transition period as provided in the Tydings-McDuffie Law. Now, it is most unfair, not only to the President but to the Philippines as a whole, to the Congress of the United States and to the foreign businessmen here to regard this portion of his message as a challenge to foreigners here to "pack up and get out," as seems to be the view taken in some quarters. Every official commitment of the American government has been for the ultimate grant of independence to the Philippines. It makes no difference what was said in informal conversations among interested parties. The ultimate objective of the United States has always been clear, and has never been hidden or clouded. Isn't it about time, after nearly four decades of authoritative declarations, after eight Presidents of the United States had spoken for the people of the United States, to admit that those declarations, those statements must be taken at their face value? To work on the contrary assumption is to deny the good faith of eight Chief Executives, of a score of Congresses, of the whole American people, and to charge, in effect, that all of them were talking "for window-dressing" while a few interested men were manipulating the wires behind them for their own selfish ends. Does any one wish to take the responsibility for making such a charge publicly?

Now, every one of those commitments, from McKinley to the second Roosevelt, has been made directly with a view to the ultimate good of the Filipino people. It is freely conceded that foreign business has helped greatly in the promotion of the Filipinos' economic welfare. It is admitted that foreign businessmen here have built up and fostered that indispensable element of the economic structure, foreign commerce. But America's aim here has been and is primarily to build up and foster the Philippine economy, of which foreign commerce is a part, and not specifically and primarily to protect foreign investment as an end in itself. The principle adopted has been that with the basic economy of the Filipinos built and buttressed by wise application of democratic institutions, foreign investments like all investments, would be assured of the protection which they find in all democratically governed nations. Why should one necessarily work on the assumption that foreign investments MUST be given time to liquidate, that, indeed, they MUST liquidate at all? Do all foreign investors here honestly believe that all these years they have been living on the brink of a volcano, which must blow the lid off as soon as American sovereignty is withdrawn, and that the American government must sit on the lid for a specified time to give them another, and another, and still another chance to slide safely down the slope of the volcano?

Now, this is not to argue that a reasonable transition period is not necessary—TO INSURE THE ECONOMIC WELFARE OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE. Many loyal and patriotic Filipinos feel that it is necessary. To them the President has issued an invitation to make their views known publicly. But here the case is solely for the Fili-

Please turn on the next page

Oct. 24, 1937 *Subscriber's Name* Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
In Vanguardia (3) *cont. Tribune* *Del. 30, 1937*

OTRO CAMBIO ANUNCIA QUEZON EN SU PROCLAMA

**Convoca a sesiones especiales
a la Asamblea, por siete
días, desde el sábado**

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon firmó anoche una proclama convocando a la Asamblea Nacional a sesiones extraordinarias de siete días a partir del sábado, 28 de agosto, con vistas a considerar la aprobación de una ley que fija la fecha de las elecciones de funcionarios provinciales, municipales y de ciudades hacia principios de 1938.

En una declaración expedida a la prensa, el Presidente Quezon manifestó que la convocatoria de estas sesiones extraordinarias le dará asimismo oportunidad para someter otros asuntos a la consideración de la Asamblea Nacional. De fuentes particulares se ha sabido que de entre los asuntos que el Presidente recomendará a la Asamblea será la certificación del resultado del plebiscito nacional sobre el sufragio de la mujer que tuvo lugar en mayo de este año. La certificación de este plebiscito hará posible que las mujeres puedan participar en las próximas elecciones para cargos provinciales y municipales.

La proclama expedida ayer por el Presidente Quezon altera ligeramente el plan convenido en el "caucus" que hubo al mediodía del domingo pasado en el Palacio de Malacañang entre el Presidente Quezon y los miembros de la Asamblea Nacional. En dicho caucus se acordó tentativamente celebrar las elecciones para cargos provinciales y municipales hacia el mes de diciembre de este año con el objeto de que los funcionarios así elegidos puedan asumir sus cargos el mes de enero próximo. Esto se alteró en el sentido de hacer que las elecciones se celebren a principios de 1938 como dice la proclama.

Explicando su proclama, el Presidente Quezon dijo anoche:

"A petición conjunta de más de dos tercios de los miembros de la Asamblea Nacional y todos los gobernadores provinciales hoy presentes en Manila, he convocado a la Asamblea Nacional a una sesión especial con el propósito de fijar la fecha de las elecciones de funcionarios provinciales, municipales y de ciudades que bajo la ley deberá tener lugar en 1938.

"En vista del hecho de que el período mínimo de tiempo necesario para el cumplimiento de los requisitos de la ley electoral en el caso de unas elecciones generales es de 120 días, la convocatoria de la sesión especial fué necesaria para permitir a la Asamblea Nacional a ordenar la celebración de las elecciones a principios de 1938 si considera necesario o conveniente hacerlo.

"Esto me dará también oportunidad para someter otros asuntos ur-

gentes a la consideración de la Asamblea Nacional en estas sesiones especiales."

La sesión especial se abrirá a las 10 a. m. del sábado de acuerdo con la proclama del Presidente.

Los diputados cuyo período de cargo expira a fines del año próximo decidirán la fecha de sus elecciones en sus sesiones ordinarias de este año. Las sesiones ordinarias, de conformidad con la nueva ley, comienzan el 16 de octubre.

El texto de la proclama del Presidente es el siguiente:

"Por cuanto la elección de funcionarios provinciales, de ciudades y municipales había de tener lugar el primer martes de junio de 1937, según las disposiciones del artículo trescientos noventa y tres de la ley No. 2711, conocida por Código Administrativo;

"Por cuanto, por virtud de las disposiciones de la Ley No. 199 del Commonwealth, aprobada el 18 de noviembre de 1936, la elección de semejantes funcionarios fué aplazada hasta el año 1938, en una fecha que sería fijada por la Asamblea Nacional;

"Por cuanto es necesario que la elección de los funcionarios provinciales, de ciudad y municipales se celebren lo mas temprano posible;

"Por cuanto, mas de dos terceras partes de los miembros de la Asamblea Nacional ya se hallan en la ciudad de Manila.

"Por tanto yo, Manuel L. Quezon, Presidente de Filipinas, por virtud de los poderes que me confieren la Constitución y las leyes existentes, por la presente convoco a la Asamblea Nacional a una

sesión para decidir. The most casual reading of the message will reveal this to be the true meaning of the President's view.

It is the sworn duty of the Chief Executive to act always for the protection of the general welfare. It is inconceivable that Mr. Quezon or any Chief Executive should discount the importance to the general welfare of a prosperous foreign commerce. It is unthinkable that he should even consider any step, any measure which would imperil interests which contribute as much to the general welfare as do the foreign businessmen and investors in the Philippines. Therefore, when Mr. Quezon tells the Assembly that the ten-year transition period was established for the benefit of the Filipino people, and not for that of foreign investors who do not have confidence in the Filipino nation, he is in effect inviting foreign business in the Islands to join in what he sincerely believes to be a program designed for the best interests of the Filipinos, and thus also of the foreign businessmen who do business with the Fili-

pinos.

Far from being, therefore, a challenge or a defiance to foreign investors to "take it or leave it," Mr. Quezon's expressions are really an invitation to foreign investors to rededicate their faith in the country in which they have prospered, and to stay and share both in the task of building a stable economy in the Philippines, and in the benefits which will accrue to all from such an economy.

Comment on much of the President's message insofar as it deals with fundamentals must be left for another time. It is sufficient for the present to open for discussion one of his most important declarations. A careful examination of that declaration should leave no doubt as to the intent behind the words, that foreign business in the Philippines may be assured of all the protection which an enlightened democratic government can provide for it.

Pinagtibay Sa Simula Muna Ang Gugulin

Nagkaroon ng malaking karagdagan ang balak na budget ng ciudad sa 1938

Kahapon ay pinagtibay ng hunta munisipal sa pasimula ang balak na budget sa 1938 ng ciudad ng Maynila. Iniharap ito ng alkalde Juan Posadas.

Ang ano mang pagbabago sa budget na ito, ay isasagawa ng

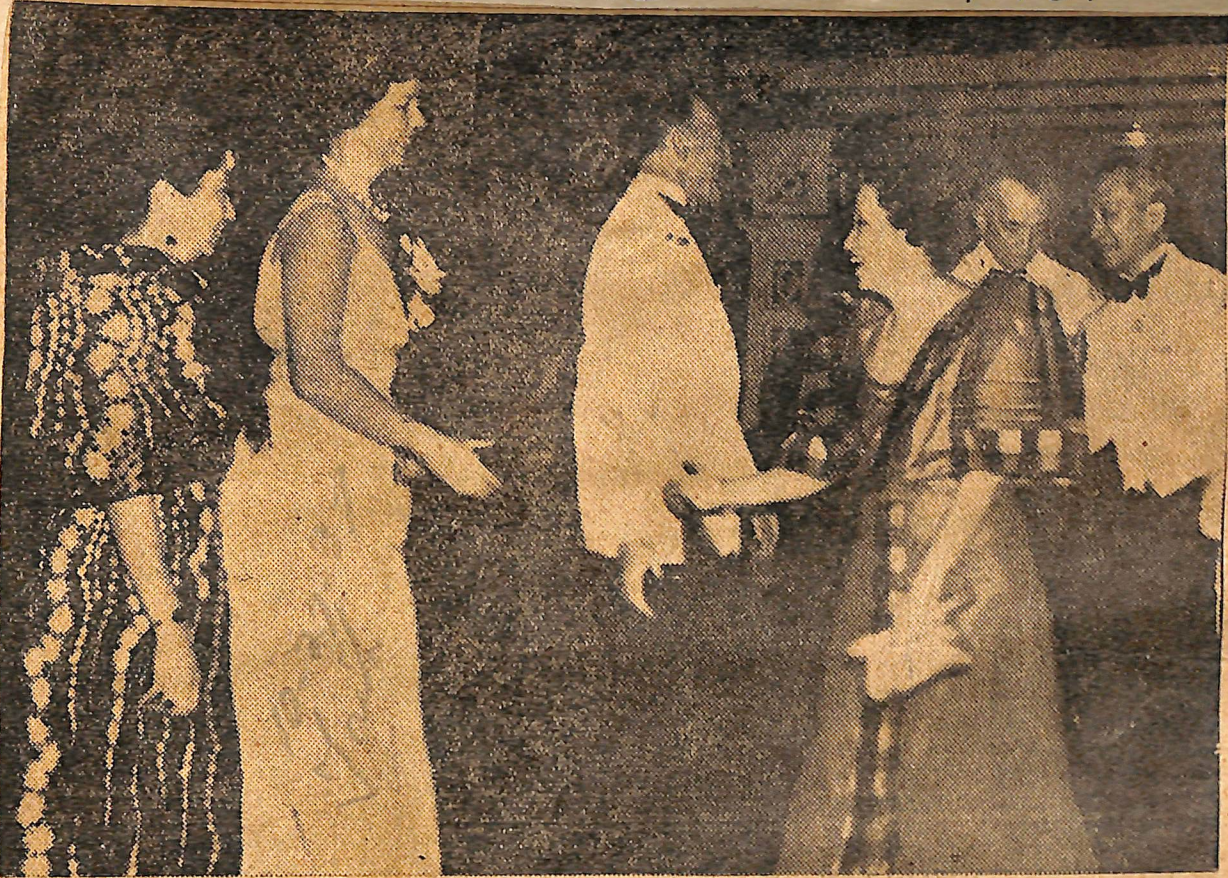
sesión extraordinaria para un período de siete días solamente, comenzando desde el sábado, 28 del actual, a las diez de la mañana, al objeto de considerar la aprobación de una ley que disponga la elección de funcionarios provinciales, de ciudades y municipales, y otras materias que sean sometidas por el

Presidente de Filipinas a la Asamblea Nacional."

Paliba Del. 27, 1937

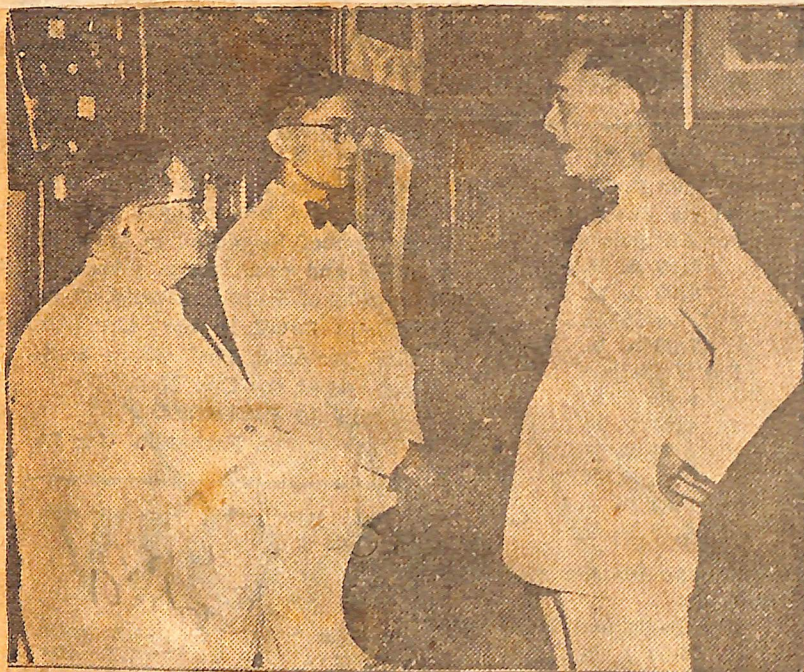
cont... Please turn on the next page

Tribune Oct. 22, 1937



QUEZONS STATE DINNER FOR SAYRES: In honor of the new American High Commissioner for the Philippines Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. Sayre, a large state dinner was given by President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon at the social hall of the Malacañan Palace, on the other side of the Pasig River, last night. Photographed above are Vice-President and Mrs. Sergio Osmeña passing the reception line composed of Mrs. Quezon, Mrs. Sayre, AHC Sayre and President Quezon (left to right). A large group of high ranking government and Army and Navy officials attended the social affair.

Tribune Oct. 22, 1937



PARDONED COMMUNIST AT PALACE—Photo shows Crisanto Evangelista, recently pardoned communist leader, Hermenegildo Cruz, former director of labor, and President Quezon. The first two called on him this morning.

1937
cont. Paliba Oct. 27

hunta bago pagtibayin sa pangwakas ang ordenansa sa mga gugulin. Kailangan munang mapalathala ito sa Gazeta Oficial sa ayos na ordenansa ng mga gugulin, bago mapagpasiyahan sa wakas.

Sa balak na budget ay tinataya na papasok sa kaban ng ciudad buhat sa iba't ibang pagkakakitaan ang P7,995,350 at tinataya naman na ang gugulin sa taong papasok ay aabot sa P7,995,107.07 at walang malalabi kundi ang halagang P242.93 na isang halagang lilitaw na hindi magugugol.

Sa tinatayang magugugol sa 1938 ay mapagkikilala ang karagdang umabot sa P895,625 kung ihambing sa mga nagugol noong 1937. Ang karagdang ito ay dahil sa mga bagong hakbangin ng ciudad, kabilang na rito ang sa pagtuturo, gawaing-bayan at palangiang mga gawain ng ciudad sa kalinisan, pamatay-sunog, pulisia at iba pa.

Kasama rin naman sa mga bagong gugulin ang pagpapataas ng sahod ng mga manggagawa sa ciudad upang kumita ng P1.25 isang araw, bilang hakbangin sa pagpapahalaga sa simulain ng pangulong Quezon sa pagkakaloob ng pinakamababang sahod.

Subscriber's Name

Jus. Manuel L. Quezon

Aerald Oct 28, 1937

Paliba Oct. 27, 1937

Editorial Winners

Miss Leonora O. Diaz of the Laguna high school and Mariano Salvador Moreno are the editorial winners for October and September, respectively.

Miss Diaz, whose editorial is printed above, shows that she is a regular newspaper reader. Her able presentation of her subject is an indication that she is following closely the articles written in the different metropolitan newspapers regarding the minimum wage order issued by President Quezon.

Moreno, of the National Law College, wrote the editorial, "Strained Confidence." Moreno is against President Quezon's denunciation of the courts in connection with the Cuervo-Barredo case. He believes that judges, as arbiters, have no choice if the law is deficient. He thinks that if the law is faulty, the lawmaking body is at fault and should make it a point to right the wrong.

As monthly winners, both Miss Diaz and Moreno are entitled to a year's free subscription to the Manila Daily Bulletin.

El Tiempo Oct. 29, 1937

HAY DIFERENCIA

Aunque hasta ahora no hemos cambiado de opinión en cuanto a la incorporación de La Paz a la ciudad de Iloilo, reconocemos que los vecinos de dicho municipio tienen derecho de protestar contra ella, máxime si sincera, aunque equivocadamente creen que continuando en su status actual, podría su pueblo desenvolverse con mayor rapidéz. Admitimos, inclusive, que tienen motivos para sentirse agraviados por el hecho de haberse dispuesto la disolución como organismo municipal con personalidad propia del citado municipio, sin darles oportunidad de exponer sus propios puntos de vista sobre tan trascendental asunto. Nos parece, sin embargo, que su presidente, Sr. Numeriano Hollero ha ido muy lejos cuando anoche en presencia de 5,000 personas, dijo, parodiando a presidente Quezon, que si se pusiera a su pueblo en l alternativa de tener que elegir entre un presidente malo, pero hijo de La Paz y otro bueno o un angel pero extraño, optaría por el primero.

Hay una inmensa diferencia entre el nacionalismo y el regionalismo, y en nuestra humilde opinión las palabras del presidente Hollero no solo no pueden equipararse con las inolvidables de nuestro actual caudillo nacional, sino que son además indignas de un hombre que por razón de su elevado cargo oficial debe dar ejemplo de sensatez al comun de los ciudadanos.

Paliba Oct. 26, 1937

Nilakad na makaboto ang mga sakdalistang pinatawad ng Pangulo

Kabuyaw, Laguna; Okt. 26. Ang mga Sakdalistang nabilanggo sa Maynila dahil sa nabigong pagbabangon noong Mayo 1935, at pinatawad ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon noong isang taon, matapos matupad ang mababang parusang anim na buwan ay hindi makaboboto sa helalan sa Disiembre 14. Ang kanilang karapatan sa paghalala ya lubos na nawala sa kanila dahil sa hatol na na kanilang tinamo na buhat sa anim na buwan hanggang apat na taon, at ang kanilang indulto ay may pasubali. Gayon man ay pinagisikapan ng mga nasabing mga mamamayan na ang kanilang mga kaanak, at iba pang mga kanayon ay makagamit ng karapatan na sangayon sa kanila ay totoong mahalaga na di dapat sayangin sa nalalapit na pagpipilian. Anak Gulong

PINUPUKAW ANG MAYAMAN

Hinihinging dito gugulin ang salapi at huwag dalhin sa labas

Pagpukaw sa mayayaman upang palabasin o gugulin ang kanilang salapi sa paraang makapagbibigay ng hanap-buhay sa mga walang pinagkakakitan ngayon; pagpuna sa "kasalanan" ng mga pahayagan na nagpapasigla sa malimit na timpalak sa patanyagan at pagandahan ng mga babaing may asawa't dala-ga at pagpansin sa kabataang pilipino na kahi't hindi pa kumikita ay nagtatapon na ng salapi sa mariririgal na kasayahan, ang mga iba pang bagay na binanggit ng pangulong Quezon nang makiparayam kanginang umaga sa mga mamamahayag.

Dito ang salapi huwag sa labas

Pagbanggit sa isang pangulong tudling ng kasambahay naming "The Tribune", pinuri ng pangulo ang maayos na pagkakasulat, subalit pinuna ang paratang na ang pamahalaan na rin ang tila masisisi sa hilig ng kabataan sa mga kasayahan, sapagka't ang Malakanyang o ang pangulo ang nangunguna sa paghahandog ng mariririgal na "party" at pagtitipon sa Palasio.

Sinabi ng pangulo na ang mga kasayahang idinaraos sa Malakanyang ay hindi maihahambing sa ginanap sa malalaking republika o kaharian, kung naghahandog nito ang mga pinuno ng bansa. "Ang mga kasayahang inihahandog ko", anang pangulo, "ay malayong malayo sa ibinibigay ng mga namumuno sa ibang bansa". Nabanggit niya na kahi't ang pamahalaang sobiet sa Moskow ay naghahandog ang ukol sa mga sandata.

Sa samantala ang pahayagan ukol sa ablasion ni Goering, na "Ang apat na taong balak" ay nagsabing ang 30,000,000 na alemang naninirahan sa ibang bansa ay nagiging "saligan sa pag-uuga-li, diwa at kabuhayan, na maaaring maibilap ng Reich na parang kinatawan ng kanilang usapin sa kanikanilang bayang kinaroroonan."

1937

El Doble Oct. 30

Cena esta noche de los Quezon en Malacanang

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, y Doña Aurora A. de Quezon, daran una cena esta noche, a las 8:00 en honor del Congresista Byron B. Harlan y su distinguida senora, que actualmente se encuentran de visita en Manila.

Unas treinta personas formaran la lista de invitados. El banquete tendra lugar en el Palacio de Malacanang.

Graphic Oct 30, 1937

COMMENTS**BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE?**

THE President announced that he is in favor of reviving the bicameral legislature. This involves an amendment to the Constitution, of course.

Aside from the fact that the unicameral Assembly we have at present has not functioned long enough to show inherent defects, or at least enough inherent defects to warrant its replacement by the old bicameral system of lawmaking, there are other considerations which would make postponement of the proposed change prudent.

One of these is the fact that the chief executive can, when the circumstances are favorable, control a legislature with two houses just as easily as he can a unicameral lawmaking body. Another is that chaos is just as much possible in a bicameral legislature as in a lawmaking body with only one house.

The President believes that a lawmaking body like the present Assembly is too easily controlled by the nation's head. This is not quite accurate. If the Assembly is willing to submit to the dictation of the President, it is not because there is something in the nature of a unicameral lawmaking body that makes this dictation inevitable. Dictation of the chief executive is possible only when the lawmakers are willing to submit to that dictation, and this dictation will follow whether the lawmaking body is unicameral or bicameral. Proof of this is the fact that the defunct bicameral legislature was as much under the control of Mr. Quezon as is the present Assembly. The word *control* does not necessarily carry evil odor. Frequently when a majority of lawmakers sees eye to eye with a chief executive and does not obstruct the latter's program (because it agrees with the program), the smooth team work between the executive and legislative departments is interpreted as sign of submission of the lawmakers to the dictation of the chief executive. It can be dictation, but only when the lawmakers are willing to be dictated to.

Congress, composed of two houses, was labeled a rubber stamp during the first administration of President F. D. Roosevelt because Congress supported every important administration measure. But if Congress then was no more than President Roosevelt's rubber stamp, it was because Congress was willing to serve in that capacity. When it decided to serve as such no longer, Congress showed it could do it. It refused to pass Mr. Roosevelt's supreme court revamp bill and the President had to content himself with a compromise. His administration sugar bill Congress also manhandled.

What is needed, obviously, if a submissive lawmaking body is to be avoided, is more independent-minded lawmakers. Political science has not

yet invented a legislature impervious to dictation. And it never will be able to as long as lawmaking bodies are open to lawmakers without backbone.

With respect to the chaos being more probable in a unicameral legislature than in the bicameral kind, evidence shows that chaos, resulting from the legislature backing the chief executive or the other way around, can happen in a two-house legislature as easily as in the one-house kind. Imagine a chief executive belonging to one party and a legislature, bicameral or unicameral, overwhelmingly controlled by another party, and you have all the ingredients necessary for chaos. President Wilson broke his health fighting a Republican Congress. The Philippines had the devil of a time when the Philippine legislature under the leadership of Senate President Quezon came to grips with the then Governor-General Wood. Congress was bicameral under Wilson and still is. The defunct legislature which fought Wood was bicameral. The bicameral system evidently has nothing in itself which can prevent chaotic struggle between the legislative and executive departments of a government, if conditions for conflict are just right.

The bicameral system may be better than the unicameral but better reasons than have been advanced by the President must be brought forward to prove it.

FILIPINIZING FILIPINOS

FILIPINIZE the Filipinos, President Quezon told University of the Philippines educators. We like to believe that the President has in mind the necessity of ending the distressing confusion in the mind of the average product and population of our schools. The students as well as the graduates are terribly confused with respect to values affecting their own lives as well as human relations. Their books tell them something; actualities contradict it. The impact of Western progress has given them an unmistakable Occidental outlook without completely freeing them from the hold of national traditions. They have come to want many things without the means with which to realize them.

It is all very well to say to them, "Get what is worthwhile of the Occident and retain what is good and desirable of your national traits and traditions," but what is worthwhile of the Occident and good and desirable of local traits and traditions? Herein lies the confusion. And herein lies the problem of our educators.

By The Editor

Palisa Oct. 30, 1937

Ibabalik Na Gobierno
Ang M. KAKANG
Mahakuhang

SANGLINGGONG BALITA

Ang Letran Sa...
VICENTE L. DEL FIERRO
Ang Sinag Sa...
Ng Pagkakarili

Muli na namang napatampok sa tanghalan ng mga balita ang pang-ulong Quezon sa linggong ito, sapagka't pagkaraang mabigkas ang kaniyang mensahe sa Asamblea noong Lunes, ay sinimulan na ng bayang manggagawa ang kausang ikandidato siya sa reeleksion pagkaraan ng anim na taon niyang panunungkulan sa panguluhan ng Commonwealth. Sa kabila ng kaniyang pahayag sa mga pahayagan na tutol siya sa reeleksion ay iyan ang pinakamimithi ngayon ng mga mamamayang maralita. Sapagka't apat na taon pa ang hihintayin bago matapos ang panahon ng panunungkulan sa panguluhan, walang makapagsasabi kung magbabago ng isipan ang Pang-ulo at pahiruhod masusugan ang konstitusyon upang bigyang daan ang reeleksion. Kapag nangyari iyan, masasaksihan ng pang-ulong Quezon sa kaniyang mataas na luklukan ang pagluwal ng Republika Pilipina.

Ang politika ay siyang natampak sa mga unang dahon ng mga pahayagang dito. Walang ganong nagawa ang Asamblea Nasional sa boong linggo, at ang Komisyon sa Nominamiento ay hindi nagkaroon ng korum upang magpasiyahan ang nominamiento ni Juan Posadas sa pagka alkalde ng Maynila sa pangalawang panahon.

Sa gitna ng maraming alitan ukol sa mga inspektor sa halalan, sinimulan noong Biernes ng mga botante ang pagpapatala sa iba't ibang presinto sa mga lalawigan. Ang pagpapatala ay magpapatuloy hanggang sa ika-30 ng Oktubre.

Mula sa mga ibang dako ng daigdig, ang mga mahahalagang balita ay ang ukol sa digmaang sino-hapones at digmaang sibil sa Espanya. Buhat sa larangan ng digmaang sino-hapones, ang pinakamahalagang balita ay ang tagumpay ng "8th Route Army" laban sa mga hapones sa lalawigan Shensi at ang pagkabig ng mga hapones na nakapasok sa bakod ng mga kawal na insik na makapaligid sa Sanghay, sa gitna ng pangatawanang tanahalakay sa katihan sa himpapawid.

Ang pinakamahalagang balitang galing sa Espanya ay ang pagkakuha sa Gijon at Aviles ng mga hukbong rebelde ni heneral Franco. Sa kabila ng mga tagumpay na iyan, ay hindi pa mahulaan ang kahihinatnan ng digmaang Sibil, sapagka't ang Madrid ay hawak pang mabuti ng mga hukbong matapat.

MGA PANGYAYARI SA PILIPINAS:

Linggo ni Quezon: Ang pang-ulong Quezon ang bumasa sa ka-

niyang mensahe sa Asamblea Nasional noong Lunes ng hapon, dalawang araw matapos buksan iyan. Sa kaniyang mensahe ay pinanindigan niyang muli ang pagpapaikli sa panahon ng paghahanda at ang kaniyang marubdob na hangaring maisakatuparan ang palatuntunan ng "justicia social" sa kapakanan ng mga mamayang manggagawa at maralita sa Kapuluan. Ang kaniyang talumpati ay pinapurihan sa lahat ng dako.

1. Gumawa siya ng pahayag na tutol sa ano mang kilusang maihahalal na muli ang Pang-ulo ng Commonwealth. Subalit ang bayang manggagawa ang masidhing naghahangad ng kaniyang reeleksion.

2. Sa kaniyang pakikipagpanyam sa mga mamamayang, kaniyang sinabing, lalakarin niyang mabalik ang Batasang may dalawang kapulungan sa Pilipinas, sapagka't pinatunayan ng karanasan na ang lehislaturang may isang kapulungan ay hindi kasiya-siya. Hiniling din niya na huwag magsiaalis sa Kapuluan ang mga dayuhan at magsumikap na magpaunlad ang mga ito sa ilalim ng pangasiwaang pilipino.

3. Hinirang niya si Juan Posadas na maging alkalde ng muli ng Siudad ng Maynila sa loob ng tatlo pang taon.

4. Nagsalita sa harap ng mga rehente at propesor sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas sa tanging pulong na idinaos sa mataas na paralarang nabanggit. Sinabi niyang dapat watasin ng unibersidad ang pagkapilipino ng mga mamamayan sa Pilipinas at magkaroon ng mga nagsipagtapos sa uri at hindi sa bilang.

5. Pinatawad niya sina Gerónimo Castro, Martin Bangayam, Francisco Natividad, Mariano Rueda, Lorenzo Lopez at Dominador Reyes; at pinalayang may pasubali si Mariano Versoza.

6. Pinapurihan ang kaniyang patakaran sa "justicia social" ni na Willis E. Johnson, pang-ulo ng Cincinnati Ball Club at ng isang taga Puerto Rikong naninirahan sa estado ng New York.

7. Tinanggap ang delegasyon ng kabataang nagharap sa kaniya ng isang "memorial" na kumakataig sa kaniyang paninindigan sa usaping Cuevo-Barredo.

Linggo ng Asamblea: Walang gaanong nagawa ang Asamblea sa linggong ito, sapagka't ang karamihan ng kaniyang mga kagawad ay abalang-abala sa pagayos sa mga tutulan at paghahabol ukol sa mga inspektor sa halalan. Ang napatampok lamang ay ang hindi pagkapatibay sa nominamiento ni alkalde Posadas ng Maynila.

Mga Balita sa Politika. Sinimulan noong Biernes ang mga pagpapatala ng mga elektor sa mga halalang munisipal at probinsial na idaraos sa ika-14 ng Disiembre. Ang mga babai ay nakasama ng mga lalaki sa pagpapatala sa mga presinto.

Ang mga huling alitan ukol sa mga inspektor sa halalan ay pagpasiyahan ng Kagawarang Pang-loob.

MacMurray-Yulo: Ipinagpatuloy ng mga kagawad ng haluang lupon ng mga ekspertong pilipino-amerikano ang pagsusuri sa iba't ibang talang natamo mang linggong ito. Noong martes ng hapon nagdaan, ang mga kagawad ay naging mga panauhin sa isang rebisita sa loob ng Bilibid. Naging mga panauhin din sila nina G. at Ginang Benit Ramzon sa tahanan ng mga ito sa Avenida Taft.

Linggo ni McNutt: Ang mataas na komisionado Paul Vories McNutt ay nakinig na mabuti sa tanging mensaheng binasa ng pang-ulong Quezon sa Asamblea Nasional noong Lunes na nagdaan. Naisiyahan siya nang labis, lalong-lalo na sa bahaging tumutukoy sa kaniyang mga katangiang pangmaginoo sa pagiging kinatawan ng Pang-ulo ng Estados Unidos. Subalit noong Biernes lamang niya pinapurihan ang palatuntunan sa "justicia social" na ipinakilala ng pang-ulong Quezon sa kaniyang talumpati. Siya at si Mrs. McNutt ay naging mga panauhin noong Miercoles na nagdaan ng Manila Chamber of Music at ng Union Church noong Biernes ng gabi.

Hukuman: Si Nicolas Gil, pinag-uusig sa pagsasamantala sa halagang P16,000 sa National City Bank sa pamamagitan ng panghuhuwad, ay nilitis na mabuti sa boong linggong ito. Sa linggong papasok ay pasisimulan ang pagsasalaysay ng mga saksi ng pagtatanggol.

Si Sam L. Anderson, nangloot kay R. L. Parker, na nakuman ng halagang P3,700 sa pamamagitan ng pagtututok ng rebolber, ay madaliang pinarusahang mabilanggo ng hukuman. Ang kaniyang katulong na si R. L. Besye ay dinakip noong Biernes.

Kalakal: Bumaba ang mga halaga sa pamilihan ng mga aksion nang magtatapos na ang linggong ito dahil sa panglulupaypay na nangyari sa pamilihan ng mga aksion sa Wall Street.

Nabatid sa pagsisiyasat ng Komisyon ng mga Aksion at Palitan na ang dating pananalapi ng Surigaw-Bulawan Mining Company na umaabot sa mahigit na P200.00 nang taong nagdaang, ay walang natira kungdi P2,000 na lamang sa kasalukuyan.

Iba't Ibang Balita. Ang mga mangangalakal na pilipino ay naging mga panauhin ng hukbong pilipino sa Camp Murphy noong

cent.

Please turn on the next page

Oct. 30, 1937

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Oct. 29, 1937

El Debate

1937

Tribune Nov. 4

QUEZON PASARA CORTO DESCANSO

El presidente Quezon irá próximamente de vacaciones para descansar de los arduos trabajos en relación con el alto puesto que ocupa. Sin embargo su Excelencia el presidente rehusó revelar el sitio donde pasara las vacaciones, diciendo que aun no lo sabe y aun cuando lo supiese no estaba dispuesto a revelarlo pues lo que el persigue es un reposo completo. Sobre cuando durará este futuro retiro se supo que durara poco más o menos de una semana y es motivada por la alta presión de sangre que tiene el presidente.

El presidente Quezon que es bien conocido por sus "desapariciones periódicas" reveló durante la entrevista que sentía otra vez el ansia de retirarse a un sitio aislado para allí tener un reposo absoluto lejos de las preocupaciones subsiguientes a su alto puesto. Hasta ahora no se sabe donde será este retiro presidencial, pero a decir del mismo presidente no será muy distante de Manila. Es objeto de cabalas el punto y fecha de partida pues el presidente tiene establecida la costumbre de no confiar estas cosas a nadie con el resultado de que en el día menos pensado se marcha para el sitio de descanso que haya escogido. Como es su costumbre, solamente el presidente mismo, sabe la fecha exacta de su partida para descansar sin embargo por seguridades dadas por el mismo se cree que el sitio de las vacaciones no será muy distante de Manila.

Instado a dar a la prensa el sitio exacto donde tomará las vacaciones el presidente insistió, "Me estropearais las vacaciones esta semana en punto no muy distante de Manila" y con su genial sonrisa, no añadió nada más.

El Presupuesto Para 1938 Sera De ₱70,000,000

Quezon Explica Que Sera Mayor Por Nuevos Salarios Y Los Aumentos

El presupuesto del Gobierno del Commonwealth para el año 1938 vota un fondo de mas de ₱70,000,000, segun anuncio ayer el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon. No se puede saber aun, sin embargo, la suma total que sera incluida en el presupuesto, pues algunas de sus partidas estan aun en estudio por los miembros del gabinete.

El presupuesto para el año 1938 tendra un aumento de cerca de ₱10,000,000 sobre el actual y la razon de esto es el mayor aumento de los presupuestos para los proyectos de obras publicas y las nuevas actividades y empresas del Gobierno.

El Presidente Quezon declaro que enviara un mensaje especial a la Asamblea Nacional sobre el presupuesto de obras publicas para el proximo año. Revelo que las partidas de obras publicas seran aumentadas, pues, piensa recomendar la asignacion de una porcion del fondo de impuesto de sisa a este efecto.

El presupuesto para el año 1938 sera discutido de un modo definitivo por el gabinete en su sesion de esta tarde. El Presidente lo sometera a la Asamblea el lunes.

El Presidente explico ayer que el presupuesto para el Ejercito no sera tan grande como se habia planeado anteriormente. El plan original era votar un presupuesto adicional de ₱800,000 para cubrir el pago de los salarios que seran reintegrados. Pero el Presidente declaro que el reintegro de salarios no se hara en todos los casos, porque solamente se hara esto con los rasos y los terceros, tenientes. Los que han sido ascendidos en categoria y, por lo tanto, recibido un aumento de sueldo, ya no recibiran el reintegro del 150% de rebaja deducido de sus salarios.

El Presidente Quezon anuncio que la misma politica se observara con los empleados del servicio civil.

000

BIRTH CONTROL TALK SCORED BY PRESIDENT

Called Unpatriotic for Philip-pines—President Talks On Citizenship, Discusses Census, Population Needs

By PABLO VIRAY
Of the Tribune Staff

Citizenship is a matter of personal choice, and no objection should be raised to the reported application for full American citizenship of 60,000 Filipinos residing in the United States, President Manuel L. Quezon declared at his weekly press conference last evening.

Plans for the improvement of census-taking in the Philippines, including the importation of two American census experts to act as advisers to the census commission, were also bared by the President.

The chief executive, likewise, came out against birth control, which he characterized as "unpatriotic," especially if practiced in a new nation like the Philippines to which dense population will mean greater man-power to counteract foreign military aggression or economic penetration.

No individual should be denied the right of preference for allegiance to one government over another, President Quezon stated, if in his choice he sees more prospects for a better life, more protection for his property, and more assurance of personal happiness.

"After all," the President said, "one is not expected to love a country just because he was born in it. A country may be blessed with green meadows, matchless sunsets, blue and placid lakes, and all the beauty of nature, but what good is all this, without food, shelter, and clothing."

Oct. 30, 1937

Monday Mail

Army-Police

THE ROTATION system, similar to the one now enforced in the U.S. army, may be introduced in the high command of the Philippine army, it was announced by President Quezon at the press conference last Wednesday. The President declared that the plan is to rotate officers in the high command. The rotation will be periodic.

Miercoles na nagdaan.

Nagtagumpay si Francis Varona, patnugot ng El Debate at sugo ng DMHM sa pagsisiyasat sa paggawa sa Haway, sa kaniyang pagsisikap na mabigyan ang mga manggagawang pilipino ng kaluwagang makabalik sa Pilipinas sa gugol ng mga pataniman.

Si Florencio Garcia, kawani sa Malakanyang sa mahigit na 18 taon, ay binaril at napatay ng kawal na si Denver D. Albrecht noong Martes ng umaga. Si Albrecht ay lilitisin bukas sa harap ng hukumang militar.

ESTADOS UNIDOS:

Ang pinakamahalagang balitang galing sa Estados Unidos nang linggong ito ay ang pagbagsak ng pamilihan ng mga aksion sa Wall Street, na siyang pinakamalubhang nangyari sapul nang taong 1929. Ang suliraning ito ay sinusubaybayang mabuti ng pang-ulong Roosevelt.

Ang kalihim Cordell Hull ng Estados Unidos ay dumadalaw ngayon sa Kanada bilang tugon sa pagkadalaw noong tag-araw na

nagdaan sa Estados Unidos ng premier William MacKenzie King ng Kanada.

1937
Cont. Police Oct. 30

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

1937

CP Hebal Nov. 2

Bulletin Oct. 30, 1937

Guinto Pide Tres Mil Policías Mas

El Comisionado Propondra Hacer La Policia Nacional Mas Eficaz De Lo Que Es



Leon Guinto

El Comisionado de Seguridad Pública, Leon Guinto esta actualmente considerando el plan de crear 3,000 puestos adicionales de policías.

Con este aumento, el numero total en Filipinas ascendera a unos 12,000 con lo cual la fuerza de la policia llegara a ser casi la mitad de la fuerza regular del ejercito.

La proposicion de aumentar el numero de policias se dice que cuenta con la aprobacion del Presidente Quezon el cual endoso la peticion de la Comision de Seguridad Publica para que la contribucion del gobierno nacional de P50,000 al año se eleve a P1,400,000 anuales.

El presupuesto de la policia nacional durante el año 1938 ascendera aproximadamente a P5,000,000.

Los gobiernos provinciales y municipales y las ciudades especiales, votan en conjunto un presupuesto total de P3,504,042.93 para el sostenimiento de las unidades de policia. Las asignaciones que cada gobierno local concede para la policia se espera que van a ser aumentadas para que la Comision pueda mejorar el servicio, aumentar el personal y pagar sueldos mas aceptables.

Respecto a la ciudad de Manila, la fuerza de policia del gobierno asciende actualmente a 800 policias uniformados. Este numero sera aumentado hasta 1,000, segun los planes de la comision para capacitar a la policia a hacer frente a los frecuentes robos y otras anomalías que se cometen en la ciudad.

Tambien se ha indicado que la

Students Playing Politics, Newspaper Beauty Contests Rapped By Quezon

A bitter attack on the political activities of "half-baked" students and condemnation of newspaper popularity contests as degrading to Filipinos were delivered during a press conference yesterday by President Quezon.

The chief executive explained that he was not opposed to students expressing their political opinions but he felt their outlet should be confined to university and college debating teams.

"In England and in the United States where democracy is a habit acquired by the people during centuries, no one feels that the students should decide the norm of conduct of the government," President Quezon stated. On the other hand, in Spain, Japan and China, the students have acquired the idea of deciding for themselves and in Japan they have reached the extreme point of assassinating their prime minister. He said that the Filipino people do not want such things to happen in this country.

Explaining part of his message to the National Assembly when he referred to the sons of the rich as frivolous, he said that he wanted to contrast those who live in luxury with the poor. He said that the middle class can live in comfort and what he wanted to do is to have such comfort extended to a larger part of the population.

He stated that he was not trying to tell the rich how to spend their money.

"I hope they do spend it, so that the poor can share the benefits," President Quezon said.

Touching on the circulation propaganda indulged in by several newspapers in Manila by holding beauty and popularity contests, President Quezon charged the press with fostering a frivolous attitude among the people.

"The truth is that it seems as if we are having a perpetual carnival," the President said.

"We see continuously in the newspapers queens of beauty and popular women. I think this is completely frivolous."

He pointed out that because of what he called abuse of contests he has prohibited officials in the government to take part in these contests. He disclosed that a government official can easily put pressure on the employees under him to elect his daughter queen for a certain beauty contest.

This constant desire for publicity has made the Filipino people less serious in their viewpoint of life and hence are not succeeding in their business ventures as other nationals, he pointed out. The President declared that newspapers should discourage rather than encourage such trifles.

1937

Herald Nov. 2

Arayat Tenants Ask Quezon To Reserve Land

Coming all the way down from Arayat, Pampanga, to Manila, a delegation of 40 tenants called yesterday on President Manuel L. Quezon to submit a message from 200 other tenants, requesting the reservation of 40 hectares of public land in Arayat for homesite.

The delegation was headed by Pablo G. Tan. The President received the delegates at the door of Malacañan and assured them he would study their petition.

The land had been used as a stone-quarry by the government, but the stone supply having been exhausted already, it is unused. They could use it as a site for their homes, they said.

organizacion final de la policia nacional sufrira posiblemente cierta dilacion debido a que el Comisionado de Seguridad Publica sometera un nuevo proyecto de ley que autorice ciertos cambios que se necesitan efectuar para hacer que el servicio policiaco resulte mas eficiente.

Nov. 3, 1937

La Vanguardia

De los Reyes no se retirará por ahora

Los rumores muy corrientes en Manila en relación con el retiro del General José de los Reyes, preboste del ejército y jefe de la División de la Constabularia, que dicen que ya ha presentado su solicitud de retiro al Presidente Quezon, rogándole que lo apruebe en o antes del mes de diciembre de este año, han sido desmentidos por el mismo interesado durante una entrevista con un representante de "La Vanguardia".

El General De los Reyes negó que haya presentado su solicitud de retiro, si bien admitió que pien-

sa retirarse del servicio debido a su edad, pero que eso será para el año que viene.

Los motivos de su determinación de retirarse son, según el General De los Reyes, el deseo de descansar después de muchos años de servicio en el Gobierno, más el hecho de que él desea dar oportunidad a otros oficiales más jóvenes que él y que han demostrado mucha aptitud en el servicio.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Graphic Nov. 4, 1937

Palib Nov. 5, 1937

Quezon Raps Youth's Meddling In Politics

Youth in politics was placed on the carpet by President Quezon in his weekly conference last Wednesday. He criticized the recent political movements among local students and the youths' apparent desire to try to decide major government policies. He believes that the young people are neither fully trained nor sufficiently experienced to dictate the policies of the government. Let the grey political heads, who are less prone to be moved by passion and more amenable to reason, do such burdensome tasks, the President said in effect.

The President advises the youth to confine its interest in public affairs to college debating clubs, instead of dabbling in active politics.

In decrying this dangerous tendency of our young people, he cited the examples of Spain, Japan, and China where the students tried to decide the major policies of the government and in one of these countries they went to the extent of assassinating their prime minister. "Do you want that to happen here?" asked the President.

In passing, the chief executive also rapped the frivolous and extravagant tendencies of the present age, blamed the press for promoting beauty and popularity contest which tend to encourage the spirit of frivolity.

Commenting on the editorial of a local daily newspaper last Sunday, President Quezon declared that, when, in his message to the

Assembly, he mentioned that the children of the rich are more prone to give more interest to frivolities rather than to serious work, he said that the rich can live in luxury because they have the means, but he did not say that they do so. He declared it was not a criticism against the rich but rather a plea that more people should live as the middle class do.

In answer to that part of the editorial which blames the higher authorities for the frivolities, the President said that as head of the government, he has to arrange for a certain amount of social life, this being done by the heads of all nations.

Observed he: "You must understand that these are facts of life. I am not attempting to create a society of monks, and, if I did, I would fail. There is a difference between those who have earned their wealth enjoying it, and those who are just preparing to make money."

1937

Palib Nov. 7

mga papulong na pangbayan

Ang mga kamalian at hindi wastong pangang-iwa sa mga kapangbayan, ay siyang ilalahad sa Miting ng mga Tagasalungat, na idaraos sa ika 8 ng gabi, sa daang Guipit, Sampaloc, sa ika 9 ng kasalukuyan, at gayon din sa Miting na idaraos sa Moriones, sa ika 8 ng gabi ng ika 13 ng buwang ito, ayon sa isang pahayag ni G. Manuel de la Fuente, Pangulo ng Pangkating Demokrata, sa Frente Popular.

Sa mga miting ng mga Nacionalista fusionista ay walang naririnig kundi pawang mga papuri sa pamahalaan at sa politika ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, ngunit ang mga masa amang hakbang na nagawa at ginagawa ay hindi ipinagtatapat sa bayan. Kaya't ang mga tagasalungat ay magdaraos naman ng miting upang ilahad sa madla ang mga bagay na ayaw ilahad ng mga kumakati sa pamahalaan, sabi ng Pangulong De la Fuente.

Ang miting sa Guipit, sa ika 9 ng Oktubre at ang miting sa Moriones, sa ika 13 naman, sa ganap na ika 8 ng gabi, ay inaasahang dadaluhan ng makapal na tao.

"Ang pamamahala sa bayan ay hindi dapat maging sarili lamang ng mga taong walang hinahangad kundi ang pananatili nila sa mataas na tungkulin", ani G. de la Fuente.

mga papulong na pangbayan

Ang lahat ng kaukus ng lapiang Nasionalista na nakatakdang idaraos bukas ng gabi sa iba't ibang daiko ng Maynila, kabilang na ang ipinag-anyaya ni Ramon Montenegro sa San Nicolas ay hindi itutuloy dahil sa proklamasyon ng mga kandidato opisial sa pagka-konsehal ng nabanggit na lapiang na idaraos din bukas ng gabi sa Lwasarg Moriones.

Kapangyarihan ng Suministros na sa iba ipinagkaloob

Sa bisa ng kautusang tagapagpaganap na linagdaan kanginuel L. Quezon ay ilinipat sa tanggapan ng budget buhat sa dibision ng suministros ang "kapangyarihan sa mga di nagagamit at napapabayaang kasangkapan at kagamitan ng pamahalaang pangbansa". ng utos ay nagsusugos sa unang ilinagdaang kautusan blg. 93 ng kasalukuyang taon. Ang layunin ng bagong utos ng punong pamahalaan sa pagbili ng mga kasangkapan.

Upang matupad ang bisa ng kautusan, ang pamahalaan ay magtatayo ng isang talyer na pagtitinggalan sa lahat ng lumang kasangkapan at dito rin aayusin ang ano mang kasiraan, ukalng magagawa pa ang pag-aayos, upang magamit uli, sa halip na bumili ng mga bago. Ang baw't kagawaran, kawanihan at tanggapan ng pamahalaang pangbansa ay may sadyang partida ukol sa mga kasangkapan, at tuwing mangangailangan ay nakabibili kahi't sa labas. Dahil sa dating pamamalakad na ito ay malaki ring halaga ang nagugugol.

Liniwanag ng pangulo sa kaniyang utos na tatanggapin at lingatan ng tanggapan ng budget ang lahat ng kasangkapang luma, aayusin, itatakda ang halaga ayon sa lagay ng pamilihan, at ipagkakaloob sa alin mang sangay ng pamahalaan na mangangailangan. Hindi pahihintulutan ang alin mang tanggapan na magingat ng mga kasangkapang hindi ginagamit at sa halip ay ipagkakaloob agad ito sa tanggapan ng budget. Kung mangangailangan ang alin mang tanggapan ng ano mang kasangkapan ay ipatatalastas sa komisionado ng budget, at ito naman ay hahanap muna sa mga luma at inayos na kaniyang iniingatan upang dito na lamang magbuhay ang ibibigay at huwag nang bumili ng bago na mahal.

1937

El Sol Nov. 4

La Recepción Y Baile En Honor De Los Dip. El 14 Del Corriente

(Especial para El Sol)

MANILA, nov. 4.—La recepcion y baile que daran el Presidente Quezon y su distinguida señora, Dña. Aurora A. de Quezon, en honor del Locutor Gil Montilla y miembros de la Asamblea Nacional se han pospuesto para el 14 del actual, vispera de la celebracion del segundo aniversario del gobierno de la Mancomunidad.

El acto tendra lugar en los salones del palacio de Malacañang, a las 9 en punto de la noche, segun se supo esta mañana de fuentes autoridades del citado palacio presidencial.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel. L. Quezon
La Vanguardia Nov. 4, 1937



Fotografías tomadas en la sala del Metropolitano, durante la representación de "Pleasure Bound", anoche. (1) El Presidente y la Primera Dama, en el intermedio de la función. (2) El Presidente Quezon, con la Sra. Angela O. de Zobel, principal organizadora de la función (en medio), durante la representación. (3) La Sra. Conchita Sinico, una de las organizadoras. (4) La Orquesta Argentina. (5) Lily Pardo de Tavera en "La Bomba", rumba cubana. (6) Dos niñas participantes, apagando la sed en uno de los intermedios de la función.

Nov. 6, 1937
 Eso de Samar

1937
 Tribune Nov. 11

1937
 Advertiser Nov. 11

Para Hacer Justicia Al Pobre

En un razonado mensaje enviado a principios de esta semana a la Asamblea el Presidente Hon. Manuel Quezon ha recomendado que se vote una ley aboliendo el impuesto de la cedula personal. Es parte de su programa de acción para hacer justicia al pobre. Los ediles de la Asamblea favorecen la medida y el Presidente espera verla realizada antes del segundo aniversario de la Mancomunidad. Los Sres Haussermann, Gaches y otros magnates del comercio están en contra del plan.

WILL HEAR PROTEST

Protests against tax bills passed by the National Assembly, will be entertained by President Manuel L. Quezon before he acts on those measures, it was announced at Malacañan last night.

Besides the bills increasing taxes on merchandise and sales of stocks, the President will be ready to consider suggestions affecting other tax measures, such as bill No. 1912, increasing licenses for firearms; bill No. 2198, affecting taxes on first and second class bars; bill 2356, increasing the merchants and privilege tax; bill 2396, providing an export fee of 20 percent on shells; 2418 fixing a tax on leaf tobacco; and 2359, penalizing owners of unpaid tax articles.

Clash Between Chief Executive And Nat'l Assembly Is Feared

Quezon Believes Money Matter Should Originate In Executive Dept.

MANILA, Nov. 11.— The appropriation committee of the National Assembly expressed the belief that a controversy will soon arise between the President and members of the national legislative body

Please turn on the next page

Assembly

Sitting Pretty

Submitting the 1938 budget to the assembly this week, President Manuel Quezon gloated over "the highest mark (in income) ever reached in the financial history of the government of the Philippines." With P108,534,400 collected on coconut oil excise tax refunds by September 30, 1937, plus an estimated P7,500,000 to be collected by the end of this year, government revenue was expected to reach the stupendous sum of P204,131,890.

The total estimated regular income accruing to the general fund is P80,445,700. Of this amount the President asked the assembly to appropriate P76,296,207 for ordinary operating expenses, leaving a surplus of P4,149,492. But 1938 expenses will be P9,585,426 greater than those for 1937.

"This increase," explained the President, "is due principally to the intensification and needed expansion of the different public services, the establishment of new services authorized by various laws, and the restoration of the rates of salaries received by officers and employees in 1932."

Happiest beneficiary of the general increase will be the Philippine army, whose appropriation has been increased to P16,454,510. With a carry-over from this year of P5,310,000, the army will have a total of P21,764,510 to spend, in addition to a P3,000,000 appropriation for its construction program, included in the public works bill. Upped have been appropriations for army equipment, armament and supplies. New items recommended are mobilization equipment and an off-shore patrol.

Also recommended by the President were the promotion of Budget Commissioner Serafin Marabut to the rank and pay of a department secretary, the abolition of the Belo fund, promotion of tourist trade under the supervision of the Manila railroad company.

Sitting pretty with the biggest income ever, the President also recommended the abolition of the P2 cedula tax. A carry-over from Spanish empire tribute, the revolutionary government of Emilio Aguinaldo only re-



ARMY CHIEF SANTOS
His army struck gold.

duced it, and the Philippine commission only standardized it at P1 and later at P2.

Obviously unfair since it was a blanket tax without consideration for the ability of the taxed to pay, the cedula also became a prolific source of electoral corruption. No one could vote who had not paid his cedula. It became an accepted campaign practice to purchase the vote through the thinly disguised expedient of paying the voter's cedula tax. No candidate could hope to win who did not have a generous expense account open for the purpose.

Despite numerous efforts to abolish it, however, the government never threw its support behind bills filed for the purpose, principally because it was a fruitful source of revenue: an estimated P4,000,000 yearly for provincial and municipal governments. The most that the central powers did was to prohibit imprisonment for failure to pay it in a constitutional provision. Recently also the proceeds were diverted to school funds. With the coconut oil excise tax millions now available, the President felt the time had come to kill the tax.

"Now we can safely abolish the cedula tax," he wrote to the assembly this week, "and do an act of justice to our laboring classes, thus closing forever a chapter in the history of taxation in our country that brought no honor to the government and caused untold hardships to the majority of our people."

"When the assembly shall have enacted the law abolishing the cedula tax, I shall recommend the appropriation of a sum equal to the amount of revenues that will be lost to the provinces and municipalities, from the accumulated surplus of the consolidated general fund, to be given the provincial and municipal governments until a substitute regular source of income, that will weigh upon those who can well pay it without undue hardship, is found."

Already filed in the assembly at the time of the President's message was a bill abolishing the cedula tax. Sponsors were Vicente Rama, long a crusader against the cedula (see FRONT

BIBILI NG MGA MAKALAGONG KASANGKAPAN

Palalakasin ang hukbo sa bagong guguling ilalaan ng Kapulungan

Nanguguna sa palatuntunan ng hukbong pilipino sa taong papasok ang pagbili ng mga makabagong kasangkapan, sa pamamagitan ng dagdag na guguling itinagubilin ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa kapulungang pangbansa. Sa mga kagamitang iyan ay kabilang ang mga sasakyang may baluti, mga makina, mga kabayo at mga kasangkapan sa panggagamot na iminunungkahing gugulan ng P3,463,600, pinakamalaking partida sa budget ng hukbo na ang kabuuan ay P21,764,510.

Ang malaking gugulin sa hukbo ay naaalinis sa bales ng pangasiwaan na maihandang maaga ang palatuntunan sa tanggulang bansa, dahil sa mungkahi ng punong tagapagpaganap na pagahin ang pagsasarili ng Pilipinas kay sa itinatadhana ng batas Tydings-McDuffie.

Sumusunod na malaking partida sa panukalang gugulin ng hukbo ay ang pagtatayo sa taliba sa mga daungan at ang ukol sa pangkat sa babala at kimika na ang hinihinging ilaan ay P1,489,273. Magsisimula na sa taong papasok ang Jangkat sa himpapawid na ang halagang kailangan ay ibayo kay sa kasalukuyang taon, sapagkat ang itinagubilin ng pangulong Quezon ay P506,100 laban sa P222,500 lamang sa taong ito. Itinatagubilin din ang paglalaan ng P14,250 na sahod ng mga mekaniko sa pangkat na nabanggit.

Ang mga iba pang partida sa panukalang budget ng hukbo sa taong hahaili ay ang sumusunod:

Pangbayan ng "allowance" sa tinatangkilik ng mga kadeteng nagsasanay, P60,000; sahod ng mga lupon sa pagtanggap (acceptance) na hindi pinaglaanan ng gugulin nang nakaraang taon, P50,000; sa pangkat ng inhenieria, P121,480.

Ang pagkasundo ng 10 superbisor na pangpurok sa pagsasaka na sa sahod ng P1,200 ang bawat isa isang taon, ay itinagubilin din upang maisagawa ang isang bahagi ng palatuntunan sa layong ang lahat ng himpilang sanayan ay kumita ng sapat sa kaniyang pangangailangan.

Nabatid din na ang panukalang pagpapakilos ng lahat ng pangkat ng hukbo sa ika 15 ng Nobiembre dahil sa ikalawang anibersario ng Commonwealth ay iniurong, at walang pagpapakilos na gagawin kungdi sa taong hahaili.

PAGE FACES) and Miguel Cuenco.

After the message separate bills for cedula abolition were filed by Dominador M. Tan, Juan L. Luna, Gregorio Perfecto, and Arsenio Bonifacio, in a last-minute rush for the Presidential band wagon.

Nov. 11, 1937

Cent. Advertiser

over expenses of the national government, it was freely expressed in political circles yesterday.

The President was learned to have expressed the opinion that all matters of expenses must originate from the executive department, not from the legislative body. President Quezon was learned to have told those around him that the National Assembly cannot initiate or authorize any expenditure of the national government unless recommended by the executive department.

Manabuhay Nov. 9, 1937

Nalipos Ng Sigla Ang Piging At Sayawang Inihandog Kay Lois MacMurray

Naging masiglang gayon na lamang ang piging na inihandog ni Bb. Aurora Quezon, pinakamatandang anak ng pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon sa karangalan ni Miss Lois MacMurray, magandang anak na dalaga ni embahador John Van A. MacMurray, pang-ulo ng hahuang lupon ng mga dalubhasa, na ginanap sa lahayan ng mga Quezon sa daang Roberts, Pasay, noong Linggo ng gabí. Kabilang sa mga panauhing ang maraming kabigyan ng nagpiging na naghandog sa kaniya ng salo-salo noong kaniyang nakaraang kaarawan.

Bukod sa salo-salo ay nagkaron din ng sayawang inabot nanggang ita-10:30 ng gabí.

Nagtimpalakan sa ganda ang kasuutan ng mga panauhing dalagang nabibilang sa kabataan

1937

Taliba Nov. 11

Hindi Iniukol Sa Pangulo Ang Martsa Ni Franco

Sa pagpapaliwanag sa nangyari noong Linggo sa piging ng mga nagtapos sa kolehiyo ng San Juan de Letran na naging dahil ng pagtuligsa ng pangulong Manuel L. L. Quezon sa pagkakatatugtog sa martsa ng mga manghihimagsik na kastila, sinabi kahapon ng pari Juan Labrador, rektor ng kolehiyo, na ang gayon ay walang pakahulugang politiko at hindi iniukol sa pangulong Quezon.

Ipinahayag ng pari Labrador na tinugtog ang martsa sa karangalan ni don Enrique Carrion, pangulo ng La Yebena, na nagkalob ng isang "scholarship" sa wikang kastila at ng isang trofeo sa kolehiyo.

Ang tuligsa ng pangulong Quezon ay inihayag sa kaniyang pagtatalumpati bilang panauhing pangdangal ng pagkakataong yaon. Pagtugon sa pari Labrador na nagpakilalang siya ang "lalaking tapat at may bukas na loob, sapagka't sinasabi niya ang kaniyang dinaramdam at dinaramdam niya ang kaniyang sinasabi" ipinahayag ng pangulong Quezon na kaniyang bibigyan ang rektor ng "isang halimbawa ng kaniyang katapatan"

At ang halimbawa ng katapatan ay kaniyang inihayag sa pagsabing sa piging na yaon ay nagangap ang isang gawing nagpapakilala ng di paggalang sa pangulo ng Commonwealth sa pamamagitan ng pagtugtog ng martsa ng mga manghihimagsik pagkatapos na matugtog ang "Marseillas" at ang tugtuging pangbansang pilipino

na kinabibilangan nina:

Binibining Josefa Alunan, Lourdes Alunan, Mary Angara, Eva Araneta, Tony Arroyo, Tomas Benitez, Phil Buencamino, Lily Canettemont, Charing Carrasco, Johnny Chuidian, Jose Cuyugan, Helen Dossor.

Nena Fabella, Evelyn Fabella, Johnny Fabella, Pepe Fabella, Basil Francisco, Teddy Francisco, Miss Paching Gana, David Imperial, James Jalbuena, Lieutenant Ramon Laconico, Carlos Laconson, Inday Laconson, Tessie Ladao, Amada de Leon, Manuel de Leon, Luis Lim, Manuel Manahan, Miss Agnes Day, Miss Catherine Cotterman, John Noble, at Lindsay Fletcher.

Teniente Pedro Molina, Rita Molina, Jaime Montilla, Eddie Montinola, Manuel Nieto, Rene Nieto, Tropy Ocampo, Naty Ossorio, Leonardo Ossorio, Chona Recto, Dudong Recto, Ramon del Rosario, Ernesto Santos, Nori Sison, Tony Sison, George Vargas, George Vargas, Jr., Luis Vasquez, Bertito Zamora at Tony Zuheta.

11, 1937

cont. Taliba Nov.

sa liwasang Moriones na susundan ng pagpapakilala sa mga kandidato ay magkakaroon muna ng pamahayag na magsisimula sa dulo ng Gagalangin, maglalagos sa mga hayag na lansangan ng Tundo at hahantong sa liwasang Moriones. Sa pamahayag na ito ay lalahok ang mga nasionalistang tutol sa kombensyon at nagtataguyod sa mga kandidato ng blokle.

Ang mga kandidato ng blokeng ito ay sina Gavino Fernando Viola, Agaton Evangelista, Miguel T. Halili, Federico Amacio, Celestino Sagalongos, Dionisio Banting, Zolito Arevalo at Alejandro Panis. Walo lamang ang kandidato sapagka't tumanggi ang nahirang na sina Don Manuel Tambuting at konsehal Vicente Alindada, bagama't inaamin ng dalawang huli na hindi nga malinis ang kombensyon.

1937

Taliba Nov. 6

"Rotonda" Proposed

President Manuel L. Quezon directing traffic on Rizal Avenue and Blumentritt last Saturday evening may result in the construction of a "rotonda" in that corner to prevent traffic congestion, it was learned last night.

Such a rotonda, according to Secretary Jorge B. Vargas, who suggested the idea, will make traffic flow in only one direction. This will prevent a jam such as that in which the President was caught.

CEBU LABORERS NOW RECEIVING MINIMUM WAGE

Provincial Board Approves Resolution Carrying Out Executive Order

P1 DAILY WAGE

In Line With Intention Of Prov'l Government To Give Living Wage

The prosperity of the provincial government which is shown in the heavy collection of taxes, is to be shared with proportionately by the laborers in the public works by virtue of a resolution approved by the provincial board.

In accordance with the Quezon policy of social justice and of the Executive Order defining the minimum wage to the laborers working in the public works, Board Member Genaro Maramara presented a resolution providing the minimum daily wage of all laborers of the provincial government of Cebu from P.75 to P1.00 when working within the City of Cebu, and from P.60 to P.80 when working in the

other parts of the province of Cebu outside the City. This new scale of the laborers' wages was effective since the first day of this month.

The provincial government has shown a remarkable progress within the last few months judging from the collection of taxes. The author of the resolution which gives the minimum wage to the laborers explained yesterday that the provincial board was merely acting in line with the Quezon policy of social justice. As a matter of fact, he said, it has been the intention of the provincial board to help the laboring class working under the provincial government to give them a living wage as much as the provincial funds can afford.

All chiefs of the different departments of the provincial government have been notified to carry out the provisions of this resolution with regard to laborers under their respective departments.

Receipts Drop

Collections started to decline until it reached a low of ₱4,324,914 in 1933, the depression year. Last year due to the increased number of delinquents the cedula collections dropped lower still. Through the recommendation of Internal Revenue Collector Alfredo Yateo, delinquencies were condoned with the enactment of a law passed under the Commonwealth regime. As expected this law skyrocketed collections to an unprecedented height.

The cedula tax is a per capita tax adopted from the Spanish regime by the United States military government, at first for purposes of identification. It was converted into a regular source of revenue in 1901. A move to abolish it was initiated some 15 years ago, but was pigeon-holed in the then Philippine Senate. Abolition of the tax was revived during the Constitutional Convention on the grounds that it was a social anachronism, burdensome to the people. The move did not progress until President Quezon himself worked for its abolition, sent a message to the national assembly on November 1 branding it a "stigma of slavery".

Tax 53 Years Old

The abolition was finally approved on November 5, after an existence of exactly 53 years, four months and seven days.

Under the American regime disposition of proceeds of cedula tax was enunciated in the administrative code as follows:

"In the provinces where the cedula tax is fixed at one peso its proceeds shall go equally to the province and municipality wherein collected. In provinces where the tax is fixed at two pesos the extra peso shall accrue to the road and bridge fund or the road and public

works funds of the province, the other peso being divided equally between the province and the municipality as before."

Lately, however, with a gasoline and road fund from which to draw for public works projects, the entire cedula tax collection was devoted to the advancement of education. But in spite of this, the Philippines last year still faced the recurrent school crisis arising from the lack of funds.

Dates Back To 1884

The cedula tax dates as far back as July 1, 1884, and was classified into three kinds, based on the financial status of the contributor. At the time, it was more like an income tax. A Royal Order promulgated on March 6, 1884, required even women to purchase a cedula certificate "to insure identification". The original cedula tax law required every person above 18 to pay, regardless of race, nationality, creed or sex. Even military officers in active service, their wives and children over 18 years, and transient priests were required to pay.

Later, the cedula tax was divided into 16 different classes ranging from 50 centavos for members of families of soldiers, to ₱37.50 for those who had an annual income of ₱8,000 and more.

ALAS EXPLAINS

Budget Provision Covering Navigation Division

Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas has written to President Manuel L. Quezon informing the President of the absence of a provision in the budget for 1938 restoring the original salaries of the personnel of the navigation division of the bureau of customs, including the officers of customs coastguards.

The secretary of finance explained that the failure to insert the corresponding provision was not due to a deliberate act. When he called the bureau chiefs to a conference, they were given instruction to prepare a budget so that the salaries of the officials and employees would be divisible by five. William Baxter, chief of the division of hulls and boilers of the bureau of customs, who was to prepare the budget, for the navigation division, was present at that conference.

However, the cabinet decided to effect a restoration of the salaries of officials and employees, except in the case of those who have had substantial increase during the year. Secretary Alas issued further instructions to carry out the decision of the cabinet in the preparation of the 1938 budget. When this instruction was given out, it was explained; Boxter was ill with typhoid fever and did not receive the instruction. When he recovered, he prepared his division's budget in accordance with the first instruction and this budget was included in the general budgetary plan, which was approved by the cabinet and submitted by the President to the National Assembly. It was only after this that the oversight was discovered.

Talibon Nov. 11, 1937

Pagpapakilala
Ng Kandidato

Nakatakda sa Linggo ng hapon, sapul sa ganap na ika 2, ang pagpapakilala sa mga kandidato ng "Bloque Popular Nacionalista" na idaraos sa liwasang Moriones, Tundo. Ang bloke ng ito ay binubuu ng mga nasionalista na hindi nasiyahan sa kinalabasan ng kombensiyong idinaos sa Jose Rizal Memorial Stadium, kaya ipinasiyang magharap ng sariling tiket sa halatang idaraos sa ika 14 ng Disiembre ng kasalukuyang taon. Ang bloke, ayon sa paliwanag ng mga tagapagtaguyod, ay matapat sa liderato ng pangulong Quezon at ipinagtatangol ang pangasiwaan nito, lalo na ang palatuntunan sa katarungang panglipunan.

Bago idaos ang malaking miting

cont.

Please turn on the next page

CEDULA INCOME
SINCE 1905 IS
₱146,799,858.20

Abolition Of Tax Like
'Killing Goose That Laid
Golden Eggs', Claim

NO SUBSTITUTE

Annual Subsidy To Prov-
inces Must Be Paid
To Take Place

By CARLOS NIVERA

Abolition of the edula or personal tax, one of the greatest sources of revenue for local governments, was likened by government money experts to "killing the goose that laid the golden eggs."

Since 1905 the cedula tax has given the government the enormous sum of ₱146,799,858.20, including collections for the first ten months of 1937, the collector of internal revenue disclosed for the first time yesterday.

The cedula tax has no parallel as a revenue source because to collect about ₱5,000,000 annually, the expense for printing, distributing, and recording the certificates amounts to not more than ₱15,000 each year, it was pointed out. Due to abolition of the tax, the government has wasted about ₱12,000 for the distribution and printing of certificates which will no longer be used, according to internal revenue officials.

Must Find New Sources

With the abolition of this tax, the national government will have to give local governments a subsidy of about ₱5,000,000 annually, or necessarily curtail public works projects and educational activities. Financial experts said that so long as the coconut excise tax refund lasts, the national government will be able to cover the loss from the abolition of the cedula tax.

It was predicted, however, that within ten years at the rate the coconut excise money is being appropriated and spent, the national government will find it difficult to release to local governments an annual subsidy of ₱5,000,000. New sources of revenue must be introduced, but it would be impossible, without causing resentment on the part of the people, to re-adopt the cedula tax.

"It is a pity that the cedula tax was abolished just at a time when collections were on the rise due to the enactment of a law last year condoning all delinquencies provided they bought their certificates before May 1, 1937," one expert pointed out.

El gobierno no da buen ejemplo de justicia social, dijo G. B. Guevara

Recordando que la caridad deb- empez- re la propi- c- sa, el ex- juez Guillermo B. Guevara presidente de la Liga, de Abogados, declaro en su discurso de introduccion de los oradores en el banquete de viernes ant- pasado, que el Jefe actual de nuestro gobierno debiera comenzar su obra de la promocion de la justicia social haciendola efectiva en las esferas mismas del gobierno, donde hay una notable desproporcion entre los sueldos de los "jefes" y el de los empleados de baja categoria.

Guevara hizo su digresion de la justicia social en la forma siguiente:

"El Presidente Quezon se ha dejado decir que sus criticos y los intitolados defensores de la judicatura son enemigos, o por los menos, refractarios a la justicia social.

"No sabemos a punto fijo que

entiende nuestro Presidente por justicia social. Si para el justicia social quiere decir que en toda contienda judicial, o de otra clase el pobre o el obrero ha de tener siempre la razon o la justicia de su parte, por el mero hecho de ser pobre, y el rico o el pudiente no la ha de tener, obrada razon tiene el Sr. Quezon para decir que somos contrarios o adversarios de la justicias social. Pero si por justicia social el enti de la realizacion de un cierto equilibrio o igualdad en las clases sociales dentro de concepto clasico de la justicia distributiva, en forma tal que mejorando las condiciones sociales y economicas del obrero, se le considere como colaborador o co-eficiente en el fomento de la riqueza nacional y del bienestar 'social', retribuyendo adecuada y proporcionalmente el trabajo que aporte y rinde en su asociacion con el capitalista, y haciendo en su favor cuantas concesiones sean neces-

arias para su mejoramiento y progreso hasta donde sean congruentes con la conservacion y promulgacion de los intereses y derechos de su socio, el capitalista, entonces diremos una y mil veces que estamos con el Sr. Quezon como adaid y propugnador de la justicia social.

"En relacion con esto, si se me permite otra digresion, dire que el Jefe actual de nuestro gobierno debiera comenzar su obra de la promocion de la justicia social haciendola efectiva en las esferas mismas del gobierno. Si existe un desnivel economico en nuestras clases sociales, ese desnivel es mas pronunciado en las esferas gubernamentales. No hay mas que echar una ojeada a los presupuestos fiscales para ver que por cada Jefe de Departamento o Division se sacrifican unos quince o veinte requenios empleados, debido a que el sueldo con que se remunera el puesto de Jefe, por su enorme cuantia, absorbe el dinero publico que tendria mejor empleo si se distribuyera entre varios pequenios empleados. Hay ademass una desproporcion rotale en-

Paliba Nov. 10, 1937



PRESIDENT Quezon was quoted the other day as having declared that the minority's political issues, as they have been presented in the present campaign's initial rallies, are silly. At about the same time he was reported as having said that "it is futile for candidates for provincial and municipal offices to discuss national issues or national policies x x x unless

perhaps it is used as an opportunity to educate and inform the people as to the meaning and import of such policies and to create public opinion for or against them, which is one of the plausible objectives of an electoral campaign."

Aside from the educative and informative benefits from the discussion of national issues and policies, however, such a discussion has been made necessary and opportune. Due to the fusion of the coalesced "anti" and "pro" parties, the formation of a new opposition party, and the coming political debut of the women, the bulk of the country's voters are shopping for parties. Indeed, if national platform had not been meant to count in the coming December elections, the conversion of the coalition into a fusion would not have been so timed as to enable the fusion party, if it can, to control most of the municipal and provincial offices.

But, of course, President Quezon's McCrory shirts as a political issue are stupid, and the threats of revolution voiced by some minority stump speakers are puerile. Every one, including President Quezon, however, seems to be pledged to be helpful and benevolent to the opposition. Why, then, should we not go beyond merely promising aid and actually help the minority group by giving it the thing it most direly needs—a party platform?

★ ★ ★ ★

tre la paga de un alto funcionario y el salario de un empleado de baja categoria. En el Japon, donde no se habla ni se predica ni anuncia a pregon y tambor batente la justicia social no existe tal desproporcion de sueldo entre funcionarios superiores y empleados subalternos. Alla la proporcion entre unos y otros es de uno a cinco a lo mas, mientras que aqui en nuestro pais la proporcion, mejor dicho la desproporcion, es de uno a 15 o hasta 20. No puede haber justicia social mientras el Jefe de la Man omunidad no haga un reajuste haciendo que la desproporcion o el desnivel entre grandes y pequenios en el gobierno no sea tan escandaloso, como de uno a quince, como es en la actualidad. Para remediar ese desequilibrio no hay mas que esta alternativa: o acm ntr los jurnales y salarios de los obreros y pequenios empleados del gobierno en tal forma que la proporcion entre grandes y pequenios no sea mas que de uno a cuatro o de cuatro a cinco, si los recursos del pais lo permiten, o a reducir, en caso contrario, el salario de los grandes con el fin de conservar la misma proporcion. No puede haber justicia social mientras el Jefe de la Moncomunidad no haga un reajuste asignando como maximum del sueldo mensual, digamos, P500.00 a un Jefe del Departamento u Oficina, el objeto de ever con la economia asi obtenida el sueldo de los pequenios.

Nov. 12-37
Bull shin

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune Nov. 12 1937

Tribune Nov. 20 1937

ASSEMBLYMEN ARE DIVIDED ON QUEZON STAND

Right To Initiate Appropriation Measures Is Debated

THREE VIEWS

Osias And Ramos Head Opponents; Perez Is For Middle Course

Assemblymen were reluctant yesterday to advance their position on the reported stand of President Quezon claiming exclusive right of initiating appropriation measures. They declared they would wait until President Quezon announces his scheme officially, stating that they expected him to discuss it at his forthcoming conference with assemblymen at the legislative building tomorrow.

The plan of reserving the right to initiate money measures to the executive received both praise and condemnation in legislative circles yesterday.

Some announced their intention of fighting it to the end; others voiced a compromising attitude pointing to the possibility of arriving at a middle ground, while still others expressed conformity with the President's reported stand.

Osias Leads Opponents

Of the latter, the common view is that the chief executive has the right, if not the responsibility, of seeing that the budget is balanced, regardless of how he does it.

"If there is such a proposal I will fight it," Assemblyman Camilo Osias said last night. He made this statement, however, assuming that the chief executive has been correctly reported in seeking exercise of exclusive right of originating appropriation measures.

Assemblyman Narciso Ramos pointed out that if the executive department really seeks to withdraw from the assembly the power initiating appropriation laws, the legislature would lose a fundamental power.

"It might prove to be the last straw," he remarked significantly.

History Cited

He said that popular assemblies waged prolonged but successful contests with kings on the very subject of the power of legislatures in initiating laws and that it is the essence of democracy to recognize this power in legislative assemblies.

Assemblyman Vicente Rama said, "we represent the people, we have the right to tax, therefore we must have the right to vote the people's money."

Assemblyman Eugenio Perez, ranking member of the committee on appropriations, recognizes the President's

PRESIDENT TO TOUR ISLANDS IN JANUARY

President Manuel L. Quezon was yesterday reported to have revealed his plan to start on his annual nationwide inspection trip early next year, possibly in January.

Solons said that the President plans to begin his inspection trip in Luzon, most likely in the central provinces to look into agrarian troubles and other sources of unrest, proceeding later to the Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu.

It was indicated that during his inspection trip, President Quezon will take the opportunity to bring word of his social justice program to the people, so as to reach the barrio inhabitants.

It was explained that these people have not had much chance to learn of the administration's social justice policy inasmuch as they read few newspapers and are not reached by the radio.

It was also intimated that the trip may give the President an opportunity to prepare the ground for the election for members of the National Assembly. In a recent press conference, President Quezon said he will fight.

ent's right to initiate appropriation measures in so far as the budget is concerned, with a view to balancing the budget, but declared that the assembly thereby does not lose the right of initiating special appropriation measures.

He expresses the view of others who assert that this right should remain with the assembly since the President has the veto power which would serve to correct whatever excesses in outlays might be authorized by the assembly.

President Upheld

Government circles upheld the President's position pointing out that what he wants is to prevent the legislature from wasting its time in considering and approving appropriation measures which after all will be vetoed. They declared that if an understanding is first reached with the executive, the assembly would be saved the trouble of preparing measures involving appropriation of funds which would not get to first base with the chief executive.

Some assemblymen suggested a compromise measure by giving the assembly the privilege of passing money bills subject to a further determination by the President if there are funds available in the treasury. In case the President is of the opinion that further appropriation of funds in the treasury would endanger the financial stability of the government, then he can withhold effectivity of the law without need of disapproving it, it was explained.

Melencio To Appear

Jose P. Melencio, under secretary of justice, is due to appear before the committee on appropriations today to explain items in the budget for the department of justice. Most important matter to be discussed will be whether clerks of courts, sheriffs and other employees of the courts of justice are within the scope of the term "judiciary" under the constitutional provision permitting

the legislature to raise or reduce appropriations for the assembly and the courts.

The constitution, provides that the legislature may not raise appropriations for the executive department although it may pare it down.

In today's session of the appropriation committee, the appropriations for the supreme court may be taken up.

N.Y. Newspaper Thunders "No" To Dominion Plan

By United Press

New York, Nov. 21.—President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines has become publicly more and more open-minded on the subject of independence as the Far East's political weather has grown more threatening, the *New York Daily News* said today.

A *Daily News* editorial entitled "Our Forefathers, Friends of the Filipinos," referred to unofficial discussion of a possible dominion status for the Philippines.

"There should be but one answer: nothing doing," the editorial asserted. "The Filipinos, or their leaders, hate us when things are quiet in the Far East and warm up to us in heavy weather."

"They asked for freedom and Congress granted it. They ought now to be made to take what they asked for."

Nov. 4, 1937

Bicentennial

Si Vera pangu lo Komisyon

A g balaodon nga nagusab sa Komisyon de Serbisyo Publiko gitiman-an ni Presidente Quezon. Sumala sa balaod usa-na lamay huwes nga magdawat sa suhol ga napulo kaliho ka pis sa ug ang iyang huwes delegado pito ka libro ka pisos.

Si H. N. Vicente Vera may natulong huwes sa Komisyon, ug wala pa hibaloi kon kinsay iyang delegado.

Gitaho-an nga madali ang paghusay sa mga buraka bhi sa Utilidad Publika, ubos sa hanas ug sinati nga pang lo.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald Nov. 12, 1937

Large Ball For Assembly Is Well-Attended Affair

Members of the National Assembly were honored at a large reception and ball given by President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon at Malacañan last night. It was considered one of the most brilliant and best-attended social functions of the season.

The Malacañan grounds were ablaze with lights and a long dan-

cing pavilion, was especially built on the inside walk of the Palace by the Pasig. Several hundred guests were received by President Quezon, Miss Maria Aurora Quezon, Speaker Gil Montilla and Miss Mercedes Montilla. The ball was formally opened by the rigodon de honor, danced by the highest government officials and their ladies.

Nov. 12, 1937

La Vanguardia

QUEZON FIJA UN DIA DE PADRES Y MADRES

Celebración conjunta en vez de solo la fiesta anual para las mamás

Estimando conveniente la celebración conjunta del Día de Padres y Madres en lugar de celebrarlo por separado como era el tenor de las peticiones recibidas en Malacañan y a recomendación del Secretario de Instrucción Pública y del Director de Educación, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon en una proclama expedida ayer ha decidido señalar el primer lunes de diciembre de cada año como Día de los Padres que incluirá a los padres y madres.

Hasta ahora solo se ha observado anualmente un día dedicado a las madres, pero en adelante este día se dedicará por igual a los padres y madres.

He aquí la proclama:

"Por cuanto, mediante proclama No. 11, expedida el 20 de mayo, 1921, se ha designado el primer lunes de diciembre como Día de las Madres;

"Por cuanto, se han recibido peticiones de varias fuentes para que se señale un día aparte para la observancia anual del Día de Padres, basada en la creencia universal de que si bien la madre me-

ce la cuna, el padre construye el hogar para la seguridad, comodidad y felicidad de la familia;

"Por cuanto, no se estima conveniente fijar una fecha especial por separado para el día de padres en vista de las fechas numerosas ya fijadas para fiestas; y

"Por cuanto sería solo conveniente que se celebre conjuntamente el día de madres y padres en lugar de hacerlo por separado;

"Por tanto, yo, Manuel L. Quezon, Presidente de Filipinas, en virtud de la autoridad que me confiere la ley, por la presente declaró el primer lunes de diciembre de cada año, designado antes de ahora como día de los padres, que se conocerá como día de los padres y por la presente encarezco su celebración, y pido a todos nuestros ciudadanos y todas las escuelas públicas y privadas para que celebren este día con programas apropiados y otras ceremonias convenientes."

Mga Propisyonal Tanang Pilonon Sa Tayabas, Taho

Gituhoan Nga Mao Ang Labing Manindot Sa Tanang Tikit Karon

Usa ka dapit kinsang mga pilionon sa umaabut nga piliay sa Disyembre makalatag ug garbo kani-la mao ang lungsod sa Tayabas, Tayabas ang lalawigan ni Presidente Quezon, sumala sa balita nga nahipus gikan sa maong dapit. Ang tikit sa pilionon nagpadala sa mga ngalan nga hinashasan kay pulos mga propesyonal ug mga inila sa katilingban. Sila pulos mga sakop sa panon sa mga batanon ug sa iyang kaugatan a-na ang dugo sa pagkabatanon nagalatay. Mg ngalan sa mga manlalaban ug mga Doktor mao ang nahipil sa tikit sa mga pilionon sa pundok sa Pusyon.

Ang mga ngalan sa mga pilionon mao sila si Manlaban Geronemo Cordero pagka Alkalde ug si Manlaban Hilarion Yanza alang pagka Bise Alkalde. Ang mga pilionon pagka konsehal mao sila si Marcelino Valderamos, inila ug mauswagong magpapatigayon, Doktor Sofio Orias, Doktor Benjamin Fernandez, Doktor Sulpicio Perez mga magpapatigayon Bartolome Cabulihan, Sulpicio Gaeta ug Juan Raymendo.

Gibalita nga mao pa kiniy labing maanindot nga tikit sa mga pilionon nga nakita ning dapita ug gikahimutan sa tanang mga lungsoranon. Mahay ang ka-daigan ning mga tawhana suma-la sa mga paniid.

Nov. 13, 1937

Pigmanitela

QUEZON IS PREPARING HOT 'OFF-RECORD' TALK

Members of Manila's Guidiron Club were meditating today on the wisdom of having invited President Manuel L. Quezon to make an "off-the-record" speech at the club's annual banquet and "roast" to be held Saturday night, Dec. 4, at the Santa Ana Turf Club.

Nov. 27, 1937

FABELLA ATENDERA FONDOS DE ALIVIO

El Presidente Deja Al Comisionado La Disposicion De Los P500,000 Votados

El Comisionado de Sanidad y Bienestar Público, Dr. José Fabella, tendrá en sus manos la disposición de los P500,000 autorizados por la ley aprobada por la Asamblea Nacional en sus últimas sesiones y firmada ayer al mediodía por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, en su cama de convaleciente en el Hospital General, para la ayuda a los damnificados del último tifón de algunas provincias.

El Presidente, según anunció el secretario Jorge E. Vargas, ha dispuesto que, de conformidad con las cláusulas de la ley, el Comisionado Fabella será el que tendrá en sus manos, la facultad de distribuir los fondos para los damnificados.

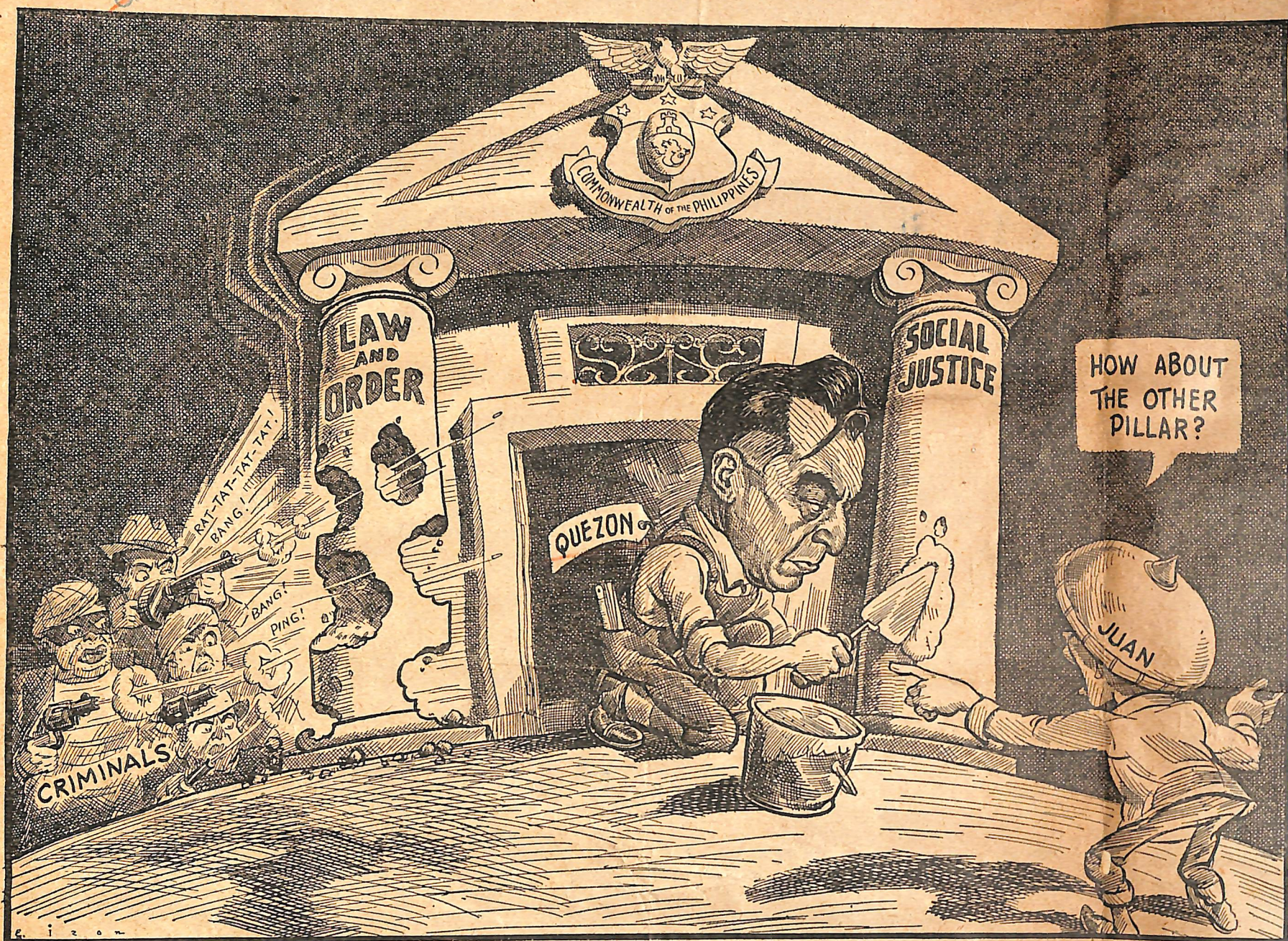
El Comisionado Dr. Fabella es el secretario ejecutivo de la Junta de Socorro Nacional. Pero en la disposición de los fondos de P500,000 para los damnificados del tifón, el Dr. Fabella no tendrá necesidad de un acuerdo de dicha junta para autorizar el gasto de la citada suma para el socorro a los damnificados del tifón, pues, bajo las provisiones de la ley recién firmada y la autorización del Presidente Quezon, el Comisionado de Sanidad y Bienestar podrá obrar según su criterio para la inmediata ayuda de los damnificados.

La ley que destina la suma de P500,000 aprobada por la Asamblea Nacional durante sus pasadas sesiones, fué firmada por el Presidente Quezon, a la 1:00 de ayer tarde, en su lecho de enfermo en el Hospital General, por ser necesaria su inmediata distribución para socorrer a los damnificados de Cápiz, Iloilo, Leyte y Samar, muchos de cuyos pueblos fueron arrasados por el pasado tifón, que sembró la desolación y el hambre entre sus habitantes.

oOo

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. QuezonFree Press Nov. 13, 1937

What Shall It Profit...? — ¿Que Provecho Rendirá...?



What good is social justice in a country where there is no law and order? Of what benefit are minimum wage scales and eight-hour labor laws and barrio roads and artesian wells if the average citizen has no security either in person or in property? Can a man whose home is likely to be broken into and robbed at any time of the day and night, whose skull is likely to be cracked if he ventures out into a street after dark—can such a man get the benefits of any social justice program, no matter how carefully planned or how skilfully executed?

The facts are plain. Manila, capital city of the Philippines, Pearl of the Orient Seas, is so badly policed that the criminal elements are running wild. Everyone admits present conditions are deplorable. Last week, for instance, the *Herald* said that "Confidence in the ability of the city government to maintain peace, order and tranquillity is as low as the prices on the stock market." The *Tribune* pleaded with city officials "to curb the real menace to order in the city—the menace from a steadily growing epidemic of crime." And the *Bulletin* declared that "The public is in a state of confusion as to where to look for [police] protection."

There can be no social justice, there can be no justice at all in a city and in a country where hoodlums and gangsters and thieves run riot, where the people have lost all confidence in police, where newspapers talk openly of forming "vigilante" bands to restore law and order. In such a city and such a land there can be only anarchy, and the law of the jungle, where each man looks after himself and the Devil takes the hindmost.

¿De qué sirve la justicia social en un país donde no existen la ley ni el orden? ¿De qué sirven las leyes imponiendo un jornal mínimo y ocho horas de trabajo, los caminos barriateros y pozos artesianos, si el hombre de la calle no goza de seguridad personal ni en lo que atañe a su propiedad? ¿Acaso un hombre cuya casa está expuesta a ser asaltada y robada a cualquier hora del día y de la noche, y cuya vida está pendiente de un hilo si se lanza a la calle al anochecer, puede beneficiarse de un programa de justicia social, por muy bien trazado y llevado a cabo que este dicho programa?

Los hechos son claros. Manila, la capital de Filipinas, la Perla del Mar de Oriente, está tan abandonada por la policía, que los elementos criminales campan por sus respetos. Todos admiten que las actuales condiciones son deplorables. La semana pasada, por ejemplo, el *Herald* dijo que "La confianza en la habilidad del gobierno de la ciudad de mantener la paz, el orden y la tranquilidad es tan baja como los precios de las acciones del mercado." El *Tribune* urgía de los funcionarios de la ciudad a que "controlasen la verdadera amenaza al orden de la ciudad—la amenaza de una creciente epidemia de crímenes." Y el *Bulletin* declaró que "El público está aturdido y no sabe a dónde acudir para pedir la protección policíaca."

No puede haber justicia social, ni justicia alguna en una ciudad o en un país donde el hampa maleante campe por sus respetos, donde la gente ha perdido toda su confianza en la policía, donde los periódicos hablan abiertamente de formar bandos de "vigilantes" para restaurar la ley y el orden. En tales ciudades y en tales países sólo pueden existir la anarquía y la ley de la selva, donde cada hombre vela por sí mismo y el Diablo se lleva a los demás.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Graphic Nov. 14, 1937

INDEPENDENCE MERRY-GO-ROUND

It was his day off from his job as a family chauffeur, and Sylvester Saturday (born in Bauang, La Union, as Silvestre Sabado) was wandering around Washington's huge Rock Creek Park, mentally composing verses for an important local Pinoy affair. He encountered a hulking man with a leonine head.

Unlike many other poets, practical Sylvester holds a job which keeps him fed, housed and attired. He also reads the daily newspapers, so he immediately recognized the gentleman taking his daily constitutional. "Good day, Senator Borah," said Poet Saturday.

The young Filipino succeeded in engaging the most famous and most influential member of the U. S. Senate in a conversation, and soon Saturday told Borah that he had organized the Filipino Poets League, had written several books of poetry, but unfortunately had not succeeded in getting a publisher for them. The senator asked to see the poems; he might be able to help the poet.

That was about two years ago. In the meantime, to get some exercise in practical writing, Saturday began contributing to Juanito C. Dionisio's *Filipino Pioneer* in Stockton, California, and soon he was being labeled that lusty fortnightly's Washington correspondent.

The latest issue of the *Pioneer* contains the product of the Borah-Saturday acquaintance. Unable to help him publish his poetry, the senator co-operated beautifully with Sylvester in an interview which any of us hardened correspondents on the insular run would have been thrilled to have gotten. In a front page banner headline the *Pioneer* shrieked, "SENATOR BORAH SCORES QUEZON."

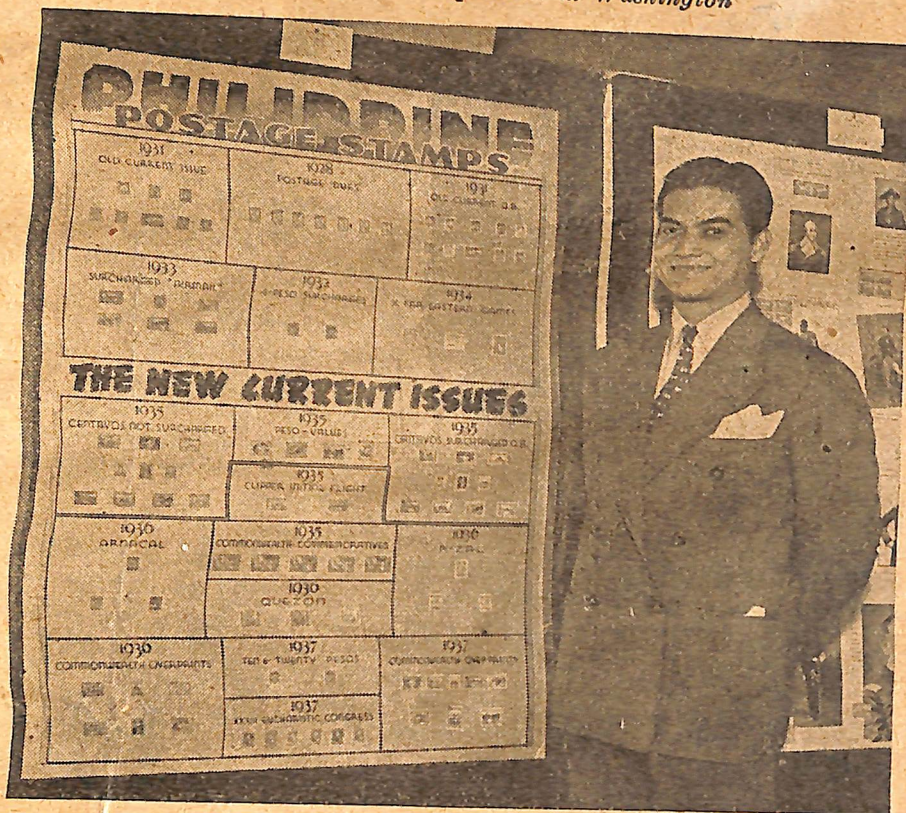
Mr. Saturday furnished me a flimsy of his original story, which was cut considerably by Editor Dionisio, and from that I take Mr. Borah's direct quotes. When asked what he thought of Mr. Quezon's proposal for independence in 1938 or 1939, Senator Borah, in his stentorian voice, replied:

"President Quezon is too hasty and ambitious for independence. I think he is thinking too much of himself. If Congress will give you your complete freedom, it will be because all you Filipinos want it and not only Quezon."

Of legislation in the next session of Congress, the old veteran on Capitol Hill predicted: "Perhaps, Congress will grant a certain modification of

Borah Says Quezon "Is Thinking Too Much of Himself"—U.S. Philatelists Profitable Source of Philippine Revenue — MacArthur's Future Is Speculated On — Trivia

By JAMES G. WINGO
FREE PRESS Correspondent in Washington



AMERICAN STAMP COLLECTORS GOBBLE THEM UP
Victorino P. Paredes and the Philippine postage exhibit at the Philatelic Exhibition in New York.

the Tydings-McDuffie Act, especially that part which concerns our trade agreement." However, when asked whether he was in favor of the continuance of U.S.-Philippine free trade after independence, he said "No" emphatically.

In reply to the query whether he believed Congress will act on the recommendations of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, Senator Borah said that it would not be necessary. "Congress reserves its own independent opinion, and it does not act through outside influence," declared the famed lone wolf of U.S. politics. "I have not busied myself with the doings of the experts, but so far I don't see any good they have accomplished."

The Idahoan reportedly affirmed his desire to give the Filipinos their liberty but explained that granting independence is one thing and maintaining it another. He expressed his belief that "the Filipinos need a great deal of time to adjust themselves to

existing conditions in order to realize their absolute and complete freedom."

When asked for his opinion on the possibility of establishing a permanent U.S. naval base in the Philippines after independence, Correspondent Saturday reported that Senator Borah "said that the Philippines needs some kind of protection and it might be a good idea to establish a strong American naval base around Manila."

"Then it will be independence under the protectorate of Uncle Sam, won't it, Senator?" Saturday remarked.

"Well, yes," said the senator, "but you need that much protection to realize your liberty."

* * *

Whatever Congress may think of the invasion of Philippine products in the U.S. market, U.S. philatelists think so much of Philippine stamps that in the last 18 months they spent \$104,000 for them. This industry, a Philippine government monopoly, is by far the most profitable, inasmuch as

Please turn
on the next
page

1937

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Carl. Graphic nov. 14

Ep Sol nov. 12, 1937

each sheet of postage stamps (produced by the U. S. Bureau of Engraving in Washington) costs only a few cents.

The Philippine government has been selling stamps for a number of years. One of the reasons the Philippine Trade Commission went on for so long under Gen. Frank McIntyre was that it sold enough stamps to make it self-supporting.

New issues in recent years boosted sales of Philippine stamps, despite the lack of sufficient and effective publicity for them. The Monday morning mail for the Philippine philatelic



SEN. WILLIAM E. BORAH

Protection is an adjunct of liberty.

agency, now under the supervision of the resident commissioner, consists of at least 200 letters, containing coins, bills, checks and money orders for amounts ranging from one cent to \$500.

Many months before the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth, more than 5,000 orders for commemorative stamps were on file awaiting the stamps' release. The U. S. philatelic market is so tremendous that the keenness of competition among foreign countries is beginning to be felt.

Guatemala, conscious of the U. S. federal statutes prohibiting the use on stamps, securities or currency of the portrait of a living person, decided recently to invade the U. S. market with a stamp bearing Franklin Delano Roosevelt's likeness. This Central American government ordered the printing of four new issues in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the U. S. constitution. The Roosevelt stamp will sell for four cents.

P. I. Stamp Exhibit

President Roosevelt's popularity at home will help to make a big sale of the new Guatemalan stamps. The Philippines, which has already used Manuel Quezon's portrait on stamp and coin, may do well to get out a Roosevelt issue of postage stamps and cash in, as Guatemala intends to do.

La Manifestacion Del 'Frente', Para Esta Tarde, 4:30

Recorrerá Calles Principales Para Desemboacar En Quezon-Ledesma, Donde Habrá Discursos

ATAQUES CONSTRUCTIVOS

Los Oradores No Atacan Personalmente A Quezon; P. S. Melliza Expondra Su Programa De Gobierno

Esta tarde, a las 4:30, comenzará la gran manifestación popular de los del Frente Popular, partiendo de la esquina de las calles Quezon y Ledesma, para recorrer las calles Mabini, Rizal, Zamora, I. De la Rama, Iznart, Gral. Luna, Delgado, Jalandoni y Ledesma, para volver despues al mismo punto de partida, en donde se ha levantado una gran tribuna, que contendrá a los oradores y candidatos oficiales del partido de la oposición. Los oradores, según informes, están bien preparados y hablarán de diferentes temas de actualidad política,

Recently capable Victorino P. Paredes, the resident commissioner's son who is head of the little force in charge of the Philippine philatelic department at the Barr Building here, took an exhibit of his products to the Philatelic Exhibition in New York. Of his experience in the big city, young Paredes said:

"Our participation in the New York exhibition was a revelation to me. Hundreds of the stamp collectors gathered there had not even seen any of our stamps before they saw our display at the exhibition.

"They all seemed interested in our stamps. At every turn I made, somebody asked me where he could buy Philippine stamps. I expect much better business in the months to come, but there is much yet to be done to advertise our products."

Presentando argumentos contundentes en favor de la causa que defienden, sin descender al terreno personal y respetando el nombre del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de la Mancomunidad Filipina. Sus actuaciones políticas, sin embargo, y el partido de la mayoría, serán atacados a base de críticas constructivas, para hacer ver al electorado ilongo las inconsecuencias y otros actos reprochables de los mismos, en detrimento de los intereses del pueblo, para poner coto a los cuales, hay necesidad de un fuerte partido de oposición

En un caucus confidencial celebrado anoche en su cuartel general por los dirigentes del Partido Socialista Nacional, bajo la bandera del Partido Frente Popular, se procedió a la selección de los oradores que hablarán esta tarde, después de la manifestación.

El Sr. Pio Sian Melliza, candidato oficial a gobernador del partido, hablara para exponer algunos puntos de su programa de gobierno, y urgir. al electorado a que vote como un solo hombre a los candidatos oficiales del partido Frente Popular, para demostrar a los ojos de todo el mundo que los ilongos no se dejan comprar por un puñado de cuartos a cambio de sus votos.

School Will Be Named After P. I. President

A new elementary school building to be constructed in Tondo under the P5,000,000 appropriation for school buildings will be named Manuel L. Quezon.

The building will cost P50,000, this being the amount allotted to Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto of Manila.

Actual nov. 28 1937

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald Nov. 10, 1937



SO IT SEEMS

by Salvador P. Lopez

SWIFTER PACE, RATHER—One observer of the local political scene makes the remark that the preparations for nation building have today slowed down somewhat from the pace set two years ago, suggesting as reason therefor the fading away of the glamour with which the ushering in of a new nation is usually attended.

I consider the cause assigned as flimsy as the supposed result is untrue. Of the pace of the past twelve-month of the Commonwealth, my impression has, on the contrary, been one of a swift and rather bewildering succession of events, of policies laid down, of goals achieved or about to be achieved.

In any estimate of the extent to which the Commonwealth government has brought the country nearer the goal of political freedom and economic security, it is necessary to take into account not only what things *have been done* but what things *have happened*.

At no other time has the economic program of the administration been more strongly emphasized than in the past few months. Considered purely as a talking point, social justice as a goal of the government has received more attention than at any other time, owing principally to President Quezon's attack against the judiciary, his speech in Iloilo, and his message to the National Assembly.

The accomplishments of the past year have been accurately itemized for the curious and the skeptical to examine. To me, however, it is not these various items considered either singly or in mass, nor even the full impact of their total significance that matters. Rather am I impressed, inspired even, by the better prospects to which present events inevitably lead the view.

What the second anniversary of the Commonwealth means, as far as I can see, is that the preliminary steps in nation building have already been taken. The ground has been laid with care. Barring unforeseen events, especially those of an international character over which we shall have little or no control, it is inevitable that from now on the building up of the superstructure will be undertaken at an accelerated pace.

The revision of our taxation system, the liquidation of our present agrarian relations, among the most urgent of our domestic problems, are even now receiving first consideration by the state. President Quezon has a profound personal interest in these twin issues, and is certain to throw the full weight of his influence in order that they may be resolved speedily and yet also with necessary care.

It is difficult at this juncture to know just how far any report of the Joint Preparatory Committee, viewed against the background of the current unrest in the Far East, will alter the political and economic set-up under the Tydings-McDuffie Law. That there will be an important change of one sort or another, I am almost certain. I feel it in my bones.

They say that the glamour of a new nation being ushered in has worn off, and that the task of actual nation building is a prosaic thing. I find the contrary to be true. The first one or two years were marked by the joy of a child thrilled by a new toy. From now on the years should bring a maturer sense of joy over the accomplishment of something big and important. This may seem prosaic to some, but to me it is pretty nearly the most romantic, glamorous and thrilling thing any nation can want to do.

EP Sol Nov. 26, 1937

Quezon Hara Un Largo Viaje Por Mar Despues De Su Restablecimiento

(Especial para "El Sol")

Manila, Nov. 26.—El presidente Manuel L. Quezon ha estado mejorando más de su enfermedad, y sus médicos han anunciado anoche que pronto recobrará la salud y que tal vez necesitaría de un largo viaje por mar despues de su mejoría.

Herald Nov. 10, 1937

Large Banquet For Mrs. Quezon Tomorrow

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon will be the guest of honor at a national banquet to be held at the Santa Ana Turf Club tomorrow noon, October 3. This banquet is being sponsored by the National Federation of Women's Clubs to commemorate the ratification of the plebiscite by the assembly and the signing of the election bill by His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, which extends to the women the full rights of citizenship and marking their first participation in the general elections in December.

Big delegations of women from the provinces will attend. Prominent Manila ladies have also made reservations.

Bulletin Nov. 16, 1937

ANGARA TAKEN SERIOUSLY ILL

Tayabas Assemblyman Has Recurrence Of Lung Ailment

Assemblyman Jose Angara of Tayabas is reported seriously ill at the Tayabas Provincial Hospital in Lucena. Word received in the city is to the effect that he has suffered a recurrence of a lung ailment which has been rendered worse by a complication of pleurisy. Angara is one of the most popular

1
cont.

Please turn on the next page

Subscriber's Name

Dr. Manuel S. Quezon

CP Hialeah Nov. 12, 1937

1937
Nov. 16

STORM VICTIMS ARE GETTING AID

Quezon May Visit De- vastated Areas; Death Toll Is Now 38

The death toll caused by the devastating Armistice Day typhoon mounted to 38 with the discovery yesterday of three bodies reported missing in Rizal. Meanwhile, government officials, including President Quezon, are greatly concerned in the plight of typhoon victims in Infanta, Tayabas, and Polillo.

Found dead among the debris on the banks of the Mariquina and Pasig rivers were: Feliciano Gonzales, 28, of San Mateo; two unidentified persons, one 50 years of age, and the other about 30. A new list of nine persons reported missing was released by the provincial police in spectator in Laguna.

President Quezon may visit storm devastated areas in Tayabas, it was indicated at Malacañang last night. Jorge B. Vargas, secretary to the President, said President Quezon spent part of the day yesterday discussing relief plans for victims of the last typhoon.

The chief executive has asked Governor Maximo Rodriguez of Tayabas to come to Manila to make a verbal report of his findings. The governor is due at Malacañang this morning.

Mr. Rodriguez returned from a trip of inspection to towns in his province badly hit by the recent storm. He reported by long distance telephone to Malacañang that no house in the municipality of Polillo remains intact or standing, while in Infanta the damage was just slightly less.

The Philippine Red Cross today will rush food, medical supplies and clothing to victims along the eastern coast of northern Tayabas. It is believed the entire population of 18,000 in Infanta and the 7,000 inhabitants of Polillo are in need of immediate relief.

A report received last night from Dr. Gerardo Evangelista, who was sent to supervise Red Cross relief work, stated that 90 per cent of the houses in the poblacion of Infanta were damaged, while 30 per cent of the houses were completely destroyed. The destruction in Polillo was even more widespread. All the houses were damaged, while 60 per cent were destroyed completely.

Through the cooperation of Governor Rodriguez, the motorship Dos Primos will be rushed to Infanta this afternoon. The ship has already been loaded with 200 sacks of rice by Governor Rodriguez and will be loaded with more Red Cross supplies that will be sent this noon to Mauban, from where the Dos Primos will start.

According to Charles H. Forster, manager of the local Red Cross or-

ganization, the Red Cross supplies from Manila will include more rice, canned milk for children, blankets and clothes, corned beef and other canned stuff.

The Red Cross will send six more nurses and other relief personnel to take charge of the work. The personnel will leave Manila by automobile this noon and the supplies will be loaded in trucks, in time to catch the Dos Primos, which is scheduled to sail from Mauban at six o'clock this evening.

In his telegram to the Red Cross, Dr. Evangelista reported that relief work has already started under his supervision. There has been no outbreak of communicable diseases so far, and he and health officers will take all the precautions against such a contingency. People are already beginning to construct temporary shelters from the shambles that have been left of their homes, according to him.

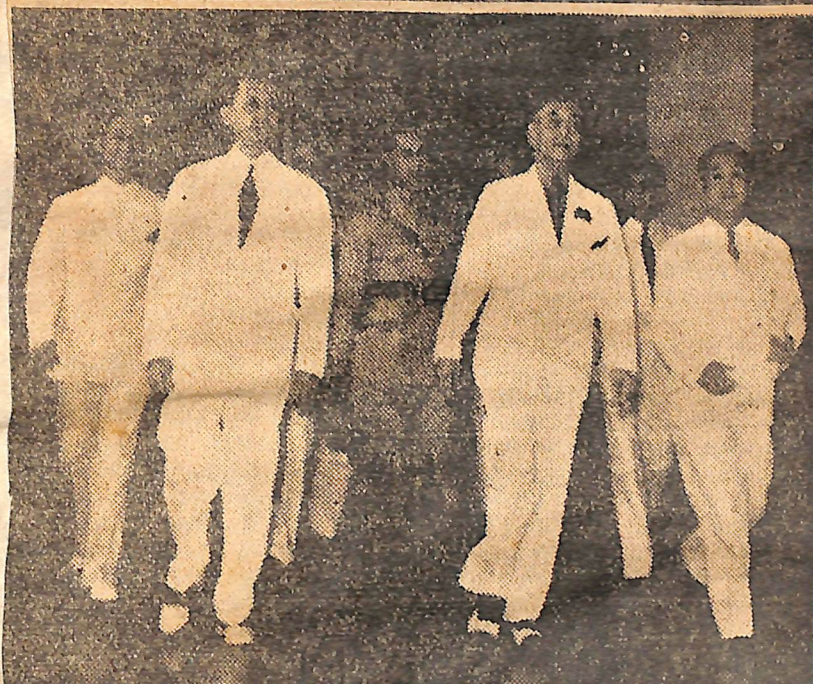
Governor Rodriguez called the Red Cross by long distance yesterday and informed the organization of the arrangements that have been made for the relief of the typhoon victims.

Forster last night strongly favored Under-secretary Leon G. Guinto's proposal to transfer the town of Infanta to some other site.

Relief work in other provinces is going on smoothly, according to Forster. He said that in these other provinces Bulacan appears to be hardest hit, especially in the northern part.

Although inclined to minimize the need for typhoon relief elsewhere, he admitted that Infanta and Polillo suffered so heavily as to require the same major relief operations for these towns as in 1929. The entire population of both towns need relief according to him.

El Presidente Va A La Asamblea



El Presidente Quezon hizo una visita de sorpresa ayer mañana a la Asamblea Nacional, donde conferencio largamente con el Speaker Jose Yulo. Arriba aparece el Presidente Quezon en el centro con el Speaker Yulo, el Secretario de Justicia Jose Abad Santos y el Comandante Manuel Nieto. Detras estan el Sr. Vicente Formoso, secretario del Speaker, y los Diputados E. Magalona, C. Sandoval, T. Clemente y Pio.

1937
cont. Bull. Nov. 16

lar assembly leaders. Although a nephew of President and Mrs. Manuel Quezon, he has never tried to use his influence in the assembly but has always tried to stand on his own feet. Like Quezon, Angara was born in the tiny town of Baler, Tayabas.

He was a member of the last two Philippine legislatures, and when the Commonwealth was established, on him was bestowed the distinction of being one of the first to represent his province in the present National Assembly.

Taken ill shortly after the legislative cruise to the southern islands last year, Angara entered the Baguio Hospital and was confined there for nearly ten months. As soon as he felt well again he took active part in the promotion of several mining companies and with Assemblyman Arsenio Bonifacio of Laguna, has made several trips to and from Hongkong.

During one of these trips his old lung trouble came back, this time apparently more serious than at the beginning. He has not attended the present session of the assembly since its opening last month. He is the ranking member of the committee on mines, of which he served as chairman in the last two Philippine legislatures.

Roosevelt, el primero en felicitar al pais

Manila, 14 de Noviembre. —El Presidente Franklin D. Roosevelt de los Estados Unidos ha sido el primero en felicitar al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon y al pueblo filipino por el primer aniversario de la Mancomunidad, en un cablegrama recibido esta mañana en Malacañang.

Poco despues de recibirse el cable del Presidente Roosevelt, tambien se recibia otro mensaje del Secretario de Guerra Harry H. Woodring deseando al Presidente Quezon un continuado exito en su administracion.

Los dos mensajes se re producen a continuacion:

"Washington, D.C.
13 de Nov. 1936

"Al Presidente de Filipinas,
"Manila.

"Mis felicitaciones a Vd. y al pueblo filipino en este primer aniversario de la inauguracion del gobierno de la Mancomunidad. Ojala continue el exito que ha marcado el primer año de su administracion." — FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

"Washington, D.C.
13 de Nov. 1936

"Al Presidente de Filipinas,
"Manila.

"En este primer aniversario de la inauguracion de gobierno de la Mancomunidad me place enviar mis felicitaciones a Vd. y al pueblo filipino y desearle un continuado exito en su administracion." — Harry H. Woodring, — Secretario de

Guerra.

Por su parte, el A'to Comisionado interino J. Weldo Jones, en una declaracion expedida este mañana, ha declarado lo siguiente:

"El gobierno de la Mancomunidad de Filipinas debe ser felicitado en este primer aniversario de su existencia por la manera feis en que fueron administrados sus asuntos.

"Manuel Quezon, primer Presidente de Filipinas, por su personalidad dinamica, ha hecho sentir su influencia ineludible en el barrio mas remoto del archipielago. El ha viajado personalmente sobre una gran seccion de Filipinas y de esta manera le ha sido posible obtener informacion de primera mano sobre los problemas inmediatos que confrontan a cada region y a la Mancomunidad en general. Basado en tales informes y en el consejo de sus habiles consejeros, ha recomendado a la Asamblea un programa de legislacion de vasto alcance, que ha merecido la aprobacion de dicho cuerpo y ha sido convertido en ley. Se han iniciado empresas de gran importancia futura para Filipinas. Se han mantenido la ley y el orden.

"Como A'to Comisionado interino de los Estados Unidos en Filipinas, felicito al Presidente Quezon por el exito del primer año de la Mancomunidad.

(Servicio D-M-H-M)

TIGAON, Camarines Sur, 11 de noviembre.—El Gobernador Andres Hernandez ha sido denunciado hoy, en un telegrama dirigido por Perfecto Obias al Presidente Quezon, por haber amenazado y perseguido a los partidarios de Obias, segun declaro este, con el fin de que no se descubran los alegados fraudes cometidos a favor del diputado Jose Fuentesbella, que triunfo sobre su adversaria la Sra. de Moll, en el segundo distrito de esta provincia durante las pasadas

elecciones.

Obias dice en su telegrama que el y su chofer fueron detenidos y maltratados arbitrariamente por el Jefe de Policia y los policias de Naga que obraron bajo las instrucciones del Gobernador Hernandez. Al parecer, el Gobernador Hernandez y sus partidarios estaban buscando a un tal Augusto Presentacion, presidente de un colegio electoral de Caramoan, a quien el Gobernador suponía que habian ocultado los partidarios de Obias, uno de los líderes de la Sra. de Moll.

En el mismo telegrama, Obias pide la proteccion del Presidente Quezon porque, segun el, el Gobernador Hernandez, ayudado por las autoridades de Naga le amenazan a el y a sus partidarios para evitar que declaren sobre los fraudes cometidos a favor de Fuentesbella.

NAGA, Camarines Sur, 11 de noviembre.—Augusto Presentacion, un estudiante de Manila que actuó de inspector en uno de los precintos de Caramoan durante las recientes elecciones, fue secuestrado en Tigaon, segun se cree, por un grupo de partidarios de la candidata derrotada, la Sra. de Moll, mientras el mencionado estudiante se hallaba en Tigaon de paso para Manila.

Se ha informado que los supuestos secuestradores de Presentacion le hicieron firmar a la fuerza un affidavit que decia que se habian cometido fraudes en Caramoan por los Fuentesbellistas.

El Gobernador Hernandez fue inmediatamente a Tigaon con un destacamento de la Constabularia, para investigar el asunto, mientras que el Fiscal Provincial presentara la correspondiente querrela contra las personas responsables, segun se tiene entendido.

As American Editors See Us

—REPRINTED EDITORIALS—

Firm For Independence

From the vantage point of the United States one might suppose that the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, in view of their prospective independence, would be greatly disturbed by the Sino-Japanese conflict. The aggressiveness of Japan in China is a hint of what might be expected by the unprotected Philippines were the Japanese to turn conquering eyes in their direction.

It is therefore astonishing to find President Manuel Quezon, in a radiogram to the editors of Collier's coming out flatly for early independence, and specifically directing attention to his opinion that independence would relieve America "of any further responsibility for the protection of the Philippines."

He believes it best for the Philippines no less than for America to hasten political separation. He serves a reminder that under the Independence Act America is bound until 1946 to defend the Philippines and to maintain with the Islands the trade relations provided in the act.

Adhering to a firm desire for independence from the United States at the earliest possible moment, President Quezon, according to his radiogram, would have America continue her present trade relations, while relinquishing responsibility for the Philippines.

Perhaps President Quezon sees little danger to the Philippines from the Oriental struggle, and recognizes the present as a good time psychologically to press his own political cause with the people of the United States.

Buller Nov. 16, 1937

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald Nov. 15, 1937



THE PARTY GIVEN LAST NIGHT by the President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon at Malacañan in honor of the members of the National Assembly, proved to be most enjoyable. The traditional "rigodon" was performed by Miss Mercedes Montilla (extreme right), President Quezon (next to her), Miss Maria Aurora Quezon (after the President), Speaker Montilla (back turned to the camera and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña (extreme left) as principal participants.

La Vanguardia

Nov. 14, 1937

Roosevelt, el primero en felicitar al país

El Presidente Franklin D. Roosevelt de los Estados Unidos ha sido el primero en felicitar al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon y al pueblo filipino por el primer aniversario de la Mancomunidad, en un cablegrama recibido esta mañana en Malacañang.

Poco después de recibirse el cable del Presidente Roosevelt, también se recibía otro mensaje del Secretario de Guerra Harry H. Woodring declarando al Presidente Quezon un continuado éxito en su administración.

ción.

Los dos mensajes se reproducen a continuación:

"Washington, D. C.
13 de nov. 1936

"Al Presidente de Filipinas,
"Manila.

"Mis felicitaciones a Vd. y al pueblo filipino en este primer aniversario de la inauguración del gobierno de la Mancomunidad. Ojalá continúe el éxito que ha marcado el primer año de su administración."—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

VELT.

"Washington, D. C.
13 de nov. 1936

"Al Presidente de Filipinas,
"Manila.

"En este primer aniversario de la inauguración del gobierno de la Mancomunidad me place enviar mis felicitaciones a Vd. y al pueblo filipino y desearle un continuado éxito en su administración."—HARRY H. WOODRING.—Secretario de Guerra.

Por su parte, el Alto Comisionado interino J. Weldon Jones, en una declaración expedida esta mañana, ha declarado lo siguiente:

"El gobierno de la Mancomunidad de Filipinas debe ser felicitado en este primer aniversario de su existencia por la manera feliz en que

cont. Please turn over the next page

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

El Debate

Nov. 16, 1937



El Climax De La Celebracion
tribuna de la Luneta. En la foto apare-
sionado Paul Vories McNutt, Da. Auro

PARA ESTADOS UNIDOS

Nov. 21—3:30 p.m.

Empress of Asia

Nov. 23—2:30 p.m.

Silvermaple

Nov. 26—2:30 p.m.

Madoera

**PARA GUAM, HONOLULU Y
EE.UU. VIA AEREA**

PARA EUROPA VIA SIBERIA

PARA EUROPA VIA SUEZ

Nov. 19—4:30 p.m.

Gneisenau

**PARA CHINA Y EUROPA
VIA AEREA**

Nov. 22—9:00 p.m.

Philippine Clipper

**EN LOS
CINES HOY**

Metropolitan:

Always Goodbye—

Capitol:

Sing You Sinners—

Lyric:

Breaking The Ice—

Con Bobby Breen, Irene

Dare, Charlie Ruggles y

otros.

Ideal:

Marie Antoinette—

State:

These Good Men—

Pagina

Año XX—Núm. 281

**Movimiento Ma
BARCOS DE ALTU**

**LLEGADAS
ESTE DIA**

22235	Japon — TUYAMA MARU, Jap. s., 4279, Y. Hamada.	21307	Austr
	JUEVES, NOV. 17		Fram
22062	Europa via Suez y Singapur— BENROCH, Br. s., 3702, Mc-Gregor.	32062	Hong
22062	Saigon via Cebu y Kolambuan CITY OF DUNDEE, Br. s., 3309, McDonald.	22235	New
23131	Europa via Suez y Singapur— MENESTHEUS, Br. s., 4818, Mansfield.		Los
22696	Sourabaya, Macassar y Balikpapan— TJINEGARA, Dut. m., 5753, J. Adriaanse.	48629	Hama
	VIERNES, NOV. 18		Hong
22924	Europa via Suez, Singapur y Holo—MARBURG, Ger. s.		Osaka
49871	Japon — THALATTA, Nor. m., 3492, E. Wang.	22696	BERT
49891	Japon—ARATAMA MARU, Jap. m.		s., 25
49871	Japon—GREYSTOKE CASTLE, Br. m., 3621, Edward.	49871	VI
	SABADO, NOV. 19		Euro
21521	Shanghai, Hongkong y Saigon —CINGALESE PRINCE, Br. m., 3833, E. Litchfield.		Suez
22696	Sourabaya, Macassar y Balikpapan— TJISADANE, Dut. m., 5779, de Jonge.	22924	3492,
23656	Vancouver y Victoria via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai y Hongkong — EMP. OF ASIA, Br. s., 8883, Gould.		China
22924	Japon y China — GNEISENAU, Ger. s., 10,718 Preiss.	22696	Bali
	DOMINGO, NOV. 20		m., 5
23131	Chuanchow y Amoy—ANKING, Br. s., 2047, E. Johnson.	23131	Hong
			MEST
			field.
			SA
		22696	Hong
			DAN
			ge.
		22924	Euro
			Belav
			—GN
			Preis
			DO
		49891	San
			Porti
			via
			nas
			RU.
		49871	Puert
			tico

Buller

Nov. 17, 1937

A DRAMATIC CHANGE

There probably will be no lasting unfavorable effect of the circumstances under which President Quezon at the very last minute declined to lay the cornerstone of the Boy Scout building. In fact the dramatic incident possibly may have a publicity value sufficient to make it an asset in the long run. But, regardless of whether it was his fault or the fault of somebody else, the President should have known earlier that the general plans as to location and building were such that he would have to balk the whole program.

There hardly can be any question from any source about the soundness of the President's objection—personal and official—to the location. It is true too that it was better to call a dramatic halt at the last minute than to go on through with something that was fundamentally incorrect. But this is one of the cases in which we fittingly can repeat, "Better late than never, but better never late."

One fortunate angle is that of the dramatizing of President Quezon's pledge of personal and official support—generous support it is too—when the proper location is found and plans are remade to do a better job of meeting the needs of the growing organization. However, the basic merits of the case and the worthiness of the cause stand un-

changed from what they would have been if the planning had been such as to avoid this sudden scrambling of the program.

We like to think that the government's support is a matter of fundamental right and in no sense a way out of an embarrassing situation created by the necessity of an abrupt and dramatic changing of the program and the plans. In other words the government should not have to be considered as in the position of having to buy the boys off the Intramuros wall even though that deal might work to the scouts' immediate favor.

cont. La Jang. Nov. 14, 1937

fueron administrados sus asuntos.

"Manuel Quezon, primer Presidente de Filipinas, por su personalidad dinámica, ha hecho sentir su influencia inclusive en el barrio más remoto del archipiélago. El ha viajado personalmente sobre una gran sección de Filipinas y de esta manera le ha sido posible obtener informes de primera mano sobre los problemas inmediatos que confrontan a cada región y a la Mancomunidad en general. Basado en tales informes y en el consejo de sus hábiles consejeros, ha recomen-

dado a la Asamblea un programa de legislación de vasto alcance, que ha merecido la aprobación de dicho cuerpo y ha sido convertido en ley. Se han iniciado empresas de gran importancia futura para Filipinas. Se han mantenido la ley y el orden.

"Como Alto Comisionado interino de los Estados Unidos en Filipinas, felicito al Presidente Quezon por el éxito del primer año de la Mancomunidad."

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. QuezonEl Debate

Nov. 16, 1937



El Climax De La Celebracion Del Aniversario Del Commonwealth— Dando su climax a la celebracion del tercer aniversario del Commonwealth, la gran parada militar desfiló ante el Alto Comisionado Americano McNutt que estaba en la tribuna de la Luneta. En la foto aparece la tribuna y en ella, de izquierda a derecha, el Teniente Comandante J. P. Rockwell, el Brigadier General Vicente Lim, el Alto Comisionado Paul Vories McNutt, Da. Aurora A. de Quezon, la Srta. Zenaida Quezon, la Sra. de Osmeña, Manuel Quezon, hijo; y el Primer Magistrado Ramon Avanceña.

Bulletin

Nov. 17, 1937

A DRAMATIC CHANGE

There probably will be no lasting unfavorable effect of the circumstances under which President Quezon at the very last minute declined to lay the cornerstone of the Boy Scout building. In fact the dramatic incident possibly may have a publicity value sufficient to make it an asset in the long run. But, regardless of whether it was his fault or the fault of somebody else, the President should have known earlier that the general plans as to location and building were such that he would have to balk the whole program.

There hardly can be any question from any source about the soundness of the President's objection—personal and official—to the location. It is true too that it was better to call a dramatic halt at the last minute than to go on through with something that was fundamentally incorrect. But this is one of the cases in which we fittingly can repeat, "Better late than never, but better never late."

One fortunate angle is that of the dramatizing of President Quezon's pledge of personal and official support—generous support it is too—when the proper location is found and plans are remade to do a better job of meeting the needs of the growing organization. However, the basic merits of the case and the worthiness of the cause stand un-

changed from what they would have been if the planning had been such as to avoid this sudden scrambling of the program.

We like to think that the government's support is a matter of fundamental right and in no sense a way out of an embarrassing situation created by the necessity of an abrupt and dramatic changing of the program and the plans. In other words the government should not have to be considered as in the position of having to buy the boys off the Intramuros wall even though that deal might work to the scouts' immediate favor.

cont. La Vanguardia Nov. 14, 1937

fuieron administrados sus asuntos.

"Manuel Quezon, primer Presidente de Filipinas, por su personalidad dinámica, ha hecho sentir su influencia inclusive en el barrio más remoto del archipiélago. El ha viajado personalmente sobre una gran sección de Filipinas y de esta manera le ha sido posible obtener informes de primera mano sobre los problemas inmediatos que confrontan a cada región y a la Mancomunidad en general. Basado en tales informes y en el consejo de sus hábiles consejeros, ha recomen-

dado a la Asamblea un programa de legislación de vasto alcance, que ha merecido la aprobación de dicho cuerpo y ha sido convertido en ley. Se han iniciado empresas de gran importancia futura para Filipinas. Se han mantenido la ley y el orden.

"Como Alto Comisionado interino de los Estados Unidos en Filipinas, felicito al Presidente Quezon por el éxito del primer año de la Mancomunidad."

Nov. 27, 1937

mabuhay

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Maguima

Nov. 21, 1937

NAGTITIWALA SA KALINISAN NG ELEKSION

Inuulan Ang Himpihan Ng Koalisyon Ng Pahatid Ng Pakikianib

Kung matutuloy ang kasalukuyang balak ng mga lider ng koalisyon, ang pang-ulong Quezon at si senador Osmeña ay hindi magkakaroon ng kahit isang interbentor sa darating na halalan. Ang ganitong balak ay naging paksa ng malimit na panayam nitong mga huling araw ng mga pang-unang tauhan ng dalawang pangkatang nagsangdugo, at bagaman hindi pa lubusang napagkakasunduan ay sinabing siyang lalong malapit mangyari.

Maraming dahilan kung bakit inakalang kalalabisan ang mga interbentor ng mga kandidato sa panguluhan ng koalisyon, ngunit ang pinakamahalaga ay ang pagtitiwala sa karangalan ng mga inspektor. Sinasabing nang sanggunin tungkol dito ang pang-ulong Quezon ay nagpahayag sa ganang kaniya ay hindi kallangan ang magkaroon siya ng inspektor, sapagka't lubos ang kaniyang pagtitiwala sa katarapatan at malinis na budhi, hindi lamang ng mga manghahalal kung di gayon din ng mga inspektor. Dahil sa ganitong pahayag ng patnugot-bansa ay hinuhulaang matutuloy ang balak na naging paksa ng mga pag-uusap sa kuartel koalisyonista.

Tangi ryan ipinalalagay ni senador Juan Nolasco, hepe de kampanya, na ang mga interbentor ng mga kandidato sa pagka-diputado ng pro at anti ay makapagtatanod sa kapakanan ng kandidato sa pagka-pangulo at pangalawang pangulo. Inaakala rin namang makaaabala sa mahahalagang gawain nina Quezon at Osmeña ang lumagda sa daan-daang katibayan ng mga interbentor.

Samantala, patuloy ang pagdating araw-araw sa kuartel koalisyonista ng mga sulat, kapasiyahan at pahatid buhat sa iba't ibang panig ng Kapuluan na nagpahayag ng pagkatig sa tiket Quezon-Osmeña. Kahapon lamang ay tinanggap ang mga pahatid at kapasiyahang nangangako ng pagtataguyod sa tiket buhat sa mga sumusunod:

Partido Nacionalista-Democratico so Orion, Bataan; Tanawan League sa Tanawan, Leyte; Partido Nacionalista-Democratico sa Pilar, Bataan; konseho munisipal sa Takloban, Leyte; Young Democratis-Nationalist Party sa Gumaka, Tayabas; munisipio ng Sariaya, Tayabas; Partido Nacionalista-Democratico sa San Jose, Antique; komite munisipal ng Partido Nacionalista-Democratico sa Santa Cruz, Samar; at G. Natalio A. Enriquez, presidente munisipal sa Sariaya.

Pasagdan un- ta si Quezon

Ang mga "pro" milangop mga kawani gikan sa Kasaligan ng Presidente sa Pilipinas, gamhawang Sintral sa kaulo nga tungod sa ilang pagdahan. Ang mga "pro" pagdaug dinhi sa siyudad Laing prueba mao ang sa miaging piniliay. Ang graft ni Oktoy Ramos, sinun "Alkalde" ug ang mga kadan sa naila mga kaga gawad" nga ipanadlo lubos wad nga in la usab sa lung unta sa ilang pundok. sod sa ngalang "graftros".

Bisan kon ang ilang ti guha sa unang siplat daw nagasukad sa katarangan, sa pagkatinuod dili gaynd matarung tungod sa mga hi tabo nga hisayran na sa lungsod ng law-ay nang isogid pa dinhi.

Ang partido nga nagmado sa siyudad napakyas gayud sa iyang pagdumala sa Pamononan. Ang admin'stasyon sa mga "pro" naila sa lungsod sa mga alilingang lalawigan, tungod sa iyang walay katakus ng walay ka dangganan. Nagmatuod din ni ang nagbusot-busot nga mga suspension sa atong siya pasagdan gayud.

Dakung prakaso, dakung pakyas ang gobi-rno sa mga "pro". Ug kining kapakya san maoy nakasibut kang Rama pagpasaka sa iyang bill, aron paglinis sa ato g gobierno. Ug karon ang mga "pros" nga maningu ha man kaha sa kauswagan sa Sugbo, buot lang giha pon magpabilin sa kating danan? Maayo untang pasag dan lang nila. Si Presidente Quezon aron iyang ikatudlong alkalde ug mga kagawad kadtong iyang higustohan.

Si Quezon tikus kaayon? kasaligan, maayo lang unta.

Bulletin Nov. 23, 1937

Quezon's Yacht Brings 12 Survivors Of Shipwreck Off Corregidor

Twelve survivors of a shipwreck off Corregidor were brought to Manila yesterday by the presidential yacht Casiana on which they rode from the Subic Bay light station. Captain Jose Mañosa, commander of the yacht, reported to the bureau of customs that he picked up the survivors from the light station last Friday as he was placing the Casiana on trial runs in and around the bay.

Francisco Apser, 50, master of the sailing ship Don Salomon, of Felipe Lorenzana, Tagudin, Ilocos Sur, reported to the bureau of customs that his craft sank between Corregidor and Bagac, Bataan, last Thursday and that he and 11 members of the crew were able to save themselves by building a raft out of lumber and empty drums. The Don Salomon left Vigan October 28 for Manila via way ports and sailed out of Montalvez, Zambales, November 14 with 31,000 board feet of lumber for Manila.

Early the morning of November 17 the craft was caught by the typhoon, which destroyed both masts. He lowered two anchors, but at 3 p. m. the stout ropes of the anchor broke and the ship began to drift and to make water in the holds. The crew tried to pump the water out with the help of bamboo poles and when this proved unavailing, they decided to abandon the ship. The ship sank after they had abandoned it.

The survivors landed in Sampaloc, Bataan, and from there they walked to the Subic Bay light station. Exhausted and on the brink of starvation, they finally reached their destination and threw themselves on the hospitality of the lighthouse people, who clothed and fed them and on seeing the Casiana at a distance, put up a flag to call the yacht. The Casiana stayed in the vicinity of the lighthouse about an hour, long enough to take the men aboard.

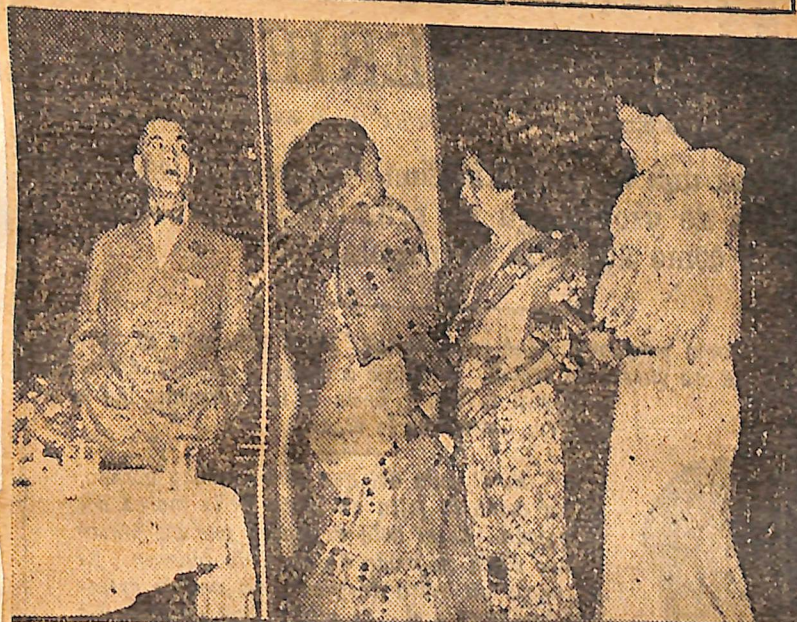
Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

La Janguardia

Oct. 30, 1937

EN MALACANANG



Fotografias tomadas en el Palacio de Malacañang ayer tarde, durante el Te ofrecido por la Primera Dama a las delegadas a la Convencion de la Federacion de los Clubs de la Mujer. A la izquierda, el Presidente Quezon, dirigiendo la palabra a la concurrencia. A la derecha, la Sra. Geronima T. Pecson, la anfitriona Sra. Aurora A. de Quezon, y la presidenta de la Federacion, Sra. Pilar H. de Lim. Abajo, grupo de delegadas.

Quezon Hace Que Detengan A Uno

Iba A Gran Velocidad Frente A Malacanang Y A Poco Choca

La campaña contra la velocidad que esta llevando a cabo la policia de Manila obtuvo una inesperada preeminencia el domingo pasado por la mañana cuando el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, desempeñando el papel de un oficial de trafico, arresto personalmente a un "diablo de la velocidad".

El incidente ocurrio a eso de las 9:30 a.m. del domingo pasado cuando el Presidente Quezon salia del jardin del Palacio de Malacañang en el coche No. 13 guiado por Policarpio Oro, uno de los choferes de Malacañang. Apenas el coche salia de la puerta, cuando el citado chofer tuvo que frenar de golpe para evitar un choque contra otro coche que iba en direccion oeste en la calle Aviles.

Aunque el coche "carrista" levanto mucho polvo en su desenfrenada carrera, el Jefe Ejecutivo logro apuntar el numero 1-339 correspondiente al referido automovil. Dandolo al guardia del Palacio, el Jefe Ejecutivo ordeno la inmediata busqueda del coche por la policia.

Al cabo de una hora el coche fue localizado en la curva cerca del Cine Capitol. La policia encontro que era de la propiedad del chino llamado Lee Siau Tiong, y en aquel momento iba guiado por Manuel Bravo, ambos residentes en 225 Valenzuela. Una querrela por ir con excesiva velocidad ha sido presentada contra el mismo.

P. I. Observes Cancer Week Starting Tomorrow

The Commonwealth will join the observance of International Week Against Cancer beginning tomorrow and ending on November 30. The celebration is in commemoration of the 4th anniversary of the discovery of radium by Pierre and Marie Curie, and of X-Rays by Roentgen.

President Manuel L. Quezon, invited to be one of the patrons of this world-wide celebration, has designated a committee to plan a fitting celebration of the week in the Philippines.

The committee has decided to carry during the week the following activities: display of posters on center in show windows of public and commercial establishments; radio talks on cancer to be delivered in English, Spanish and the native dialect; the various medical associations will hold commemorative sessions on Curie and Roentgen

and their discoveries; the various newspapers will be requested to put up special pages dealing with cancer any day during the week.

Three radio broadcasts will also be given over Station KZRM, as follows:

November 24, 7 to 1:15 p.m., Dr. Carmelo Reyes, in Tagalog; Nov. 25, 7:15 to 7:30 p. m., Dr. Liboro Gomez, in English; and Nov. 26, 8:30 to 8:45 p.m., Dr. Jose M. Delgado, in Spanish.

Dr. Jose Fabella, commissioner of health and welfare, is chairman of the National Cancer Week Committee. The members are: Dr. Antonio G. Sison, dean, college of medicine, University of the Philippines; Dr. Eugenio Hernandez, director of health, Dr. Augusto P. Villalon, superintendent, Philippine General Hospital; Dr. Carmelo Reyes, chief of clinics, Philippine General Hospital, and chief of the department of gynecology; Dr. Liborio Gomez, head, department of pathology and bacteriology, college of medicine, University of the Philippines; Dr. Jose Ma. Delgado, director, San Juan de Dios Hospital; Dr. Bonifacio Mencias, dean, college of medicine and surgery, University of Sto. Tomas; Dr. Valentin Afable, dean, Afable Medical School; Dr. Jose Locsin, president, P. I. Medical Association; Dr. P. Chikiamko, chief department P. I. Medical Association; Philippine General Hospital.

Pres. Quezon

at request of U. P. board of regents, today authorized release of P2,500,000 for transfer of state university to Quezon City. Whole amount will be charged against oil excise tax refund which had accrued up to Jan. 1, 1939.

Amount is initial release from total appropriation of P17,500,000 set aside by National Assembly to finance transfer of U. P. to Quezon City.

Advertiser Nov. 23, 1937

Commerce Nov. 22, 1937

PABUTI NA SI QUEZON, NATAHIMIK

"Mabuti-buti na ako ngayon, doktor kaysa kahapon ng hapon!"

Ganyang mga pangungusap ang narinig sa pang-ulong Quezon kahapon ng hapon, mula sa kaniyang hinihigang kama sa Ospital Heneral, nang pumasok sa silid at lumapit si Dr. Antonio G. Sison. Ang Pang-ulo ay nakatulog kahapon ng tanghali, at ang temperatura ay bumaba nang hanggang 38 grado lamang, alalaong baga'y apat na desimo ang ibinaba sa temperatura niya nang mag-iika-11:00 kahapon.

Pagkaramdam ng kaunting kabutihan ng kaniyang katawan, ang Pang-ulo ay nagpahayag na nais niyang paahit. Ang mga ayudanteng inutusan ay nagpasabi na sa sariling barbero ng Presidente upang ngayong umaga, sa ganap na ika-7:00, ay magtungo sa silid na kinalalagyan ng maysakit sa Ospital Heneral.

Kasiya-siya, anang mga Doktor Nang mag-iika-4:00 ng hapon kahapon, sina Dr. Antonio G. Sison at Dr. Antonio D. Vasquez ay nagbigay ng sumusunod na pabalita, na nagsasabing ang kalagayan ng mabunying maysakit ay mabuti-buti na:

"Ang boong kalagayan ng Pang-ulo sa ganap na ika-4:00 ng hapon ngayon ay nagpatuloy na kasiya-siya. Ang kaniyang temperatura ay 39 centigrado, at ang pulso ay 92 sa bawat minuto.

"Dr. Antonio D. Vasquez
"Nilagdaan ni Dr. Antonio G. Sison."

Hanggang sa ganap na ika-7 ng gabi, bagaman ang kalagayan ng Pang-ulo ay patuloy sa pagbuti, gayon pa na'y nakaramdam siya ng pasanda-sandaling sakit o kirot na karaniwang dinaranas ng mga moopera sa apendicitis dahil sa kabag na mamumuno sa sikmura.

Quezon Has Until Dec. 21 To Sign 14 More Bills

President Quezon has until December 21 to sign 14 more bills passed by the National Assembly. The general appropriation act for 1938 and the budget bill have been received from the assembly by the president's office.

The chief executive is expected to sign most of the bills. He may allow the bill permitting him to accept the Order of the Brilliant Jade from the Chinese government stand without his signature.

The president was able to walk around the palace yesterday. However, he is not yet occupying himself with official matters excepting those which are urgent and which require his action. He took active interest in the results of the municipal elections and was understood to be pleased with the general outcome of the voting.

Commerce Nov. 27, 1937

PRESERVE THE WALLS

While asserting his belief in the value of the Boy Scout movement, and placing himself on record as being only too willing to help it along, President Quezon yesterday showed a marked sense of fitness of things when he refused to permit the construction of the proposed headquarters of the organization on the site selected for it, atop the ancient battlements which give the Walled City its name.

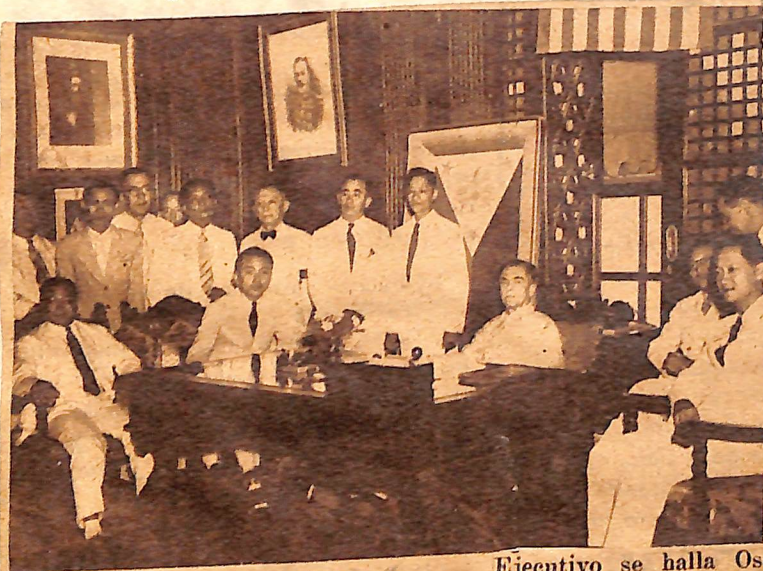
Manila is history in land and stone. It is the uttermost limit reached by the wave of European civilization which started from Atlantic coast of Europe four centuries and more ago. It is the farthest point at which that wave deposited seeds that took root and flourished. Not a single physical sign of that splendid growth should be mutilated, marred, or even altered. To build a modern edifice on the Manila city wall, however worthy the purpose of the structure may be, would be as destructive, in the historical and esthetic senses, as to establish a trade school in the Acropolis at Athens.

—The Tribune.

La Vanguardia Nov. 27, 1937

Quezon Proclama A Iloilo, Cebu, Samar, En Estado Calamitoso

Manila, Dic. 3.— El presidente Manuel L. Quezon proclamó anoche en estado calamitoso las provincias de Iloilo, Cebu, Samar y Bulacan, como resultado del último tifón que desfogó en dichas regiones.



Conferencia celebrada con el Presidente Quezon por la delegación de plantadores formada por dignatarios de la Confederación de Plantadores de Azúcar de Filipinas. A la derecha del Jefe

Ejecutivo se halla Oscar Ledesma, presidente de la Confederación. Los otros sentados son Vicente Gustilo, vicepresidente; Arsenio Jison y Rafael Laeson, secretario.

LUPONG SISIYASAT SA HALAGA NG AKLAT

Upang malaman kung totoo ang paratang na "nangangalakal" ang mga propesor ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas sa pagbibili ng mga aklat at "notas" sa mga estudiant. sa pulong kahapon ng lupon ng mga rehente ay pinagkalooban ng kapangyarihan ang pangalawang pangulong Sergio Osmeña, pangulo ng lupon, na humirang ng lupong tagasiyasat.

Ang pangalawang pangulong Osmeña na pinagpatalastasang tuwiran ng pangulong Quezon hinggil sa sinasabing pangangalakal ng mga propesor sa kanilang mga aklat at "notas", ay inaasahang hihirang agad ng bubuu ng lupong tagasiyasat sa loob ng isa o dalawang araw.

Sinuring mabuti ng lupon ng mga rehente ang kalatas ng pangulong Quezon, at pinahalagahan ang ulat at tagubiling iniharap ng lupong tagapagpaganap ng konseho ng unibersidad na binubuu ng lahat ng dekanong mga kolehi.

Ang mga tagubiling iniharap ng lupong tagapagpaganap at pinag-usapan ng mga rehente ay itong sumusunod:

1. Na, ang mga aklat na linimbag ng mga samahang partikular ay hindi dapat gamiting aklat sa unibersidad matangi na lamang kung ang kanilang mga halaga ay pinagtibay ng lupon ng pangulo sa mga aklat.

2. Na, ang unibersidad ay lumimbag ng mga aklat na ipinalalagay na lalong mahalaga at kápakipakinabang sakaling ganyan ang ibig mangyari ng mga may akda.

3. Na, na lakihan ng unibersidad ang halagang ilinaan sa pag-upa ng mga aklat.

4. Na, walang aklat na gagamitin sa unibersidad nang walang pagpapatibay ng lupon ng kagawarang kinaukulan na ang puno ng kagawaran ay siyang magiging pangulo. Sakaling hindi tanggapin ng lupong ito ang aklat, ay maaaring maghabol sa puno ng dekanong, at kung waling saysay din, ay magagawa pa ang panghuling paghahabol sa pangulo; dapat malamang ang pangulo ay hihingi ng payo ng lupong tekniko.

Pinag-usapan din ng mga rehente ang isang pahayag ng lupong tagapagpaganap na ang mga bihirang pangyayaring may kinalaman sa bagay na ito ay dapat itumpak agad "nguni't ang pagsulat ng isang aklat ay hindi dapat bigyan ng sagabal, kundi manapa'y dapat pasiglahin, sapagka't ang ganyang hakbang ay maaaring makapigil sa diwa ng pagsusuri at pagsaliksik ng mga propesor".

Natalos ng lupon ng mga rehente na ang ilang pangyayaring may kinalaman sa magaaaklat na totoong mahal ay nagbuhat sa pagtanggap ng mga samahang tagapagpalimbag o ng propesor na kinaukulan na babaan ang halaga.

Sa kanilang pahayag sa lupon ng mga rehente, ay binigyang matwid ng mga dekanong ang paghahanda ng mga aklat, "notas" at "outlines" ng mga propesor ng U. P., sa pamamagitan ng sumusunod:

Quezon presencia un acto de las fiestas del 329.º aniversario de la fundación de la Universidad de Santo Tomás

Mas de 5,000 estudiantes y profesores de la Universidad de Sto. Tomas, encabezados por su rector el R. Fr. Silvestre Sanchez recitaron ayer una declaracion reiterando "nuestro amor, lealtad y apoyo a nuestro pais, a los Estados Unidos de America, a los ideales Cristianos de la democracia y libertad que ellos defienden" y al Presidente de Filipinas.

Estaba presente en las ceremonias que se celebraron en el campo de la Universidad en la calle España el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon. Asi que el coche presidencial hubo entrado en los jardines de la universidad, los alumnos victorearon al Presidente y agitaron banderas. El Presidente iba acompañado de sus dos hijas Maria Aurora y Maria Zenaida y del Dr. Miguel Cañizares.

La demostracion publica de lealtad que el Presidente Quezon presencio era por el 329.º aniversario de la universidad mas antigua bajo la bandera americana. La celebracion del aniversario este año comenzo ayer, fiesta de Sto. Tomas de Aquino, y terminara el domingo con la reunion tradicional de los ex-alumnos.

El Dr. Jose M. Delgado, presidente del club de profesores de la Universidad de Sto. Tomas fue quien leyo la declaracion de reiteracion de lealtad.

Los estudiantes también renovaron otra promesa de "lealtad, reverencia y respeto a la Universidad de Santo Tomas y a su Muy Rdo. Padre Rector".

Después de las ceremonias en el "campus", el Presidente Quezon fué conducido al edificio principal en donde visitó la exhibición de arte y el museo de la universidad.

Esta tarde Audición musical en el Gimnasio

Como parte de las fiestas de aniversario esta tarde a las 5:00 en el gimnasio de la universidad habra una audición musical por la Schola Cantorum del Seminario Central.

Ademas de los miembros de la Schola Cantorum tomaran parte los Dres. E. A. Reyes, violinista; M. J. Casas, celista y Renato Ma. Guerrero, pianista y seran interpretadas obras de Eslavo, Solman, Walxcinsky, Mendelshon, Alvira, Zamecnik, Rossini, Bartumens, Tchaikowski, Victoria, Yruarizaga, asi como algunas Mellopeas Gregorianas.

As American Editors See Us

—REPRINTED EDITORIALS—

Make It Now, Señor Quezon

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine commonwealth, sensibly told the national assembly that if the country can be made ready for independence in 1946 it will be ready in 1938. He said he had suggested to President Roosevelt that either Dec. 30, 1938, or July 4, 1939, be set as the new date for the Philippine birthday party.

The only exception that can be taken to that suggestion is that it proposes too long a time to wait. Christmas day of this year would be far enough away. Complete independence at that date might be the best Christmas present Uncle Sam ever made for his own good. If the Philippines represented an American interest regarded as worth any national effort to retain, the decision would be different.

As it is, the United States is remaining in a distant land from which it intends to withdraw some nine years from now. The present year is one of extraordinary tension in the far east and the near future is nothing but uncertainty. If the United States were relieved of the national responsibility still incorporated in its Filipino attachments, it could feel much safer in the storms which are sweeping over Asia.

If we were on good terms with Japan a delay in carrying out the ultimate purpose giving the Filipinos full responsibility for themselves might be tolerable. Peaceable rela-

tions have not yet been disturbed by any act, but they have been threatened by words and presently the United States will be sitting in a conference of treaty powers, engaged in considering ways and means of getting Japanese troops out of China.

President Roosevelt has already made belligerent remarks. They were ostensibly in the cause of peace but in the cause of a peace which we were to obtain by taking a strong and determined position against aggressor nations. Although subsequent official observations and remarks have been less bellicose, Japan stands on notice that there is humanitarian objection to its procedure.

America's anticipated attitude was one of isolated neutrality. The apparent departure from that, seeking cooperation to restrain what is described as banditry and international lawlessness, has been welcomed by various European nations willing to give America the post of honor in any action taken to check aggression threatening European self-interest.

Before the United States finds itself involved in serious affairs so far from its frontier of successful military operations it would be wise to withdraw its hostages from the Philippines, where Japanese retaliation could easily advance. Of all national follies none could be worse than suddenly finding a point of national honor in a country this nation proposes to abandon peaceably within the next decade.

"DEBEMOS HACER SACRIFICIOS SI QUEREMOS SER GRANDES" ASI DIJO QUEZON ANTE OFICIALES

El Primer Ejecutivo Urgió A Todos Los Ciudadanos A Obedecer Y Respetar Las Leyes Del Pais

"Filipinas es un país pequeño. Nuestros recursos son pocos comparados con las de las otras naciones. Si queremos ser grandes debemos hacer sacrificios para conseguirlo. Estamos organizando un ejército que ha de servir al país tanto en la paz como en la guerra. En tiempo de paz para velar por el cumplimiento de las leyes y la preservación del orden; en caso de guerra para luchar y defender valerosa y heroicamente a su patria."

Lo que precede es, poco más o menos, uno de los párrafos más salientes del discurso que pronunció el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon esta mañana en el "pier", ante los oficiales y soldados que están hoy entrenándose en esta provincia, después de pasar revista a los mismos.

El Presidente Quezon dijo enfáticamente de que todos los ciudadanos deben respetar las leyes que la democracia no quiere decir que cualquiera pueda hacer lo que le venga en gana, que los que han disfrutado de los beneficios de la instrucción deben ser los primeros en dar ejemplo de buena ciudadanía, ajustando sus actos a los preceptos de la ley.

Según el Presidente de Filipinas siendo aun chiquillo y estando en su pueblo. Baler, era costumbre de la gente del pueblo reunirse en la presidencia cuando se trataba de hacer alguna cosa por el bien común. Había cooperación entre todos los vecinos, era fácil hacer cualquiera cosa. Siendo ya Presidente de Senado, observó otra cosa. En un pueblo de Tayabas había necesidad de un sistema de riego para suministrar agua a unos campos palayeros, y ninguno ayudó para la realización de la obra.

También relató el presidente lo que ocurrió con ocasión de un incendio en Tayabas. Se vio precisado a pegar a los que no ayudaban a apagar el fuego, porque es deber



El Pres. M. L. Quezon y su hijo, Manuel, Jr.

de todo ciudadano en casos de naturaleza, ayudar a los que están en desgracia. Añadió que él mismo estuvo sacando agua para apagar el fuego.

Acercá de la organización del ejército, Su Excelencia habló en un discurso de Suiza y del Japon.

25,000 ANG SASAMA SA ISANG PAMAHAYAG

Ipakikilala ng bayang Maynila ang pasasalamat kay Quezon sa pagaalis ng sedula

Mahigit sa 25,000 katao ang magsisama sa dakilang pamahayag na gaganapin sa ika 6 ng Disiembre, bilang pasasalamat sa Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng Pilipinas sa pagkakapatibay niya sa panukalang batas na nag-aalis ng sedula personal sa mga mamamayan sa kapuluan, sang-ayon sa napag-alalan namin sa lupon sa pamahayag kanginang umaga.

Ang pamahayag ay magsisimula sa ganap na ika 4:30 ng hapon sa Azcarraga at magdaraan sa mga daang Juan Luna, Herbosa, Velasquez, at hanggang sa Liwasang Moriones. Pagkatapos ng pamahayag ay magkakaroon ng palatuntunan at pagtitibayin ang isang kapasiyalang nagpapasalamat sa Pangulong Quezon sa kanyang pagkakapatibay sa pagaalis ng sedula personal.

Ang lahat ng manggagawa sa ciudad, sa mga pagawaan at sa mga bahay kalakal at sa mga kagawaran ng pamahalaang insular ay magsisisamang lahat sa pamahayag, bukod pa ang ibang samahan at union ng mga manggagawa, kaya't tinatayang hihigit sa 25,000 katao ang magsisama sa dakilang pamahayag na gaganapin sa Lunes, ika 6 ng Disiembre, sa ganap na ika 4:00 ng hapon.

Kabilang sa mga magsisipagsalita ang mga K natawang Gregorio Perfecto at Pedro Gil ng hilaga at timog ng Maynila; alka'de Juan Posadas, G. Jose Figueras, inspektor heneral ng paggawa at iba pa.

El Debate Nov. 30 1937

NOMBRAMIENTO DE SUPLENTE URGIDO

Con Siete Concejales Candidatos La Junta Municipal Se Encuentra Coja

La Junta Municipal aprobó ayer una resolución en la que se pide al presidente Quezon que nombre cuanto antes a los concejales suplentes que deben reemplazar a los que son candidatos y decidir los asuntos sobre elecciones. Al mismo tiempo se informa al jefe ejecutivo que existen varios asuntos pendientes en el cuerpo legislativo de la capital que no pueden ser despachados en vista de que siete concejales son candidatos para la reelección.

La ley es terminante en este sentido, informo ayer el Hon. Mateo Herrera, presidente de la Junta

Please turn on the next page

Subscriber's Name Pius. Manuel. S. Quezon

Palda

Nov. 31, 1937

cont. of Palda Nov. 30
1937



KAPITAN KULAS.—Ang naging kilabot sa mga bulubundukin ng Laguna at Tayabas, sa maraming buwan noong 1935, pagkatapos na sumailalim ng kapangyarihan ng batas, ay pinalayang may pasubali ng pangulong Quezon, sa tulong ng kahilingan ng gobernador Maximo Rodriguez. Si kapitan Kulas Encallado, ay mayroon nang dalawang taong nabibilanggo at kung hindi siya pinatawad ng pangulo ay magdurusa siya sa kahatulang tatlong habang-buhay na pagkaka-bilanggo.

Municipal, y los concejales que se presentan para la reeleccion no pueden actuar en asuntos electorales desde 30 dias antes de las elecciones, por lo que es necesario que haya suplentes.

Solo tres de los actuales concejales no son candidatos para la reeleccion, y son los Sres. Pascual Santos, Vicente Aliadada y Celestino Ramos. Los demas Sres. Manuel de la Fuente, Mateo Herrera, Jose G. Advincula, Valeriano Fugoso, Dr. Agaton Cecilio, Iñigo Regalado y Hermenegildo Atienza se han vuelto a presenear bajo la bandera de los nacionalistas, con excepcion de los Sres. de la Fuente y Advincula que son del Frente Popular.

Palda Nov. 27, 1937

Nanood Sa Opera House Si Nonong L. Quezon, Jr.

Sa pangungulo ni Nonong L. Quezon Jr., tanging anak na lalaki ng Pangulo ng Pilipinas, ang palabas noong ika 20 nitong buwan sa Manila Grand Opera House ay naging isang tunay na tagumpay. Si Manuel L. Quezon Jr., ay nakapag-up sa Palko Prosenio na ukol sa kanyang ama at ina na sadyang ginayakan nang gabing yaon. Kasama ni Nonong sa kanyang Palko ang mga kinatawan ng kanyang ama't ina at kanilang pinanood ang maganda at makabagong uri ng palatuntunan na inihanda ng Sampagita. Maraming tao ang dumalo at namuno ang malaking Opera House, bagama't masama ang panahon at maraming pook ng Maynila ang lumubog sa bumuhos na ulan.

Ang naging tagapagpakilala ay ang namamahala ng Sampagita sa KZRM. Kanyang ibinalita sa lahat na ang palatuntunan ay makabago at maikli lamang upang huwag mapuyat ang mga na sa loob ng dulaan. Ipinaliwanag niya ang sanhi ng palabas na dili iba't ang pagtulong sa pagtatayo ng isang alala sa "Paraluman ng Tulang Tagalog" at naging "Bb. Radio ng 1936" na si Milagring Mat. Castro kaunaunahang "Miss Radio" ng Pilipinas. At ang ipinagpauna ng tagapagpakilala ay di nagkabula, katunayan ay natapos ang buong palatuntunan sa ganap na ika 12:10 ng gabi. Ayaw pa sanang magtindigan ang mga tao at ang buong akala ay mayroon pang kasunod, kaya't umakyat sa tanghalan ang tagapagpakilala at nagpasalamat sa lahat. "Aba, tapos na pala!"—ang nasabi ng lahat halos.

Mangyari'y hindi nila akalain. Namihasa ang ating publiko sa karaniwang palabas dulaan na inabot nang hanggang ika 2 ng ma-

daling araw, kaya't sila'y nanibago sa madaling pagkatapos. Yaon pa lamang ang kaunaunahang pangyayari. At ang bagay na yaon ay siyang ginawa ng mga taga "Sampagita" upang huwag mapuyat at maiwasan ang mga daing ng mga tagatangkilik ng ating dulaan.

Ang buong palatuntunan ay naging kasiyasiya gayon din ang dulang "Ang Babai Kahapon" ni don Severino Reyes na buong huwag na ginampanan ng mga bumuhay ng balitang "Samahang Gabriel", na kinabibilangan ni G. Francisco Zamora at ni G. Manuel Miranda. Sa konsierto at sa "Big Broadcast of 1937" ng mga "Radio Stars" at ng mga "Movie Stars" ay nagingning sina Atang de la Rama, Nena M. Baduria, Mariquita C. Reyes, Mario del Rio, Josefino Cenizal, Rufino Dionisio, Noly Reyes, Carlos Reyes, Sally Contreiras, Carlos Padilla, Leopoldo Salcedo, Domingo Principe, Armando Villa, Florentino T. Collantes, Domingo Raymundo, Nemecio E. Caravana, Marcela N. Abeto, Ester Roldan Alonso, Lourdes Lakindanum, Bambang Pasig Serenaders at ang gurong Ariston Avelino, Program Director ng Radio Manila. Isa sa mga bilang na kinagiliwan ay ang pagbigkas ng tulang "Madame Butterfly" ng yumaong Hari ng Balagtasang Jose Corazon de Jesus. Ang bumigkas ng tula ay ang kapatid ni Milagring na si Luz Mat. Castro at habang binibigkas ni Luz ay iginuguhit naman ng artistang si Mar-Sam ng Nabotas, Rizal, ang diwa ng tula sa maput ng papel at sa tatlong kulay. Maganda ang larawan at lalong nasiyahan ang lahat pagka't hustong natapos ang tula ay natatapos naman ang pagguhit ng larawan ng haponesa at ng kanyang maliit na anak.

Ang mga Mat Castro ay nagpasalamat sa pamamagitan ng Pahayagang ito kay Ginang Nene Santos at sa kanyang maybahay na si G. Albino Sablayan, pagka't utang sa kagandahang-loob nila ang paggagayak sa loob ng dulaan. Nagpasalamat din sa mga bumuhay ng baitang Samahang Gabriel dahil sa pagtulong na kanilang ginawa, gaya rin naman kay Don Francisco Zamora at Don Manuel Miranda, dalawang kilalang haligi ng Dulaan na tumulong din ng buong puso. Gayon din ay pinasasalamatan ng mga Mat. Castro, ang mga nagsiganap sa palatuntuna, ang mga taga Radio, ang

mga artista ng aninong gumagallaw at ang buong bayang tumulong sa pagkuha ng tiket sa kinapagtagumpay ng palabas noong ika 20 dahil kay Milagring. Pinasasalamatan din si G. Pedrito Reyes at si G. Antonio M. Esteban, ang una'y siyang pangulo ng lupon sa Maosuleo at sa palabas dulaan at ang pangalawa ay siyang gumuhit at siyang gumawa ng magandang Maosuleo ni Milagring na dahil sa palabas sa Opera House ay matatapos na. Pinasasalamatan din ang Imprenta "Ilagan and Sanga" na pinamamahalaan ng may magandang pusong si G. Isabelo Sanga dahil sa pagtulong sa pagpapalimbag ng mga tiket at ng mga programa na kinalalagyan ng larawan ni Milagring na siyang ipinamigay sa gabi ng palabas. Si G. G. Arana ay pinasasalamatan din dahil naman sa mga kartelon na kanilang pinintahan. At sa wakas ay ipinararating sa lahat, sa lahat-lahat na ang libong pasasalamat sa ginawang tulong kay Milagring na hindi malilimot ng mga Mat. Castro. Isa sa mga nagbiggay ng kulay sa idinaos na "beneficio" kay Ging ay ang pagkuha ng pelikula ng Philippine Films na labis nakasiya sa mga nanonood. Iibalita sa pitak ding ito kung kailan maaaring makita ang pelikulang ito ng "Philippine Films" sa gab. ni Milagring Mat. Castro.

Halib nov. 27, 1937

Harold Dec. 24-37

Mapapatangi ngayon ang pagdiriwang sa bayaning Bonifacio

Higit sa mga taong nakalipas ay mapapatangi sa kasayahan at kainingningan ang pangbansang pagdiriwang ng bayang pilipino sa Lunas at Martes, ika 29 at ika 30 ng kasalukuyan, dahil sa maluwalhatang pagsapit nang ika 74 na kalarawan ng bayanang Andres Bonifacio, ang Dakilang Maralita na siyang kinikilalang Ama nang Naglahong Republika Pilipina. Ang palatuntunan ay idaraos sa bantayog ng bayaning Bonifacio as dulo ng Avenida Rizal Extension.

Ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ay nakatakdang bibigkas ng talumpati sa karangalan ng bayani sa palatuntunan idaraos sa Martes ng hapon, ngunit dahil sa pagkakatatistis sa kanya ay babasa

hin na lamang ng isang kinatawan ang kanyang tlumpati na inaasahang magiging malamán at maindayog sa diwa. Ang pangalawang kalihim Faustino Aguilar ng kagawaran ng paggawa ay siyang bibigkas ng pasasalamat.

Quezon Creates Five Towns In Zamboanga

President Quezon has issued two executive orders, the first abolishing the municipal district of Namaltugan, Mountain Province and annexing its barrios to certain other districts; and the other organizing the ten municipal districts of Zamboanga into five municipalities. The five municipalities created by virtue of this order in Zamboanga are those of Sindangan, Pagadian, Siocon, Margosatubig and Kabasalan.

Halib

Nov. 16, 1937

MALAKING AKLASAN SA NUEVA ECIJA

**Tinatayang aabot sa 20,000
manggagawa ang magsisialis
sa bukirin at bigasan**

Isang pangkalahatang pag-aaklas sa Nueva Ecija, sa layong maisakatuparan ang katarungang panglipunan at pagtatakda ng pinakamabang sahod kagaya nang naitagubilin ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, ang ipinagutos na isagawa ni Antonio Paguia, pangulo ng National Labor Union. Inasahan ni Paguia na may 20,000 manggagawa ang magsisiaklas kalakip na ang mga kasapi sa samahan.

Sa kasalukuyan ay may 4,000 manggagawa sa mga bigasan sa Nueva Ecija at mga kanugnog na lalawigan. Simula nang pamatnuguan ni Paguia ang kilusan ay tinatayang may 1,500 pa ang sasasib sa pag-aaklas. Ang mga palibot liham tungkol sa pag-aaklas ay ipinahatid sa mga lalawigan ng Panggasinan, Tarlak at sa iba pang munisipio sa mga lalawigan mapalaya.

Ipinahayag na siya'y nagpadala rin ng mga sulat sa kanyang mga kabg sa Rosales, Tayug, San Quintin, Umingan at Santo Tomas, Panggasinan; sa Victoria sa Tarlak; sa Kuyapo, Guimba, Munyos, San Jose, Santo Domingo, Likab at Quezon, Nueva Ecija.

Hinihingi ng mga lider ng magsisiaklas na sila'y pagkalooban ng pasahod na piso sa walong oras na paggawa sa isang araw at P1.30 sa paggawang labing dalawang oras.

Ipinahayag nina Antonio Paguia at Teodulo Cruz na sila'y magtatayo ng mga balangay ng samahan sa Kabanatuan, Gapang, San Isidro at Santa Rosa sa ilang araw na hinaharap. Hinahangad ng dalawang patnugot ng pag-aaklas na magkaroon ng iisang batayan sa sahurang ang lahat ng manggagawa sa kalagitnaan ng Luzon.

Sinabing hihingi nilang huwag kulangin sa dalawang sentimos ang bayad sa bawat kaban na mahakot.

Samantala, si Aurelio Quitoriano depensor publiko, ay patuloy sa pakikipanayam sa mga lider manggagawa at itinatagubilin sa kanilang huwag makinig kina Paguia at Cruz. Ipinangako nito na itatakda sa dalawang sentimos sa bawat kaban ng bigas na mahakot ang ibabayad sa halip ng isa at kalahati sa unang araw ng buwang papasok. Dinalaw ng abogado ng bayan ang iba pang bayang may aklasan sa layong masugpo ang sinasabing pagsamantala ng ilang lider manggagawa.

Nakipanayam din si Quitoriano sa mga intsik na may-ari ng ilang bigasan tungkol sa pagdaragdag ng sinasahod ng mga manggagawang naglilingkod sa mga pintungan Nais niyang itakda sa piso sa walong oras na paggawa sa isang araw at P1.30 naman sa labingdalawang oras na paggawa ang kitain ng nagsisipaglingkod dito. Ang mga naglilingkod sa 17 bigasan sa Kabanatuan na umaabot sa 50 ay tumatanggap lamang ng P.70 isang araw.

Sa pagtugon sa ipinahayag ni Vicente Singson Encarnacion, pangulo ng NARIC sinabi ni Rafael Nuñez, lider manggagawa, na nasasamatuwid ang hinihingi 100 porsientong pagdaragdag sa mga kinikita kung isazaalang-alang ang bigat ng kanilang gawain. Ipinahayag pang mamami sa mga nagsisipaglingkod ang nagkakasakit ng tisis. Tinugon din ni Nuñez ang palagay ng samahan sa bigas at mais na hindi magkakaroon ng aklasan sapagka't walang gawain sa kasalukuyan sa pagsasabing iya'y isang paraan lamang upang maiwasan ang pananagutan.

Ipinahayag ng mga intsik at pipinong may bigasan na wala na silang bigas sa pintungan kaya't kakailanganin na gilingin ng NARIC ang ilinalaan nito upang maiwasan ang pagtaas ng halaga ng pangunang sangkap na ito sa kabuhayan.

Pinabulaanan ng mga lider ng paggawa ang paratang na ang kilusan ay may kaugnayan sa politika. Sinabing kaya sila nagharap ng kahilingan sa NARIC ay dahil sa tagubilin ni Ediberto Arguelles na isulat ang kanilang pinipithaya.

Kalaw Protesta Ante J. Vargas

**Empleados De Rentas Internas Y De La
Tesoreria de Batangas Trabajan
Abiertamente En La Politica**

(Especial para EL SCI)

MANILA, Dic. 2.—El Diputado Maximo Kalaw, en un telegrama enviado al Presidente Quezon, por conducto del Secretario Jorge B. Vargas, denunció el otro día las actividades políticas desplegadas por los empleados de la oficina de rentas internas y de la oficina del Tesorero de Batangas, son infracción de las reglas del Servicio Civil.

El Sr. Kalaw dice en su telegrama:

"Protesto enérgicamente contra la presion y actividades políticas de los empleados del Servicio Civil especialmente de los de Rentas Internas y de la Tesoreria en favor de Caedo, candidato a Gobernador. Estan infringiendo las reglas del Servicio Civil y su actitud es injusta para con el otro candidato Cándido Lopez, pues no hay ningun candidato oficial del partido."

"Cándido Lopez es tan nacionalista como Caedo. Todo lo que pido es neutralidad de parte de los empleados nacionalistas".

Improvement And Maintenance Will Be Undertaken By Central Government

President Quezon last night issued an order designating five coastal cities and 56 towns and municipal districts as national ports. In addition to the 9 regular ports of call, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, Jolo, Legaspi, Mambulao, and Aparri, the President named three others, Pulupandan, Hondagua and San Ildefonso.

According to the order, the improvement and maintenance of national ports shall be undertaken and financed by the national government, and their administration and operation shall be under the direct supervision and control of the insular collector of customs. The municipal ports shall be maintained by the municipalities.

Besides the new national ports, the President may hereafter declare national ports other municipal ports when it is considered necessary to do so in the interest of commerce, and for enforcement of customs regulations, or for national defense purposes.

The municipal ports declared by the President are as follows:

Agusan, (1); Nasipit; Albay, (2) Legaspi (port of entry); Albay, (3) Tabaco; Albay (4) Virac (Cantanduanes); Antique (5) San Jose de Buenavista; Bataan, (6) Mariveles; Batanes, (7) Basco; Batanes, (8) Contra Costa; Batangas, (9) Batangas; Batangas, (10) Nasugbu; Bohol, (11) Tagbilaran; Cagayan, (12) Aparri; (port of entry); Camarines Norte, (13) Jose Panganiban (Mambulao) (port of

entry); Capiz, (14) Capiz; Capiz, (15) New Washington; Cebu, (16) Cebu (port of entry); Cebu, (17) Toledo.

Cotabato, (18) Makar; Cotabato, (19) Parang; Cotabato, (20) Glan (Sarangani Bay); Davao, (21) Davao (port of entry); Davao (22) Mati; Ilocos Norte, (23) Currimaog (Ga-an Bay); Ilocos Sur, (24) San Ildefonso (port of entry); Ilocos Sur, (25) Solvec; Iloilo, (26) Iloilo (port of entry); Lanao, (27) Iligan; La Union, (28) San Fernando; Leyte, (29) Maa-sin; Leyte, (30) Ormoc; Leyte (31) Tacloban; Manila (32) Manila, Manila, (port of entry); Marinduque, (33) Santa Cruz; Masbate, (34) Masbate; Masbate, (35) San Pascual (Burias Is.); Mindoro, (36) Calapan; Mindoro, (37) Mangarin; Occidental Misamis, (38) Jimenez; Oriental Misamis, (39) Cagayan; Occidental Negros, (40) Pulupandan (port of entry); Occidental Negros, (41) San Carlos; Oriental Negros, (42) Dumaguete; Oriental Negros, (43) Larena Siquijor; Palawan, (44) Balabac; Palawan, (45) Culion; Palawan, (46) Puerto Princesa; Romblon, (47) Romblon; Samar, (48) Borongan; Samar, (49) Carangian; Samar, (50) Catbalogan; Sorsogon, (51) Bulan; Sorsogon (52) Gubat; Sulu, (53) Cagayan de Sulu, (55) Sitankai; Surigao, (56) Surigao; Tayabas, (57) Hondagua (port of entry); Zambales, (58) Masinloc; Zambales, (59) Subic; Zamboanga, (60) Puluan; Zamboanga, (61) Zamboanga (port of entry).

EL EJECUTIVO SE DISGUSTO

Se entero de que un enfermero suyo seguia sirviendole estando ya enfermo

El Presidente Quezon se halla actualmente en estado de convalecencia no obstante el disgusto que tuvo cuando se entero de que uno de los enfermeros suyos tuvo que recluirse en el hospital victima de tracazo. El ejecutivo se irrita cuando se dio cuenta de que el citado enfermero ya estaba enfermo mientras seguia atendiendolo.

Hablando con los que se hallaban en su cuarto en el Hospital el Presidente dijo que el hospital debia adoptar todas las precauciones necesarias para que los enfermeros que atienden a los pacientes no esten atacados de algun mal contagioso, como es el tracazo de que padece el enfermero Saroca, pues ponen en peligro la salud del paciente. Dijo tambien que el hospital debe procurar que cualquier enfermero o enfermera que sienta o se queje de los primeros sintomas de una enfermedad, sea inmediatamente retirado del servicio ordinario y atendido en seguida por los doctores.

Los que le atendian al Presidente, recordando la vez anterior que sufrio una pequena recaida con escalofrios y fiebre que le ocupaba bastante a los medicos, y que fue a causa de un enfado del paciente cuando un alto funcionario que le visito, le causo involuntariamente una molestia al abordar sobre asuntos de gobierno, temian que con el incidente del enfermero, el Presidente sufriera otro retroceso en su convalecencia. Sin embargo, informaron anoche personas allegadas al Presidente que el ilustre convaldeciente se encontraba tan bien o mejor aun que ayer y no mostraba senales de haber sufrido ninguna consecuencia del enfado de ayer.

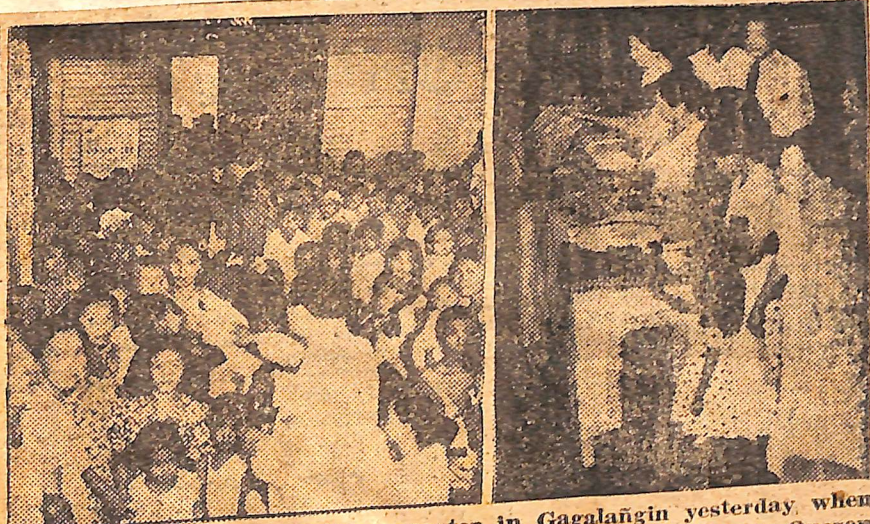
Estaba anoche tan mejorado el estado del Presidente Quezon, que se indico que probablemente pueda estar en disposicion de salir del Hospital General el dia 15 del actual. Su herida esta en vias de completa cicatrizacion y la temperatura continuaba normal como durante los ultimos tres dias.

El Dr. Augusto Villalon, superintendente del Hospital General explicando ayer la enfermedad del enfermero Saroca, declaro anoche que aunque hasta entonces no estaba enterado de la enfermedad de dicho enfermero, sin embargo es norma establecida por las reglas del hospital que cualquier nurse, al sentirse enfermo, sea inmediatamente atendido y recludo en la enfermeria. El Dr. Villalon dijo que probablemente el enfermero Saroca, aunque se sen

cont.

Please turn on the next page

1937
Sunday Tribune Dec. 5



SCENES at the puericulture center in Gagalaugin yesterday when clothing and other Christmas gifts donated by Mrs. Aurora Quezon were distributed among the poor families of that neighborhood. On the left are recipients of the gifts, and on the right members of the League of Catholic Women making the distribution, among whom may be recognized Miss Manuela Gay, Mrs. Felisa C. Delgado, Miss P. Ampil, Miss A. Lim and others.

Mabuhay Dec. 3, 1937

cont. La Opinion Dec. 6 1937

Idadalangin Ang Pang-ulo Ng National Christian Council

Ang National Christian Council, isang kalipunan ng mga simbahan protestante na kinabibilangan ng may 600 kapangkat sa boong Kapuluan, ay nagpatibay sa pulong nilang idinaos kamakalawa dito sa Maynila ng isang kapasiyahang humihiling sa lahat ng kapangkat na mangyaring manalangin sa araw ng Linggo bilang pagpapasalamat sa pagkakaligtas ng pangulong Quezon sa operasyong ginawa sa kaniya. Ang panalangin nasabi ay hihingi rin ng awa sa Lumikha upang mapadali ang paggaling nang lubusan ng Pangulo ng Pilipinas.

Ang kapasiyahang tinukoy ay naglalaman ng gaya ng sumusunod:

"Itinatagubilin namin sa lahat ng kapangkat na naaangib sa National Christian Council sa Pilipinas na sa oras ng karaniwang pagtitipon

at panalangin sa darating na araw ng Linggo, ika-5 ng Disyembre, ay mag-ukol ng dalangin sa Makapangyadhang Lumikha bilang pagpapasalamat sa maligaya at matagumpay na wakas ng operasyong ginawa kamakailan sa Kaniyang Kamahalan, Manuel L. Quezon Pangulo ng Pilipinas. Ang ganiyang panalangin ay dapat ding humingi ng awa sa Amang Sumasalangit bilang Tagapagkaloob ng lahat ng kabutihan at kabuhayan, upang igawad sa kauna-unahang pinuno ng bansa ang madali at lubusang paggaling".

Ang sinusundang kapasiyahan ay ipinadala sa pamamagitan ng Koreo sa lahat ng mga lalawigan sa Pilipinas. Sa malalayong pook o bayan ay nagpadala ng kaukulang telegrama.

tia ya enfermo el viernes pasado, no habia dicho a nadie que se sentia mal y por eso es que siguio sirviendo al Presidente durante se dia. En superintendente del hospital recuerda que una enfermera que tambien estaba atendiendo al Presidente y que se sintio enferma de un catarro fue inmediatamente retirada del servicio diario, a fin de evitar que contagiara del mal al Presidente, teniendo en cuenta el estado del distinguido paciente.

Por otra parte en la informacion del hospital se dijo anoche que el enfermero Amador Saroca se quejaba de dolores en el lado derecho del bajo vientre y se sospecha que padezca de apendicitis. Saroca fue recludo en la enfermeria del hospital donde se recluye a los doctores y enfermeros de la institucion cuando se encuentran enfermos.

1937

ep sul Dec. 8

P-600,000 Para Esta Provincia

Se Usaran Para Obras Públicas De Importancia; Los Comenterios Alrededor De Todo Esto

Para el año 1938, la provincia de Iloilo tendrá la suma de P600,000 que se invertirá en mejoras públicas, según el presupuesto ya aprobado por la Asamblea Nacional y firmado por el Presidente de la Mancomunidad Filipina, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon.

Con la aprobacion de esta cantidad, los comentarios en los corrillos políticos de esta ciudad son en el sentido de que, al fin, los dirigentes del gobierno se ha acordado de la provincia de Iloilo, especialmente la Oficina Ejecutiva, teniendo en cuenta que en años anteriores la misma ha sido postergada y olvidada, por cuyo motivo no ha podido progresar debido a que los caudillos políticos de esta provincia se han encontrado siempre con la oposicion de parte de los politicos 'antis' que tenian acceso en las altas esferas del gobierno.

Los P600,000 serán destinados

Please turn on the next page.

NIP THE BUD

Some members of the city policemen have been reported playing politics following report that a rabid politician has been appointed by President Manuel L. Quezon to become the first mayor of the newly chartered city of Cebu.

Such attitude of the public servants to meddle in political manipulations is not conducive to an efficient service to the public. For the good of the taxpayers this practice of some of the local policemen should be nipped in the bud.

The local government officials who are responsible for the success or failure of the present administration should not overlook the fact that, to put in order everything in the police force is one of their important duties.

The loyalty of a man to his conviction will be measured during the time of the crises. Some of these policemen have openly demonstrated their loyalty to their conviction even at this time when the crisis in the city government is not as serious as it is expected to be.

In the evolution of the local government the people are keeping the full account how the public servants discharge their official duties. Therefore, evident is full that those who are at the helm of the administration should see to it that the people receive the maximum service and this can be done wisely by putting an end to the present practice of some of these city policemen who are meddling in politics.

Advertiser Dec. 5, 1937

Subscriber's Name Jos. Manuel L. Quezon

Palibon Dec. 9, 1937

"Kumusta kayo?", bati ni McNutt kay Quezon



Katulad ng ibang nagmamahal at nagtatangi sa pangulong Quezon, ang mataas na komisionado Paul V. McNutt ay dumalaw uli kanginang umaga sa pagamutang pangkalahatan upang alamin ang kalagayan ng mabunying may sakit. Ang komisio nado ay makikitang nakaupo sa tabi ng kama ng pangulong nakahiga, samantalang nakikinig naman si Donya Aurora sa pagunsap ng dalawa.

El Debate 1937 Dec. 8

"Mabuti Na" Dice El Dr. Vazquez Del Presidente

"Mabuti na!" Asi declaro ayer el Dr. Antonio Vazquez, despues de visitar al Presidente Quezon en el Hospital General, lo cual puesto en español quiere decir "Ya esta bien."

El estado del Presidente Quezon ya es tan satisfactorio que los medicos ya no tomaron ayer su pulso ni su temperatura. Ya le han permitido al Presidente comer todo lo que le de la gana, pues ya se ha restañado completamente su herida. Su menu ya comprende ahora su plato favorito, el "adobo," que lo ha estado pidiendo cuando aun no podia tomar ninguna comida solida.

Ayer tarde ya permitieron al Presidente sentarse en una silla con ruedas para que pueda trasladarse de un sitio a otro. Dicha silla procede del cuartel del Ejercito Filipino.

El Dr. Estrada, uno de los medicos del Presidente, confirio ayer la declaracion del Dr. Vazquez sobre la salud del Presidente.

Graphic Dec. 9, 1937

P1,000,000 REVOLVING FUND FOR PUBLIC MARKETS

Graphic 1937 Dec. 8

dos a la construccion de carreteras de cemento, desde Tigbauan a San Joaquin y desde Payia a Sta. Bárbara. Tambien se construirán los puentes de San Joaquin, Janiuay, Calinog y Barotac Viejo, que por falta de fondos no habían sido construidos desde hace tiempo.

Empezarán la ejecucion de este programa de mejoras publicas para la provincia de Iloilo el año entrante según los informes recibidos aquí hace poco.



President MANUEL L. QUEZON Signs revolving fund bill.

Perhaps there will be more and better markets. President Manuel L. Quezon signed the bill creating a revolving fund of P1,000,000 for public markets early last week. The fund will come in handy for the construction of public markets throughout the Islands. Signed also was the bill which imposes penalties for the evasion of penal laws of the P. I.

Dec. 13-37

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Bulletin

mabuhay

Dec. 12, 1937

QUEZON NOW AT MALACAÑAN

President On Road To Recovery, Leaves General Hospital

Well on the road to recovery but not yet fully well, President Quezon was moved to Malacañan Palace yesterday morning from the Philippine General Hospital where he has been confined for 20 days after an emergency operation for acute appendicitis.

His physicians declared yesterday he will be kept under medical regimen for some time, until he is fully recovered. They warned the president against exerting himself because of his recent operation and suggested that visitors keep away to give the patient an opportunity to get well.

It was stated his transfer to the palace will afford him a better opportunity to recover, since he will have more space to roam about in his wheelchair and will be free from the curiosity to which he is exposed at the hospital. He also will have better protection from intrusion, it was understood.

Shortly after hearing mass with members of his family, his physicians and hospital attendants at his sick room on the first floor of the hospital yesterday morning, President Quezon was towed to the main door in his wheelchair and from there he was borne in Major Nieto's arms to Car No. 1. In the car went Dr. Antonio G. Sison and Dr. Antonio D. Vasquez, two of his physicians, Major Nieto, and Miss Amparo Leaño, the president's favorite nurse. In another Malacañan car went Mrs. Quezon, Dr. Januario Estrada and Dr. Miguel Canizares.

At the Palace he will continue to receive the care and attention of his four physicians and hospital attendants who have organized turns keeping watch on the patient.

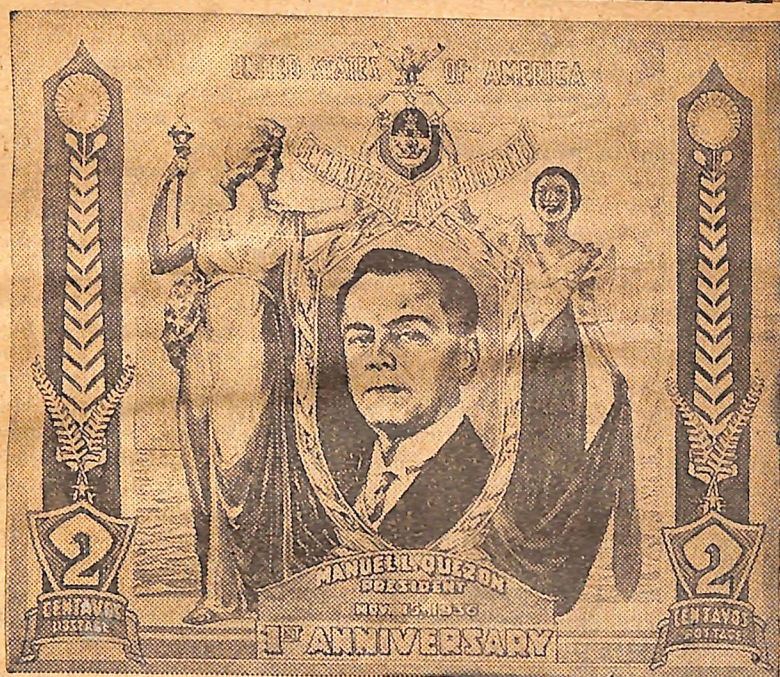
In view of the President's condition which was not declared by his physicians to be good but not warranting resumption of the President's pre-illness routine, he will be unable to do no more than occasional signing of urgent official papers. He also will not be able to get out of the Palace, say, for a trip to Baguio or for a sea voyage which the president had contemplated taking before his operation.

It was declared likely the president will observe Christmas at the palace. If he ever goes to Baguio it probably will be after Christmas, it was stated.

The president boarded the Palace car at about 9:45 a.m. At the hospital were a few friends of the chief executive, including Judge Antonio Horilleno. His Malacañan staff and aides were on hand.

As he emerged from the corridor leading to his room from the information desk, President Quezon greeted the information clerk, Rafael Bofe, who is known to him. "So you are still here," the President said.

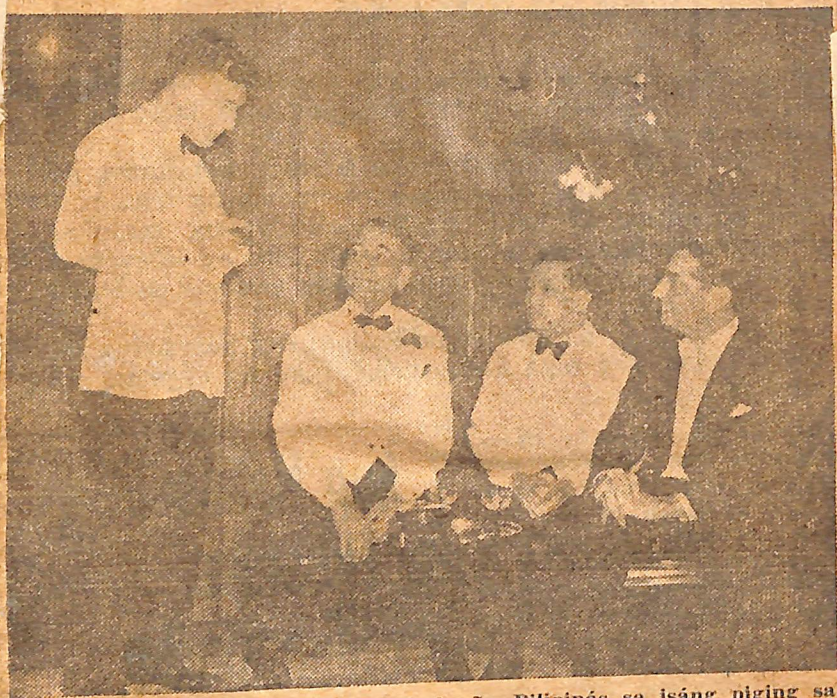
Selyong Pang-alaala



Larawan ng selyo na kasalukuyang nililimbag sa Washington, D. C., at ipagbibili ng Kawanihan ng Koreo dahil sa unang anibersario ng Commonwealth.

mabuhay Dec. 12, 1937

Parangal Sa Sugo Ng Commonwealth



Pinarangalan kagabi ng Pangulo ng Pilipinas sa isang piging sa Malakanyang ang Sugongkinatawan ng Commonwealth sa Estados Unidos. Bukod kay komisionado Joaquin M. Elizalde ay inanyayahan ang may 50 matataas na puno ng pamahalaan at mga lider ng bansa. Sa larawan ay makikita, mula sa kaliwa, sina J. Weldon Jones (nakatayo), pangulong Quezon, espiker Jose Yulo at komisionado Elizalde.

Friday afternoon as the president prepared to leave the hospital he had his picture taken with hospital attendants, especially those who took active part in his first day at the hospital and his operation.

The president was taken to the government hospital shortly before 5 a.m. November 23 after he had been diagnosed for an acute case of appendicitis.

Subscriber's Name Don Manuel L. Quezon 1437

Bulletin Dec. 14, 1937

El Centinela Dec. 13

As American Editors See Us

—REPRINTED EDITORIALS—

Quezon Wants Freedom—Now

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine commonwealth, again tells the opening session of the assembly that the islands want independence now, instead of in 1946, as provided in the Philippine independence bill. In setting the date ahead it was argued that to cut the tie between the islands and this government in these troublous times would be unwise. It was also provided in the bill that the Philippines be given certain trade concessions that would be gradually withdrawn until, at the time of complete independence, they would be a foreign nation in fact as well as in name.

Mr. Quezon says, however, that in all probability the same dangers that confront a commonwealth today would exist in 1946, and he may be right about that. To expect a millennium at that time is to

take an unduly optimistic view of the situation. The Filipino politicians—and Mr. Quezon is one—naturally would like to come into complete power as soon as possible. Eight years is a long time to wait.

The trouble has been that these leaders have wanted to have their cake and eat it too. They have argued for preferential tariff treatment by America even when they are free, which is a view utterly irreconcilable with the theory of absolute independence. This government has decreed freedom for the Philippines, and doubtless many Americans believe, with Mr. Quezon, that the sooner the islands are on their own the better. But the native politicians should realize what this step means. It means the complete severance of the protecting ties that have bound the islands to their sponsor these many years. It means a heavy responsibility for fledgling statesmen who want to try their wings.

Herald Dec. 12, 1937

First Step In Realization Of Marine Fleet To Be Taken Soon

The project of President Quezon to establish a Philippine overseas merchant marine, will be actually started this week when the s. s. Don Jose, owned and operated by the Madrigal Company, will make a maiden trip to New Orleans and Atlantic ports of the United States.

Papers and other matters relative to the clearance of this steamer were arranged today at the bureau of customs, it was learned. The steamer will leave heavily loaded with sugar and other Philippine products destined to various ports in America.

The s. s. Don Jose is also a passenger ship, but it was not yet ascertained if she will take along

passengers on her first overseas trip.

President Quezon, who initiated the idea, is reported to be studying this matter from all angles. He looked into the feasibility of this merchant marine plan during his stopovers in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and will continue to do so in the countries he will visit in the future.

The s. s. Don Jose is a big cargo and passenger ship recently bought by the Madrigal and Company from Hongkong.

the appointment of the collector's successor, Guillermo Gomez, under-secretary of finance, will be designated to take charge of the bureau of customs.

Collector Aldanese submitted his resignation about a year ago, but it was turned down. He reiterated, however, his desire to quit the government service last week in a conference with Secretary de las Alas. It was reported he has been offered a P30,000-job outside.

Alfredo de Leon, present collector of customs of Cebu, whose service has been most efficient, may be promoted Manila collector of customs, it was believed.

Mr. Gomez has on several occasions discharged the duties of collector of customs of Manila when the collector was out on vacation or on an extended leave of absence.

RESIGNS AGAIN

Alas Favors Aldanese's Wish To Quit Customs

Antonio de las Alas, secretary of finance, is recommending acceptance of the resignation of Vicente Aldanese, insular collector of customs, effective at the close of the business hours of this year, it was gathered last evening in official circles.

Secretary de las Alas will take up Mr. Aldanese's resignation with President Manuel L. Quezon upon the latter's return from a pleasure trip to China. Pending

Renombrado hoy de nuevo Gobern. Prov.

El Presidente Quezon volvió a nombrar ayer Gobernador Provincial interino de Iloilo al ex-Gobernador Consing, quien tomo posesión de nuevo de su anterior cargo esta mañana cuando el que le interinaba, Alcalde Campos, le entregó el puesto. Pocos días después de la convención provincial del Partido Nacionalista, que culminó con la nominación del Diputado Confesor para Gobernador Provincial, el Presidente Quezon renombró al Gobernador Consing, pero este rehusó aceptar el puesto a fin de poder estar alejada de la política durante la campaña electoral.

Por su negativa, el Alcalde Campos, que fue designado interino siguió ocupando el puesto, aun en contra de su voluntad, hasta que pasaron las elecciones generales, las cuales resultaron ordenadas, limpias y pacíficas, gracias al buen tacto del Gobernador interino entonces Dr. Ramon F. Campos, quien recibió ayer tarde una comunicación del Departamento del Interior informándole del renombramiento ayer del Gobernador Consing.

PRESIDENT SIGNS TWO MORE BILLS

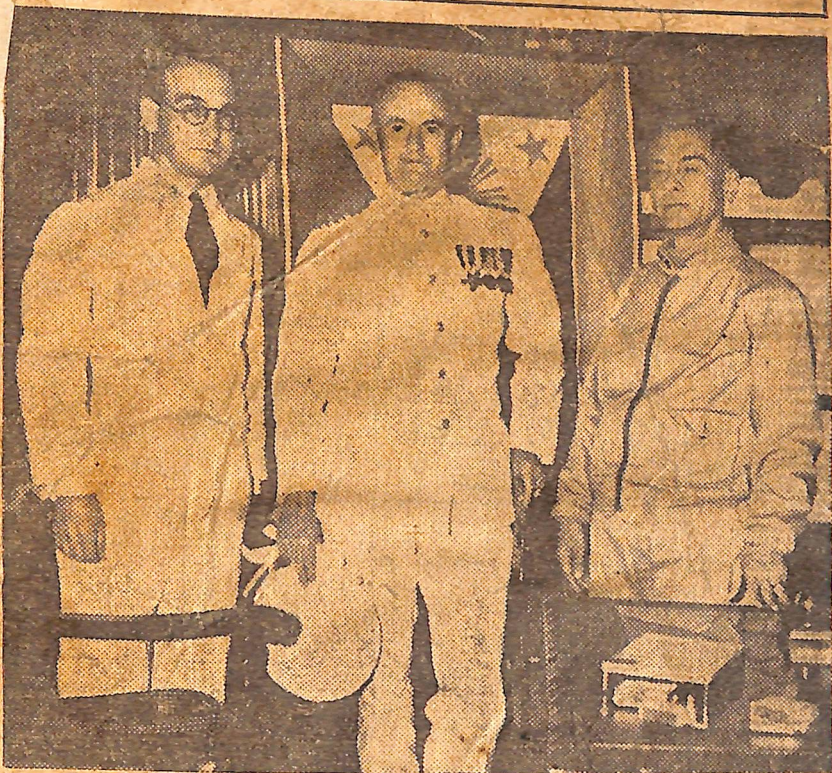
May Veto Some Of Remaining Measures

President Quezon signed two bills this morning, one requiring insurance agents and sub-agents to pay an occupation tax of P50 per annum, and the other postponing until December 31, 1946, the free importation of woods, barks and

1
cent.
Please turn on the next page

1937
Herald Dec. 13

THE CAMERA'S EYE



Captain Erick Brent, center, commander of the English cruiser "Berwick" which is visiting in Manila, paid his respects to President Manuel Quezon in Malacañan yesterday morning. Accompanying him was Consul General Foulds for Great Britain, left.

Tribune Dec. 13, 1937

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

cont. Herald Dec. 10-37

roots for dyeing and tanning purposes.

The first measure, Bill No. 2661, becomes Act No. 251, while the second has to be approved by the President of the United States before it becomes a law.

It was also learned at Malacañan today that President Quezon will veto some of the remaining bills. There are six still unacted upon, as follows:

No. 473, regarding cruelty to animals;

No. 1018, regulating the practise of optometry;

No. 1286, creating a Philippine national hall of fame;

No. 1487, appropriating P35,000 for an army reservation in Cebu;

No. 1601, amending the charter of the city of Baguio;

No. 2759, authorizing the President of the Philippines to receive the decoration of the brilliant order of jade.

It was indicated this noon that President Quezon may also leave some of these bills without any action, thus allowing them to become law automatically after the expiration of the 30 day period granted him by law to act on measures passed by the National assembly.

Herald Dec. 13, 1937

1937
EP Hulse Nov. 30

Schoolhouse Measure Is Signed By President

New Schools Will Increase Enrollment And Require Bigger Outlay

The budget for the bureau of education will in all probability have to be increased after 1938 as a result of the new law which appropriates P5,050,000 for new school buildings, according to Jaime Hernandez, auditor general.

The appropriation bill was enacted by the National Assembly during its last special session and was signed by President Quezon at the Philippine General hospital yesterday afternoon.

Each assemblyman is allowed about P100,000 for school buildings in his district by this law.

However, precautions will be taken that the money is not spent indiscriminately, it is said.

The auditor general has recommended that no buildings be erected without a school census first being taken in the locality where it is proposed that a new building be built to determine whether the building is needed and how large a structure is needed.

The law carries two provisions which give the President a degree of authority in seeing that the money is wisely spent. First, the President is given P50,000 with which to increase any item or

items in the law. Second he is authorized to consolidate one item with another if he so wishes.

Thus, if the sum set aside for a certain project is insufficient to finish the project, the President can set aside sums from other items for its completion.

Rules of the bureau of education for standard sites and the acquisition of sites will insure that the buildings will be erected on suitable land.

The auditor general said that he believed the construction of these school buildings may make possible universal compulsory primary education in the Islands. But this will make necessary a larger budget for the department of education.

This is the second schoolhouse bill enacted by the Assembly within the past few months. The first one was objected to by the President because the items had not been added correctly and because of other features.

La Cedula

DE entre la masa compacta de caras absortas y ojos fijos como magnetizados ante la tribuna del aniversario del Commonwealth en la Luneta desde donde en tagalo proclamaba el Presidente Quezon la abolicion de la cedula, estaba Juan. Estaba Juan, sintiendo por sobre toda la piel de su cuerpo un temblor de emocion que a ratos le hacia sudar frio a pesar del calor de la mañana.

Volvio a su casa pensando

Please turn on the next page

The present bill was favorably recommended by the director of the budget, the secretary of finance, the secretary of public instruction, the secretary of public works and communications and the auditor general.

The money for the construction of schoolhouses will be taken from the oil tax refund.

This is the second bill which the President has signed since he has been in the hospital, the first being the typhoon relief bill.

About 18 bills are awaiting President Quezon's action. He has until December 15 to act on them, and in case he does not sign them, they will automatically become laws, with the exception of one which has to be referred to Washington for approval.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

cf 607 Dec. 5, 1937

1) Nov. 30
1937
Curl. Et De Bale

en el gallo de su compadre Andres que lo iban a llevar aquella tarde a la gallera de Maypajo. Tambien pensaba en su mujer. Habia musica en su alma. Una musica sencilla de pasodoble antiguo que lo habia aprendido de niño de su abuelo que era carabinero. Se acabo la cedula. No hay mas cedula! Juan era moroso y sentia la alegria inefable del escolar que no sabiendo la leccion recibe la noticia de que las clases se habian cerrado aquel dia.

Bueno. Se pueden poner los dos pesos ahorrados por la mujercilla a favor del gallo del compadre Andres. El le dira a la mujer que la cedula se acabo. De una vez y para siempre. Quezon asi lo dijo y el lo oyo muy bien.

Un poco antes de llegar a su casa Juan paso por la tienda del chino de la esquina. Un par de huevos colorados, tres tomatitos, una longaniza, una caja de cigarrillos "Cycle", y, despues de vacilar un poco, poniendo una expresion de singular determinacion en sus labios apretados, extendio el dedo hacia el estante:

—Eso!

Eran unas gafas de barato cristal ahumado montura de aluminio. Estas gafas eran la ilusion secreta de Juan de hacer mucho tiempo. Eran para el la suma y compendio del supremo lujo.

El chino estaba estupefacto. Las gafas costaban setenta y cinco centimos sin contar el precio de los huevos, los tomates, los cigarrillos, y Juan ya debia mucho en la tienda. Las rayas de yeso en la pared a su nombre eran ya muchas.

—Que importa eso, viejo?, le increpo Juan con insolencia anormal. No sabes que ya se acabo la cedula? No sabes que ya no tengo que pagar por la cedula?

Y el mismo chino abrumado tuvo que admitir que Juan era feliz, era dos pesos mas rico, teoricamente, y que contagiaba en su entusiasmo.

Y Juan se metio en su casa, un cuchitril lugubre en los vericuetos de una calleja sin nombre en la barriada pobre de Malate tarareando el pasadoble antiguo del abuelo.

Sobre el caserío pobre aplastado contra el suelo en el que se perdio Juan canturreando se destaca la palacial morada de Don Juan, una de esas moradas que a veces vemos en los

Habra Loteria El Marzo Segun Ha Anunciado Alas

Dijo Sin Embargo Que Se Verá Primero Con El Presidente Quezon Sobre Los Detalles

SWEEPSTAKES O LOTERIA

La Ley Autoriza Dos Cada Año, Pero Tienen Que Ser Para Fines De Beneficencia

Especial para El Sol
MANILA, 5 de diciembre — El secretario de hacienda, Hon. Antonio de las Alas, ha declarado ayer que habrá un "sweepstakes" o

periodicos retratada desde todos los angulos y por todos los cuartos bajo la capcion de "House beautiful".

Don Juan no se habia ido a la Luneta a oír al Presidente Quezon. Hacia calor y para eso tenia la radio. Ademas, la noche anterior lo habia pasado en vela bailando, bebiendo con los amigos. Cuando Don Juan oyo que la cedula quedaba abolida no pudo reprimir el impulso de buscar su cartera dentro del bolsillo interior de su americana de lana colgada cerca de la cama. La cedula alli bien encajada bajo la cubierta de celuloide.

Y parece mentira. Contemplando detenidamente aquel pedazo de papel, solo, en medio de su aposento de asiatico lujo lleno de almohadones, cortinas de encaje y seda, sintio la misma rara emocion que Juan sintiera frente a la tribuna mientras escuchaba al Presidente.

Para Juan la cedula significaban los dos pesos, el terror de la morosidad, la falta humillante de identificacion en el momento que mas lo necesite su pobreza tan facilmente confundible con la deshonradez. Pero para Don Juan que tira cincuenta pesos en una hora de amable juerga entre amigos, que tiene esta cedula cuya contemplacion le hipnotiza y la noticia de cuya definitiva supresion le produce involuntaria, irreprimible sensacion de bienestar, de descanso?

oOo

loteria el marzo o abril próximo, pues la ley aprobada por la Asamblea Nacional y que no fue firmada por el Presidente de Filipinas, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, autoriza la celebracion de no más de dos sorteos anuales. El Sr. De las Alas, sin embargo, ha declarado que se verá primero con el Presidente Quezon antes de hacer un anuncio oficial sobre el caso.

Después de la celebración del último sweepstakes de este año, el Presidente Quezon declaró que no habría más. En realidad de verdad aun antes de las carreras, el Jefe Ejecutivo habia anunciado que no queria sancionar la celebración de más sweepstakes.

La Asamblea Nacional, después de algunas semanas de discusiones y conferencias de comites, en su sesión especial aprobó el proyecto que sometido al Presidente de Filipinas no mereció ni su firma ni su veto. Habiendo expirado el período de 30 días a cortar desde la calusura de la legislatura, concedido por la Constitucion al Presidente para aprobar o vetar los proyectos, dicho bill se convirtió en ley automáticamente.

Hay el plan de tener dos sweepstakes o loteria este año. Hay muchos que creen que en vez de carreras de caballos se haga el sorteo en la forma que se hace en España y otros países. Todos los sweepstakes o sorteos deberán ser para fines caritativas o beneficicas, segun provee la ley.

«X»

Paliba Dec. 27, 1937

Binangga ang auto ni Aurora

Bagyo, Dis. 27.—Nabangit sa malubhang kapahamakan, kundi man masasabing sa kamatayan, ang Unang Babai ng Bansa, Gng. Aurora A. ni Quezon at ang kaniyang mga anak na sina Maria Aurora at Zenaida, nang kanginang magiika 10:15 ng umaga ay banggain ang kanilang automobil 1-A ng trak ng labanderia ng Brent School blg. T-4512 na pinatatakbo ng intsik na si Lee Yao.

Sa kabutihang-palad ay hindi naman naano si Donya Aurora at ang kaniyang mga anak na dalaga. Naalog lamang silang mabuti at natakot sa nangyari. Ang harapan ng automobil 1-A ay nasiraan at upang maipaayos ay kailangang gugulan ng P220. Ang tanod-gubat na si Sixto Laraya ang siyang nagsakay kay Donya Aurora at sa mga anak nito, sapagka't ang automobil 1-A ay hindi nakapagpatuloy.

Dinakip ang tsuper na si Lee Yao at inamin ang pagkakasala sapagka't nagpapakabo siya sa maling panig ng daan. Iniharap na laban sa kaniya ang kaukulang sakdal.—T.

Dec. 3, 1937

Tigman lala

Subscriber's Name

M. Manuel. S. Quezon

Commerce Dec. 16, 1937

HUMAN SA PILIAY ANG GABINITE NI QUEZON PAGUSBON

Si Sek. Alas Hayan Itud-
lo Nga Pangulo Sa Natl.
Development Co.

MLQ NAGKAAYO NA

Diriyut Mabughat Tungud
Sa Kasuko; Hawas An-
gara Patay Na

(Tinuyo alang sa Tigmantala)

MANILA, Dec. 2—Labing ula-
hing kasayuran nga gipagula sa
Hospital Heneral labut sa kahim-
tang sa panglawas sa Pamuno mi-
taho nga gahapon si Presidente M
Quezon nagpahimulos sa maayong
panglawas. Ang labing taas nga
temperatura niya miabut lamang
37.7 grados sa ika-4:30 gahapon
sa hapon.

Gipasabut nga ang kamatayon
ni Hawas Jose Angara, pag-
umangkon ni Gng. Quezon wala
makahatag kadaut sa panglawas sa
Pamuno sanglit gibantayan man
pagayo nga siya dili masayud sa
kamatayon sa pagumangkon sa i-
yang asawa. Ang mga mantalaan
wala pasudla sa lawak sa Pamu-
no. Walay gitugtan sa paghisgut
ngadto kaniya sa kamatayon ni
Hawas Angara. Hangtud karon
maoray hisayran ni Pres. Quezon
nga si Hawas Angara masakitong
daku sa Santol Sanatorium.

Gipadayag usab nga usa ka ta-
as nga punoan sa kagamhanan mi-
duaw sa Pamuno ug sa pagkakita
niini nga gaan kaayo ang buot sa
Pamuno, kining punoan nakighis-
gut dayon sa usa ka butang nga
may labut ang kagamhanan nga
nakapalagot kaayo sa Pamuno.
Tungud niana, gitaklo nga nabug-
hat ug diyutay ang Pamuno.

RE.ORGANISASYON HIMOON

Ang gipaabut nga re.organis-
asyon sa gabinete ginahisgutan na
karon pagayo sa pundok-pundok sa
mga dagkung punoan sa kagamha-
nan. Sumala sa kasayuran nga

nahipus gahapon. Ang re-organi-
sasyon himoon human sa piliay sa
Disyembre.

This paper has been a
constant advocate in the
sending of a representative
of the Philippine govern-
ment to Hawaii and the con-
tinental United States with
a view to looking into the
the problems of Filipinos
there. It is therefore gra-
tifying to note that the ad-
ministration is taking a con-
crete step along this line
with the announcement that
President Manuel L. Quezon
has expressed his personal
concern over the welfare of
these 120,000 Filipinos
abroad.

Reports reaching the Is-
lands about these Filipinos
have not often been compli-
mentary. Instead there were
instances where their coun-
try was dragged into res-
ponsibility for their conduct.
The apparent apathy of the
Philippine government for
their problems have made
them in many instances to-
tally forget that they repre-
sent a country which has
lofty aspirations. For this
matter it is highly impera-
tive that the Commonwealth
take definite steps to look
into their conditions, show-
ing as much as possible her
interest towards their wel-
fare.

The announcement that an
official investigator will be
sent therefore elicits public
support. The one who will
undertake the job will not
only show that the Philip-
pine government still has a
deep interest in these Filipi-
nos but will also do much

towards understanding their
problems. Let us welcome
this step by the administra-
tion and expect that it will
render the much desired re-
sults.

1937

Palisa Dec. 9

Linagdaan ng Pangulo ang 2 balak

Pinagpapasiyahan na ang
mga pinagtibay ng kapu-
lungang pangbansa

Pagpapatuloy sa kaniyang pag-
papasiya sa mga panukala o bill
na napagtibay sa nakaraang pu-
long ng kapulungang pangbansa,
linagdaan kanginang umaga ng
pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ang
dalawang mahalagang balak na
ang isa ay makatutulong sa gugu-
lin ng Maynila at ang ikalawa ay
sa lahat ng pamahalaang pang-
lalawigan at pangbayan.

Ang isang bill na batás ngayon
ay nagkakaloob sa pamahalaan ng
sludad ng tulong na P1,000,000
isang taon upang gugulin sa ga-
waing bayan at iba pang palagi-
ang mehora, samantalang ang ika-
lawá ay naglalaan ng P5,000,000
bilang kapalit ng dating nalilikom
sa sedula personal na inalis ng
Batasan. Ang halagang ito ang
tinatayang nalilikom taon-taon sa
buong Pilipinas buhat sa sedula
personal, kayá siya namang ibinu-
kod ng isang panukalang batás
upang maipamalit. Sa pamamagi-
tan nito ay maipagpapatuloy ang
lahat ng balak at gawain na ang
buu o bahagi ng gugulin ay nag-
buhat sa likumin sa sedula.

Noong mga nakaraang taon ay
tinutulungan ng pamahalaang in-
sular ang Maynila ng P1,000,000
isang taon, ngunit ito'y binawi sa
saligang kinakapos sa gugulin ang
pamahalaang pangbansa. Nitong
mga huling taon ay sinikap na
matamo uli ang nasabing tulong
na malaki rin namán, lalo na
nang gumitaw ang krisis sa mga
paaralan o ang kagipitan sa pana-
nalapi na naging sanhi tuloy
upang lumaboy-laboy sa mga lan-
sangan ang maraming batang ka-
hi't may sapát na gulang ay hindi
matanggáp sa mga paaralan sa
kawalan ng puwáng sa kanilá.
Ang pagsisikap na ito ay ngayon
lamang natamo nang magtulong
ang mga kinatawán ng Maynila,
ang alkade at ang hunta munisi-
pal.

Ang pangulong Quezon ang nag-
tagubilin sa kapulungang pang-
bansa na ibalik ang nasabing tu-
long sa Maynila, kayá madali na-
mang pinagtibay ng mga mangba-
batás.

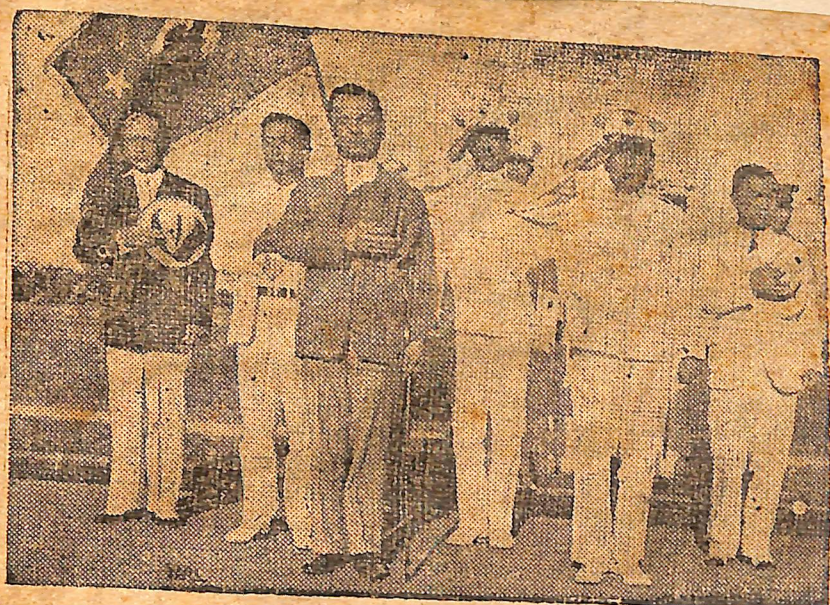
Kahapon namán, dahil sa ma-
lakás na ang Pangulo, ay linagda-
an ang batás na naglalaan ng P5-
050,000 upang gugulin sa pagtata-
yo ng mga paaralan sa lahat halos
ng nayon at bayan sa Kapuluan.

Dunay dagkung kausaban nga
himoon niining re.organisasyon.
Si Sekretaryo sa Pinansa de las
Alas tingali itudlo nga presidente
sa National Development Co. Usa
ka ini'ang sakop sa Asambleya
Nasyonal gibana-bana nga maoy
ihalili kang de las Alas. Kon si
Bise-Presidente Osmeña moluwat
sa pagka sekretaryo sa Instruksi-
yon Publika hayán si Sekretaryo
Quirino maoy mopuli kaniya.

Ang pagluwat ni Bise-Presiden-
te Osmeña iyang gitunol sa dihang
gihugonhugon nga siya maoy i-
tudlong pangulo sa delegasyon sa
mga Pilipinhon alang sa komperen-
siya sa Washington. Wala pa da-
wata ang iyang pagluwat.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon 1937
Commerce Dec. 23

Commerce Dec. 9



PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON receiving the salute of the escort company on Nov. 30 military review of the University of the Philippines on Burnham Green. Left to right: Speaker Gil Montilla, Dr. Jorge Bocobo, President Quezon, Major General Paulino Santos, Colonel Salvador F. Reyes and Dr. Wenceslao Pascual. PART OF THE CROWD that paid homage on Nov. 30 at the foot of the Bonifacio monument at Balintawak where a mammoth parade ended.

Tribune Dec. 19, 1937

Quezon Amends Rules Governing Air Navigation

President Manuel L. Quezon recently signed a proclamation amending the regulations governing aerial navigation in Philippine territory to forestall any misinterpretation similar to that German fliers on the Condor plane.

It was learned recently that due to this misinterpretation, the German fliers took a much longer route. Had they taken a shorter route, it was said, they could have landed at Nielson Airport before trouble in the gasoline pipeline developed.

The fliers thought that the only point of entry into the Philippines was through the south channel of Corregidor. In view of this, they took a route much longer than necessary.

Dec. 23-37

La Janguandia

QUEZON CREA OTRA JUNTA DEL GOBIERNO

Es la que inspeccionará los alimentos y drogas, según una nueva ley

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon mediante orden ejecutiva formó ayer la junta de inspección de alimentos y drogas autorizada por la ley de alimentos y drogas. La junta está compuesta del jefe de la división administrativa de la Oficina de Sanidad como chairman y los representantes de otras cuatro agencias del gobierno.

Estas son la Oficina de Zootecnia, la escuela de higiene y sanación pública de la Universidad de Filipinas, la Oficina de Aduanas y la Oficina de Rentas Internas.

Los deberes de la junta fueron definidos en la orden ejecutiva como sigue:

- "(a) Dará audiencias sobre asuntos relativos a la administración de la ley de alimentos y drogas;
- "(b) Conocerá de protestas y apelaciones de las decisiones y dictámenes hechos bajo el artículo 1124 del código administrativo revisado;
- "(c) Investigará los procesos de manufactura de alimentos y drogas;

"(d) Someterá un informe recomendando los patrones de alimentos y drogas para su adopción bajo la ley de alimentos y drogas; y

"(e) Tendrá además tales funciones y propiedades dentro del alcance de la administración de la ley de alimentos y drogas que le puedan ser asignados por el director de Sanidad.

"Las decisiones de la junta serán de carácter consultivo para el director de sanidad, y serán finales cuando sean aprobadas por el Secretario de Instrucción Pública".

Quezon Sends Petition Of U. P. Students To Board Of Regents

President Manuel L. Quezon this morning sent the petition of students of the University of the Philippines seeking a reconsideration of the action taken by a special committee to the board of regents. It was learned today the petition will be discussed by the board tomorrow afternoon. The chief executive had a two-hour conference with 10 student leaders at Malacanang yesterday.

Most of the talking during the conference was done by the President who advised the students that while he was willing to submit their petition for reconsideration to the board of regents, they should, however, be prepared to accept whatever new decision the board may reach thereon as final. The President asked the students to abide by the action of the board of regents on their petition and they promised to do so.

The students, led by Sotero Laurel and Miss Remedios Jaime, president of the Portia club were cordially welcomed by the President. It was understood that the chief executive was favorably impressed by the students' attitude who explained that their movement was not inspired by any attempt to strike against or oppose university authorities but merely to protest against the injustice done to their professors. They also said they were interested in the retention of their professors and the continuation of their studies.

Earlier yesterday morning, the students saw Secretary Jorge B. Vargas and presented him with a copy of their petition. Secretary Vargas immediately conferred with President Quezon and showed him the petition. The chief executive read the petition carefully before asking the students to see him.

Although admitting their apparent inconsistency in protesting against the action taken by a special committee of the board of regents against several professors, mostly of the college of law, of the University of the Philippines for irregularities committed in the writing and sale of textbooks in the university, some 100 students of the U.P. staged a demonstration parade to Malacanang last Saturday afternoon, to petition President Quezon, as chairman of the board of regents, to reconsider regents' decision admonishing the professors involved in the book.

A wave of resignations in the faculty of the college of law, University of the Philippines looms with the action of the board of regents in admonishing some of them including the dean of the college in connection with the recent investigation of the printing and

Please turn on the next page

Subscriber's Name

Pus. Manuel L. Quezon

Palen Dec. 19, 1937

Bulletin Dec. 10-37

Nagutos Si Quezon Sa Pagbili Ng Pamahalaan Ng Mga Lupang Pribado: Itatapat Sa Tasasion

Naglagda ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon kahapon ng isang orden ehekutiba na nagtatakda ng paraang dapat unsunurin sa pagkuha ng pamahalaan sa mga ari-ariang pribado na gagamitin sa kapakanang-bayan, at lumilikha ng isang lupon sa paghahalaga sa bawat lalawigan sa mga ari-ariang bibilhin nang sapilitan.

Sa bisa ng ordeng nasabi, ang ari-ariang pribado na bibilhin nang sapilitan ng pamahalaan ay hindi babayaran nang higit sa halagang ng tasasion ng pamahalaan ukol sa pagsingil ng buwis. Ang ibig sabihin, kapag ang isang sukát ng lupa na nagkakahalaga ng P10,000 at ipinagbabayad ng buwis ayon din sa pagkakahalaga, ay bibilhin nang sapilitan ng pamahalaan, ang may-ari ay hindi makasisingil nang higit sa P10,000.

Ang orden ehekutiba ay lumilikha rin ng isang lupon sa paghahalaga sa bawat lalawigan, upang magtakda ng halaga ng mga ari-ariang bibilhin nang sapilitan ng pamahalaan.

Sa mga siudad, ang lupon ay bu-

buin ng tesorero ng siudad, bilang pangulo, at ng auditor at inhenero, mga kagawad. Sa mga lalawigan, ang tesorero probinsial ay siyang pangulo, at ang inhenero sa purok at saká ang auditor sa lalawigan ay siya namang mga kagawad.

Ang kalatas o kaatasang Blg. 132, ay nagsasaysay ng mga sumusunod:

"Kailanpamát kailangan sa kapakanan ng Pamahalaan ng Pilipinas o ng alin mang pamahalaang lalawigan, pangsiudad o pangbayan, na gamitin ang kapangyarihan sa pagbili nang sapilitan ng mga ari-ariang pribado upang gamitin sa kapakanang pangbayan, ang sumusunod na kaparaanan ay siyang susundin:

"(a) Ang Patnugot ng Obras Publikas, Inhenierong Pangpurok sa Siudad o ang iba pang pinunong kinaukulan, ay gagawa ng kailangang pakikipag-usap sa may-ari ng lupang kailangang bilhin upang gamitin sa kapakanang pangbayan, sa layon o hangaring ipagkaloob sa pamahalaan ang nasabing lupa, o ipagbili kayá sa pamahalaan sa halagang hindi higit sa dating tasasion bago ipasiyasat at ipasukat ang lupang kailangan.

Mrs. Quezon Will Be Santa Claus To Poor Children

The grounds of Malacañan Palace will be the gay setting for a Christmas party on Sunday afternoon, December 19, when Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon and her children, Aurora, Zenaida and Manuel, Jr., entertain about five thousand poor children from all over the city.

Those assisting in the distribution of gifts will be groups from Centro Escolar University, Philippine Women's University, Young Women's Christian Association, Settlement House, Normall Hall, Catholic Women's League, Manila Woman's Club and the Junior Catholic League. A variety of gifts, ranging from toys to fruits and cookies, will be distributed to these thousands of children coming from orphanages, community health centers, convents, club projects, Welfareville and the Settlement House.

Every year the First Lady of the Land strives to make these children happy by acting as a combination Santa Claus and Lady Bountiful. This year, her children, Aurora, Zenaida and Nonong will be among those who will see that all the children go home with happiness and thanksgiving in their hearts.

STUDENTS' RALLY

12 Speakers to Defend Judiciary This Afternoon

Students of all Manila colleges and universities will take up the defense of an independent Philippine judiciary in a students' rally and meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the Mehan gardens. Twelve student speakers from six schools will air their views regarding President Quezon's recent criticism on the judiciary.

A resolution defining the stand of Manila students will be read and submitted to the students for approval, to be handed to President Quezon the following day at Malacañan. A committee of ten members has been appointed to call on the President.

Younger Set Holds Picnic In San Juan

A group of members of the younger set headed by Peping Fabella, entertained at a lively whole day affair at the Picnic Grounds of the Wack Wack Golf and Country Club last Sunday. The party met at the Fabella home in Welfareville, at ten o'clock in the morning, and from there proceeded to the Wack Wack where swimming and dancing were enjoyed by all.

Those present were: Aurora and Zenaida Quezon, Elizabeth Cannemont, Helen Dossier, Tropy Ocampo, Corazon and Estela Lesaca, Evelyn and Nena Fabella, Ramon and Manuel Pamintuan, Eddie Montinola, Tito Villalon, Manny Manahan, Jimmy Jalbuena, Jose and Johnny Fabella.

claiming that the board's action finding him remiss and admonishing him was 'unjust'. Stating that his resignation was irrevocable, Dean Espiritu cleaned up his office and designated Professor Carmelino Alvendia to handle his classes.

Loss of Dean Espiritu would be a blow to the U. P. law faculty, the dean being one of the leading authorities here on mercantile law. He has been with the college since 1913. The law staff would be further decimated if the resignation of Dr. Pedro Ylagan, associate professor of civil law, is approved.

Other resignations, besides those of the two law professors, are expected. Those admonished by the regents include Professors Gerardo Florendo, Francisco Capistrado, no, Vicente G. Sinco and Vicente

Santiago, of the college of law, and Dr. Isabela Concepcion of the college of medicine.

It is reported that Dean Espiritu is trying to dissuade other faculty members of his college from following his example. He conferred Saturday with Professors Sinco, Florendo and Santiago in an effort to save the law faculty from losing some of its best men.

He transmitted Dr. Ylagan's resignation to President Bocobo but appended a note asking university authorities to second him in persuading Dr. Ylagan to reconsider his action. Dean Espiritu said that Professor Ylagan, aside from President Bocobo, is the only one best qualified to each civil law.

selling of textbooks.

The college of law of the University of the Philippines may lose its dean and one faculty member, who have already resigned, while other faculty members are expected to hand in their resignations in protest against the censure decreed by the board of regents' committee on text books.

Dean Jose A. Espiritu presented his resignation to President Jorge C. Bocobo Saturday morning.

Dec. 9, 1937
ent. Com.

Subscriber's Name *Pos. Manuel. L. Quezon*
Mabuhay Dec. 20, 1937

MADADAWIT ANG 3 TANGGAPAN SA PAGKAMATAY NG BABAI NA IPINASIYASAT NI QUEZON

Tangi sa Pulisia, dalawa pang tanggapan ng pamahalaan ang masasangkot sa sakuna sa auto na ipinasisiyasat ng pangulong Quezon na ang nasawi ay si ginang Concepcion M. Carballo bala ni Alcantara, sa harap ng sumbong na iniakyat sa Malakanyang ni ginang Maura Alcantara ni Aquino, anak ng babaing namatay sa kapahamakan.

Nabatid na hindi pa dinarakip ng Pulisia si Bienvenido Carta na siyang ipinalalagay na nakasagasa sa babai sa daang San Marcelino, sa tapat ng simbahan ng mga Paules, pagka't kung iniharap man kahapon ang sakdal laban sa

kanya, ang Pulisia ay wala pang tinatanggap na utos hanggang kahapon ng hapon.

Si chief Antonio Torres ng Pulisia ay siyang gumagawa ngayon ng kaukulang pagsisiyasat sa kanyang tanggapan ukol sa nang-

yaring sakuna, upang pagkatapos ay maghanda ng isang ulat na maipadadala sa Malakanyang sa pamamagitan ng tanggapan ng Alkalde ng Siudad.

Ipinahayag ni chief Torres na wala pa siyang maaaring sabihin nang tiyakan hinggil diyan pagka't kasalukuyang gumagawa siya ng pagsisiyasat, upang malaman ang mga hakbang na ginawa ukol sa nangyaring sakuna.

Si chief Torres ay nagsadya sa tanggapan ng mga tiktik pagkatapos hanapin ang tahanan ng nasawi sa 2251 Avenida Rizal at ang anak na naninirahan sa 79-F General Luna, Intramuros. Hindi niya natagpuan ang mga hinahangin, kaya ipinalalagay na malaki ang mga bilang ng bahay na

Ayaw ding ibunyag ni inspektor Eduardo Quintos ang kinalabasan ng mga unang pagsisiyasat na ginawa, at ang tanging naipahayag niya ay inihahanda ni kapitan Fernando Fores, puno ng tanggapan ng mga tiktik, ang kaukulang ulat na iniharap kay chief Torres. Sinasabing lahat ng kasulatan ay hasa kamay na ni kapitan Fores at inaayos upang ipadala sa puno ng Pulisia.

Sa pagsisiyasat na ginawa namin ay natalos na nangyari ang sakuna sa daang San Marcelino, sa pagitan ng St. Theresa's College at simbahan ng mga Paules.

Ipinalalagay na si ginang Concepcion Montero bala ni Alcantara ay bumaba sa isang trambia at bumabagtas sa daan nang siya'y mahagip ng isang trak ng isang panaderia na pinatatakbo ni Bienvenido Carta. Sangayon sa dalawang saksi, ang tinurang ginang

ay ibig tumawid at siya'y nabangga sa kaha ng trak, kaya't nabuwal at tumama sa isang autong nasa likuran ng trambiang nakatigil. Nawalan ng malaytao ang babai at inihatid sa pagamutan.

Sinasabing ang babai ay ginamot agad, at ipinahayag ng medikong tumingin na ang kalagayan ay hindi malubha. Ang nangyari ay inilipát ng tanggapan ng mga tiktik sa himpilan ng Pulisia sa Luneta, gaya ng karaniwang gawin.

Ang tsuper ay hindi dinakip kungdi isinumbong sa "lesiones graves". Pagkaraan ng dalawang araw, nang mamatay sa Ospital Heneral ang babai ay hinuli ng mga tiktik ang tsuper ng trak, at tinawag ang dalawang saksi. Alinsunod sa mga saksi, ang may kasalanan ay ang babaing namatay, kaya nang ipatalos sa Piskalia ang naging pahayag ng dalawang saksi ay hindi ipinadakis ang tsuper ngunit tinagubilang magtungo sa Piskalia kinabukasan pati ang dalawang saksi.

Alinsunod kay ginang Aquino, ang ina niya ay may dalang tarheta na kinalalagyan ng kanyang pangalan, ngunit ang ipinagtataka ay kung bakit hindi nakilala agad upang maipagbigayalam sa pamamagitan. Sinasabi naman na kung may ngalan man sa tarheta, ang kinatitirhan ay wala naman doon. Ngunit ang Pulisia ay ayaw mag-salita ng ano man hinggil diyan.

Ang namatay ay nakilala paglipas ng apat na araw, nang si ginang Aquino ay magsadya sa Pulisia upang hanapin ang kanyang ina. Natalos ang nangyari sa ina niya nang ipakita sa kanya ang larawan ng bangkay na kuha sa Morge. At ang anak ay napaiyak nang mabatid na ang kanyang ina ay namatay sa isang sakuna.

Sa isang dako, pagkatapos ng ilang oras na ipasiyasat ng pangulong Quezon ang pagkamatay ng ina ni ginang Maria Alcantara Aquino upang mabatid kung sino ang dapat papanagutin sa nangyaring ay isinakdal ni piskal Rafael Dinglasan si Bienvenido Carta y Llerino, tsuper ng trak na siyang ipinalalagay na nakasagasa sa ina ni ginang Aquino.

Ang tinurang tsuper ay isinakdal kahapon sa hukumang unang dulugan ng Maynila pagkaraang

Jan. 1, 1938

Mabuhay

Hinirang Si Sabalvaro Sa Pomento Nasional

Hinirang ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon kahapon ng umaga si Vicente Sabalvaro na pangalawang tagapamahala ng Samahan ng Pomento Nasional, isang tungkuling hindi pa nalala-unang nilikha.

Ipinahayag ang pagkakahirang na ito pagkatapos na makipagpanayam ang pangulong Quezon kahapon kay Gregorio Anonas, tagapangasiwang pangkalahatan ng nasabing korporasyon, na hinirang ipagpatuloy ang pangangasiwa sa Distrito Metropolitano de Aguas na doli na niyang pinangasiwaan.

gumawa ng kaukulang pagsisiyasat ang Piskalia ng Siudad.

Si Bienvenido Carta y Llerino ay isinakdal sa kasalanan ng "homicidio" at siya'y pinapaglalakag ng P1,500 upang makalayang pangsa-

mantala.

Natalos na ang sakdal ay noon pang Lunes nakahanda, subalit hindi iniharap sa kakulangan ng panahon. Bago nilagdaan ang sakdal, si piskal Dinglasan ay gumawa ng kaukulang pagsisiyasat, at kanyang tiniyak kung alin sa mga automobil at trak na nagdaan sa San Marcelino, sa tapat ng simbahan ng mga Padres Paules ang nakasagasa sa ina ni ginang Aquino. Ilang nakasaksi sa nangyaring kapahamakan ang nagpatibay sa pagsisiyasat na ang nakasagasa ay si Bienvenido. Ang tinurang tsuper ay siyang nagpapakabo sa trak blg. T-1443, ari ng isang panaderia, na ipinalalagay na nakasagasa sa babaing namatay.

Sa paniwalang ang mangyari ay pinabayaan ng ilang pinuno, si ginang Aquino ay nagsumbong sa pangulong Quezon. Ito naman ay nagutos agad sa mga kinaukulan upang gumawa ng kaukulang hakbang at usigin ang mga dapat papanagutin sa nangyari.